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Gordinier's Big Country Store

SEEDS PLANTS
BULBS



H.W. GORDINIER & SONS
COMPANY
SEEDSMEN
Franklin Square TROY, N.Y.

BY MAIL

YOU CAN ORDER
YOUR SEEDS FROM

GORDINIER'S

FOR GORDINIER'S
A PERFECT SYSTEM

SEE HOW IT WORKS

DROP YOUR ORDER IN ANY LETTER BOX, ANY
POST OFFICE, OR HAND IT TO ANY LETTER
CARRIER ANYWHERE IN THE COUNTRY

IT WILL BE CARRIED QUICKLY TO

GORDINIER'S OFFICE AT TROY, N. Y.
WHERE IT WILL BE ENTERED ON SHIPPING BLANKS FOR
IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. THESE ORDERS ARE COLLECTED
FOUR TIMES A DAY AND

RUSHED BY MESSENGERS OR TELEPHONED TO

**GORDINIER'S BIG STORE HOUSE ON GREEN ISLAND. HERE MEN ARE READY
TO PACK THE ORDER. OTHERS LOAD IT ON WAGONS OR IN CARS THAT
RUN DIRECT TO THE BUILDING. AND YOUR ORDER IS ON ITS WAY.
THIS STOREHOUSE IS CONNECTED WITH**

D. & H. R. R.

N. Y. C. R. R.

B. & M. R. R.

B. & A. R. R.

**ALL EXPRESS
COMPANIES**

**ALL BOAT
LINES**

**ELECTRIC
EXPRESS**

If you are too busy to come to Troy, just mail your order, and it will be shipped quickly and accurately.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

Goods by Mail. While we are always glad to have our customers come to our store and inspect the goods for themselves, where they live at a convenient distance, we realize that we can only see a very small majority of our customers, as they extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also several foreign countries, but, with this Catalogue, orders can be made up evenings and rainy days and the amount can be sent perfectly safe by post-office or express money order and goods can be sent by mail, express or freight, whichever way is cheapest.

Postage. Customers are requested to read carefully our instructions and see that the proper amount is sent to cover postage, if goods are sent by mail. On account of our heavy counter trade, we are in duty bound to make prices less where we have no expense for postage or packing, but our prices for goods by express or freight are the same as for counter trade, as we make no charge for boxing or trucking.

C. O. D. Orders. We dislike very much to send goods in this way, but when customers wish, we will do so if one-third of the amount of the order is enclosed as a guarantee that the goods will be accepted, but the purchaser must pay the return charges on the money.

Give Your Name. Always have your post-office, freight or express office plainly written, and state whether goods are to go by express, freight or mail, and where to. We receive orders every year without any post-office address to tell where the order came from.

How to Send Money. There are several ways that money can be sent safely, but either a post-office or express money order is best, for if either should be lost in the mail, duplicates can be had. Postage stamps can be sent for amounts less than \$1, but they should always be wrapped in oiled paper to prevent them from sticking.

Extra Parts. We have a large repair business in the Summer season, and parties sending old parts for patterns must prepay the express or they will not be accepted. This rule also applies to empty bags being returned and the name of the sender **MUST ALWAYS BE ON THE PACKAGE**, so we will know whom the package is from.

What We Guarantee. That all seeds sold by us shall be as represented; should they otherwise, we will refill the order gratis, but, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. No officer, employee of this company is authorized to make any warranty whatever. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the money paid will be refunded. We also guarantee full weight and measure at time seed is delivered and should any of our customers find any package short, they will notify us of the shortage, we will gladly refund them the amount of such shortage, provided this shortage is not caused by the transportation company. Every package should be examined carefully before receiving for it from the freight or express company, and should there be any damage, sign the receipt as being received in bad order and notify us at once.

Change of Address. Since the introduction of the many rural mail routes we find many addresses incorrect, we therefore request our customers to notify us of any change in post-office address.

Bags for Shipping Seeds. Where, after prices, no statement is made "Bags or sacks included," it is required that the customer shall remit additional amounts as follows for cost of bags.

There is no one thing which causes so much trouble or dissatisfaction between both the seller and buyer as the bag question. A great many people think that after they have bought the seeds, bags should be furnished free, but, as a matter of fact, bags usually represent about the profit on the goods. Where you find in other catalogues seeds priced including bags, you can rest assured that they have been taken into consideration as a part of the cost of the goods and you are paying for them, although perhaps it does not show on the bill, but when you send us money for seeds, we do not use a part of it for bags.

Parties buying goods on account will please remit for bags when they pay for goods and when they are returned cash will be refunded. Do not deduct for bags when you send check, for they are always considered as cash.

How to Build and Manage Hotbeds

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hotbed and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hotbed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

HEATING MATERIAL

The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

SASH

Some gardeners use sash made especially for hotbeds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities and cost much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled and the use of larger and better glass. We recommend that for home gardens the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet and that the glass be not less than ten by fourteen, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

THE FRAME

This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

THE SOIL

This should be light, rich, friable. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the Fall before and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

MAKING THE BED

This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the utmost importance that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the other and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be evenly distributed over the surface of the bed and carefully leveled. The earth should not be shoveled or dumped in one or more places in the bed and then leveled; if this is done uneven settling of the bed invariably results. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, fre-

quently rising to 120 degrees, but it soon subsides and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hotbeds fail of good results from these causes and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED

The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture, keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which is overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well-built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A COLDFRAME

Is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, etc., and it is also useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hotbed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in coldframes about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

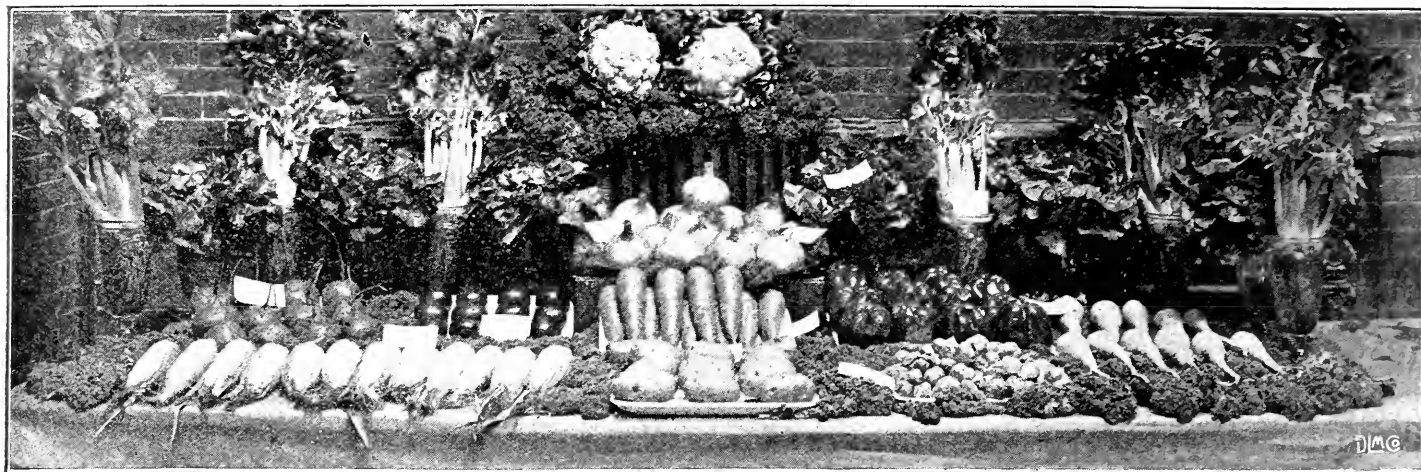
These frames are particularly useful in the South and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. We have found that Plant Bed Cloth, which we have for sale, is superior to any ordinary cloth for this purpose.

TRANSPLANTING

In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: Care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Where a rank or soft growth of tops has been made in hotbed it is frequently desirable to trim off some of the larger leaves before taking up to transplant so that evaporation later may be retarded. In transplanting from a hotbed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

WATERING

The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack.



ASPARAGUS

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 50 feet long, and from 4 to 5 lbs. will plant an acre

The popularity which Asparagus has achieved during the recent years is remarkable. Every garden should have a bed of Asparagus from which the table may be supplied with this most wholesome vegetable.

There are two methods by which Asparagus plants can be secured: (1) by purchasing the seed, and (2) by purchasing the plants from a seedsman. Taking the second method as being the quickest way to start a bed, it is suggested that two-year-old roots be selected.

Asparagus will grow on most soils, but a light, sandy soil of fair fertility is much to be preferred. A soil on which water stands after a rain is to be avoided. Of course, such a soil, if otherwise suitable, can be made fit by a thorough system of drainage, but the soil should be free of roots, stones or any trash that will not readily disintegrate or that will interfere with the growth of the spears. Trees or other high shrubs must not be allowed in the Asparagus bed because of the shade they throw over the beds and because their roots make heavy drafts upon the soil. Freedom from weeds is even more desirable than great fertility of soil and it is well that for a year or two previous to planting the Asparagus the land should have been occupied by some hoed crop, such as Potatoes, Beets or Cabbages.

Sow the seed about two inches deep in light, rich soil, making the rows one foot apart. In order to obtain strong, healthy plants the seedlings should be thinned out until they stand two or three inches apart in the rows. During the Summer the plants should be thoroughly cultivated in order to keep down the weeds, and in the Spring they can be set out in the permanent beds. In the late Fall or early Winter the selected permanent bed should be deeply plowed and harrowed, and after harrowing the field a good compost of well-rotted manure should be spread broadcast and left to the action of the weather until early in the Spring.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Spring is the best time to plant the roots, but planting is often extended or delayed until the last of June. As early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit work to be done, rows should be marked off about four feet apart and opened up with a large plow going a sufficient number of times to mark a furrow 8 to 12 inches deep. Loose soil that the plow does not throw up should be taken up with a shovel or wide-bladed hoe. It is in these furrows that the crowns are set; the distance between the plants in the row should be about 18 to 24 inches. It is not a good practice to put manure in the bottom of the trenches or furrows when setting out the crowns, because the roots of Asparagus thrive better when resting upon compact soil. The crowns should be promptly covered with about three inches of friable soil. This leaves the plants in a depression, the soil thrown out in opening the rows forming a ridge on each side. This depression will gradually become filled during the process of cultivation throughout the succeeding Summer. Careful weeding and loosening of the soil at frequent intervals during the growing season is necessary to keep down the weeds and grass. Early in the Spring of each year, after the plants are old enough to cut, there must be a ridge made over the rows to blanch the shoots, if white Asparagus is to be cut.

After the cutting season the bed should be harrowed to loosen the soil and to destroy the weeds. Soon after the tops are allowed to develop they become bushy enough to shade the ground and to prevent the growth of weeds. The bushes should be cut as soon as the berries are fully colored. All brush should be promptly collected and burned that there may be no lodging place for insects.

Early Giant Argenteuil. A very valuable variety on account of its earliness; produces a large yield and a more even growth than some of the other varieties.

Barr's Mammoth. The stalks of this variety are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with but few scales, and retain their thickness to the heads, which are close and round. It is a very rapid grower, of light color, and the stalks are tender.

Palmetto. This is a very desirable variety, of light green color, and grows to mammoth size, average bunches of fifteen stalks often measuring from thirteen to fourteen inches in circumference.

Conover's Colossal. This is an old standard variety, and by many preferred to the new introductions. The quality is very good.

Columbian Mammoth White. This variety is especially fine for canning, as the stalks are finely blanched and very large and tender. The bud of the young stalk is considerably smaller than the part just below.

Those who do not care to raise Asparagus from the seed can purchase from us strong two-year-old roots in several varieties. A bed 20 x 50 feet would require from two hundred to two hundred and fifty plants, allowing three feet between the rows and eighteen inches between the plants in the row.

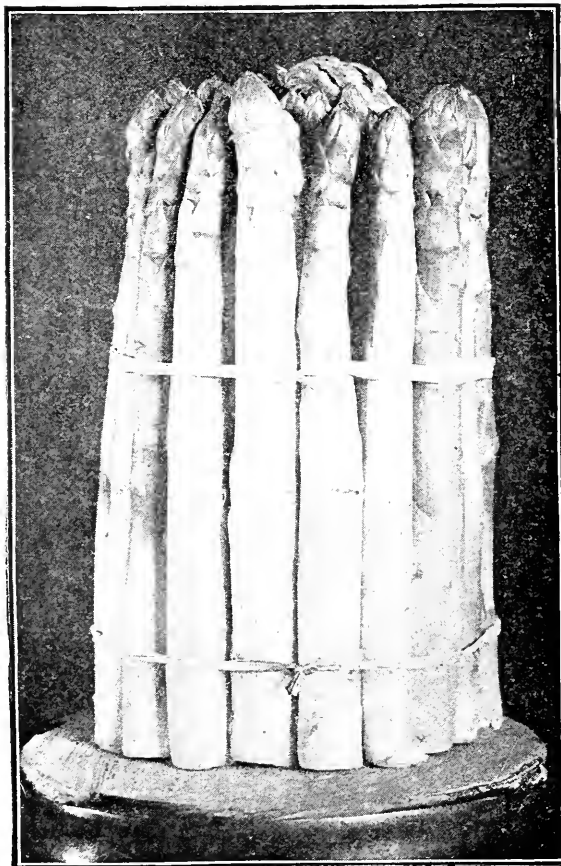
Early Giant Argenteuil. Two-year-old Roots.

Barr's Mammoth. Two-year-old Roots.

Palmetto. Two-year-old Roots.

Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old Roots.

Columbian Mammoth White. Two-year-old Roots.



Barr's Mammoth Asparagus

BEANS

One quart of seed will plant a row about 150 feet long, and 1½ bushels will plant an acre

Beans should be planted, when all danger from frost is passed, in a warm, dry and sheltered situation. The soil should be a light, rich and well-drained sandy loam, that was manured the previous year. However, if the soil was not manured the previous year, and is not sufficiently rich, a small amount of sheep manure may be applied just before the seed is planted. Only a small amount should be used, as a soil too rich produces plants that have a tendency to run to vine at the expense of the fruit.

The rows should be from eighteen inches to two feet apart and the seeds planted about two inches deep and three inches apart. When the young plants appear, draw up the dirt to the stalks, and cultivate frequently to destroy weeds. All hoeing, however, should be done when the soil is dry and the vines free from moisture, as cultivating when they are wet with dew or rain will cause them to rust and the result will be a complete failure of the crop.

If care is exercised in making a selection of varieties, it is possible to obtain a succession of both the string and green-shelled Beans with one planting. However, if you care for only one variety, a succession can be obtained by planting the seed at intervals of two or three weeks.

DWARF, BUSH or SNAP BEANS. Wax-Podded Sorts

Gordinier's Improved Golden Wax

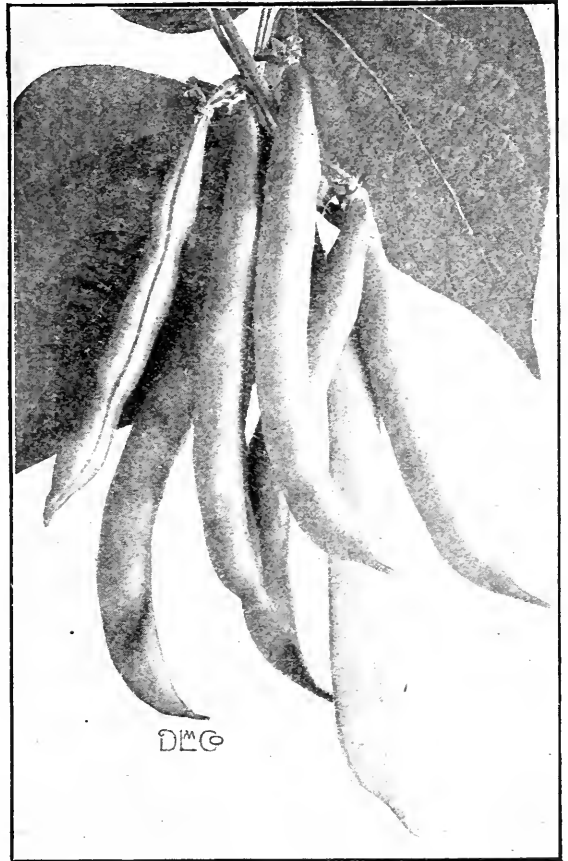
The standard flat, wax-podded variety. The plants are of vigor-

ous, bushy growth, not susceptible to rust, moderately early and very prolific. The pods are exceedingly handsome, large, uniformly broad, thick and almost all solid flesh, of good quality, tender and brittle, absolutely without string or coarse fibre at all stages until maturity, while the color is of a rich golden yellow. Although not the earliest dwarf Wax Bean, its reliability in producing a heavy crop of large handsome pods, whether sown in Spring, Summer or early Fall, renders it highly valuable for both home and market planting.

Extra Early Challenge Dwarf Black Wax. In growth and general appearance the plants are the same as the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, but are earlier and more productive. The pods are clear waxy-white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless, seed jet black longer and more curved than Prolific Wax. The best extra early Wax Bean for the home or market garden.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Is an improvement on the Prolific Black Wax. Hardier and more prolific. Pods are long, pencil-like, very tender and brittle. In color they are a rich, dark yellow, much more attractive than Prolific Wax. It also remains in good picking condition for a long season.

Extra Early Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, golden yellow wax pods; very productive and practically everbearing. It is free from rust and its dense habit of growth renders it proof against long-continued drought. Suitable for either early or late sowing. Beans are dark, nearly black, striped and mottled with grayish brown.



Gordinier's Improved Golden Wax Beans

Wardwell's Improved Kidney Wax. The very strong-growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, very white, wax-like, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. It matures about the same time as the Golden Wax.

Gordinier's "Brittle Wax" Bean

Round Pod. The earliest of all Wax Beans. Of such superb quality it

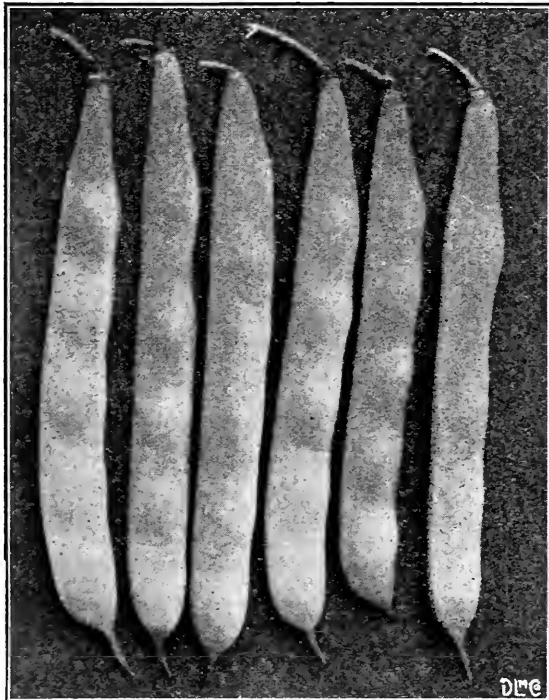
might also be called "Best of All." The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are entirely stringless and of the finest quality. The prize bush, grown in Canada, bore 167 pods. We are sure that all who plant Brittle Wax—whether for family use or market—will appreciate its unequalled merits as thoroughly as do the originators and ourselves. Brittle Wax has already "made a record,"—altogether unequalled—by reason of its superb quality, extreme earliness, and great productiveness. It combines the most desirable features of both parents—the Black-Eve Wax and the Round-Pod Refugee. The plants are of vigorous growth, with large foliage, and appear completely loaded with handsome pods, which are slightly curved, and measure 4½ to 6 inches long. They are light yellow and round—deeply saddle-backed—tender, "brittle," and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The pods are unexcelled as snapshots, while having white seeds showing only a small black dot at the eye; any surplus allowed to ripen will be readily salable as Winter shell Beans.

Burpee's Kidney Wax. More robust in growth and more prolific than Wardwell's Kidney Wax—with longer pods, entirely stringless, more fleshy, and of much finer quality. The plants are of erect bush habit, reaching eighteen to twenty inches in height. Even during wet summers the foliage is entirely free from blight, while the pods are free from rust. The fleshy pods are flattened in form, from 6 to 7 inches in length, one-half inch broad, and three-eighths of an inch thick; the color is a rich lemon-yellow. The pods are remarkable for their meatiness, fine flavor, brittleness, and absolute freedom from strings. The season of bearing is the same as Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but being so much more productive and the pods of larger size, they will yield much more. When marketed, they present a better appearance, while the most casual snapping of sample pods will quickly demonstrate their superior quality.

Gordinier's Round Pod Kidney Wax

This midseason variety is exceedingly handsome and very

desirable, especially for snaps for the home garden. The vines are dwarf, spreading and very productive. The leaves are roughened. The pods are long, five and one-half to six inches, slightly curved, light yellow, wax-like, stringless, and of the best quality. They are uniformly perfect, an ill-shaped one being rarely seen. Seed long, cylindrical, medium sized, nearly white, with a little dark marking about the eye.



Wardwell's Improved Kidney Wax Beans

DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP BEANS—WAX-PODDED SORTS—Continued

Golden-eyed Wax. Strong, bushy growth, fifteen inches in height. Plants are heavily laden with handsome pods five inches in length, one-half inch broad, straight, flat, fairly fleshy but quite "stringy." Light yellow, bordering on white, when of full size.

Davis White Wax. This is the most hardy and productive wax-podded bush Bean in cultivation. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. When young the pods are brittle, crisp and tender. Seed kidney shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. The length, uniformly perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed, make this one of the best for canners. It is just what they want, a long, straight, clear white pod, which does not discolor in canning.

New Hodson Wax. This is a new, rather late season, wonderfully prolific Wax Bean. The growth is remarkably vigorous, almost entirely free from rust and loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which somewhat resemble the pods of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, averaging 7 inches in length and have a clean, bright yellow color, all of which combined makes it the most attractive Wax Bean on the market. The beans are brittle and tender, of fine texture and excellent flavor and if picked before too old are stringless, with no fibre. An excellent Bean for the private gardener and unsurpassed for the market gardener as a main crop sort.

We also carry: Crystal Wax, Michigan White Wax, Keeney's Rust-Proof Wax, Currie's Rust-Proof Wax and Webber Wax.

DWARF, BUSH or SNAP BEANS

Green-Podded Sorts

Extra Early Refugee. A very early green-podded kind, furnishing a fleshy pod of fine quality, crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. The vines are a little smaller and more upright growing, and the leaves distinctly lighter colored than those of the late Refugee, though the dry beans are much the same in shape and color.

Round Six Weeks (Improved Round Pod). While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, more fleshy and quite stringless. Moreover, while retaining the vigor and hardness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier.

Refugee, or Thousand to One. Vines large spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves, and large, lilac flowers, very late, and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green, becoming white streaked with purple, as they mature; of good quality as "snaps"; beans long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple.

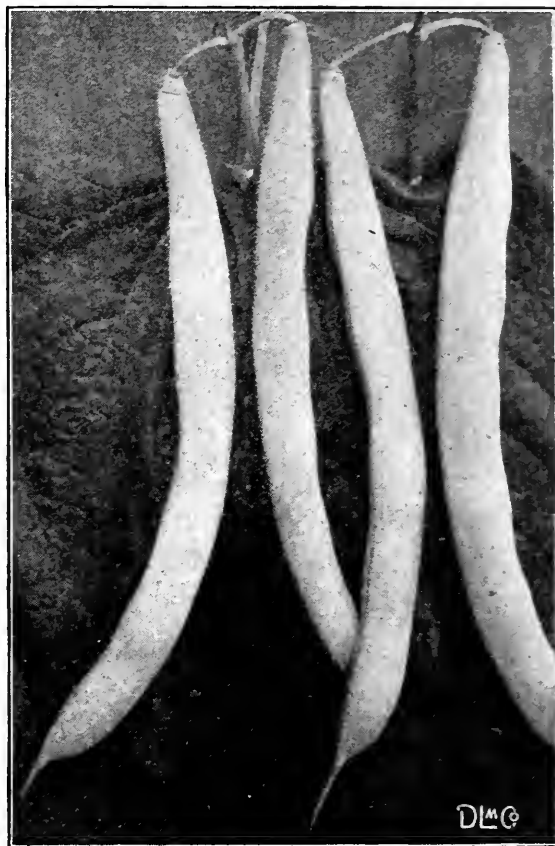
Bountiful Bean. A flat green-podded bush Bean. This superior variety, is a distinct improvement in green Bush Beans and has become exceedingly popular wherever known. Our customers who have grown it are enthusiastic in its praise; some of them say, "You do not praise it half enough."

The plant is remarkably handsome and of thrifty growth, being practically rust and mildew proof. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific and bears continuously for several weeks; it is the first to give pods fit to pick in the Spring, and the last to yield edible pods in the Fall. But the crowning merit of this grand Bush Bean is in the rich green pods, which are of immense size, thick, broad, extra long, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty and of high quality, meltingly tender and having a delicious flavor exclusively their own. Moreover, the pods are absolutely stringless and entirely free from any tough, membranous lining, not only when young, but this tender "snap brittle," quality is retained even into maturity. We advise leaving a few of the older pods to be used as green shell Beans, in which condition they are most palatable. It is equally valuable as a dry shelled Bean.

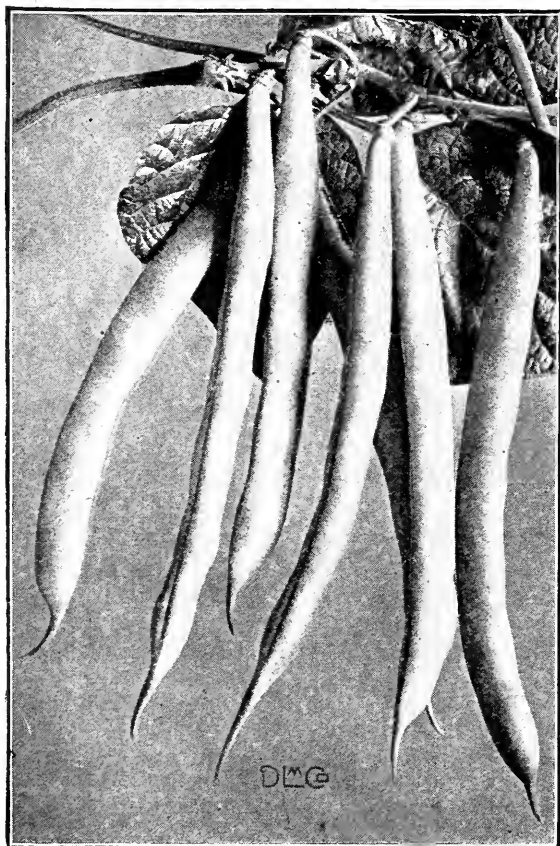
Stringless Green-Pod. This famous Bean, first named and introduced twenty-three years ago, is still unequaled as a first-early. It combines unusual hardness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness with handsome appearance and finest quality of pods. Extra early plantings may be made to produce the earliest crop, and even with later plantings Stringless is the quickest to produce pods. By repeated plantings pods may be had in constant succession from Spring until cut off by heavy frosts in the Fall. Combined with the extra hardness and early maturity, the pods are of a rich green, very round and straight, five inches long, broad and solidly meaty; they are deeply saddle-backed, caused by the rounded swell of the fleshy sides. The pods are tender, brittle, and of finest flavor, being entirely stringless even when fully matured.

Fordhook Favorite Bush Bean. The original Stringless Green-Pod matures from three to five days earlier, and the first-early will remain as popular as ever. Most gardeners, to whom a few days do not matter, will probably prefer this New White-Seeded Stringless Green-Pod. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, are very vigorous, and remarkable for their prolific character. The leaves are bright dark green, quite heavy, but not overabundant; the strength of the plant is concentrated upon the production of an enormous crop of handsome pods. These measure from 5½ to 6½ inches long; they are one-half inch wide and half an inch thick, so full and fleshy that they are almost perfectly round. They are brittle, juicy, free from tough fiber, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The seed, being white, can be used for dried beans in the winter.

Black Valentine Bean. Green pod. This excellent variety is a great improvement over the popular standard sort, Early Red Valentine, being **one-third longer than that variety, pods perfectly round and straight**, although not quite so early. It also has the additional advantage of being suitable both for early and late planting, being extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frosts which kill other varieties. A most desirable sort for the market gardeners, owing to its enormous yielding qualities, large and handsome appearance. Should be planted instead of either Red Valentine or Refugee, being superior to either in appearance.



New Hodson Wax Beans



Longfellow Beans

DWARF BUSH OR SNAP BEANS—GREEN-PODDED SORTS—Continued

Longfellow. An extra early, round, green-podded Bush Bean of fine quality. Remarkably early, exceedingly prolific. Long, round, green pods, always solid, tender, and of delicious flavor. This extra early variety has been widely distributed, and we have yet to hear anything but praise about its fine quality and other merits; it is in fact an ideal Snap Bean, producing a fine crop of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, wonderfully tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining, and having no string when broken, excepting when the pods are quite old. The flavor is most delicious, captivating and most critical, while the delicate green color of the pods is retained after cooking, adding to its attractiveness when served. The plants are of robust, compact habit, unexcelled in bearing qualities, maturing the crop very regularly. It is extra early, the pods being fit to pick four days in advance of any other variety of approximate size and merit.

Keeney's Stringless Refugee Bean. Green pod. For many years the Refugee has been recognized as one of the most desirable sorts, but unfortunately the pods have had always a slight string. In this "Stringless" Refugee the string has been entirely eliminated, while the variety has lost none of its good qualities. Of true bush habit, the plants attain a height of eighteen inches and are very prolific. The broad, handsome pods, nearly round in form, average about five and a quarter inches long; of a light green color, they are brittle, tender, fleshy and absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. Our regular strain of Refugee is extra fine and has been purchased eagerly by planters and canners everywhere; but if we "know Beans" (and we think we do) this New Stringless Refugee will eventually displace all other strains. It is unequalled for commercial canning, as the tender pods retain their color, and being entirely stringless the quality of the canned goods will be far superior.

Hodson Green-Pod Bean. Season about two weeks later than Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. The plants are of vigorous growth and very productive. Pods are flat, six to seven inches long by three-eighths of an inch wide; they are produced abundantly and are stringless while young.

Extra Early Round-Pod Red Valentine. For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the dwarf green-podded sorts both for the home and market garden and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vines medium to large, erect, with dark green leaves. Pods medium length, about four and one-half inches, curved, cylindrical with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Seed long, of medium size and unsymmetrical in shape, purplish pink splashed with pale buff. Lack of symmetry in the seed of this variety is an indication of superior fleshiness and good quality in the pods. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer in uniformly high quality of pod. We have carefully tested both in trials and in large fields many different strains of Valentine offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement and have found none that compared with our stock which combines in the highest degree all the good qualities of the sort.

DWARF or BUSH VARIETIES, FOR SHELLED BEANS

Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry). Vines very productive, compact, upright, large leaves. Pods of medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. The ripe beans are large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. This is one of the best varieties for use shelled green. When in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, tender, of good flavor, and are about equal to the Lima in quality, although of quite different form.

FIELD BEANS

GORDINIER'S WHITE KIDNEY. Fine field sort.

GORDINIER'S RED KIDNEY. Fine field sort.

GORDINIER'S GIANT MARROW. Fine field sort.

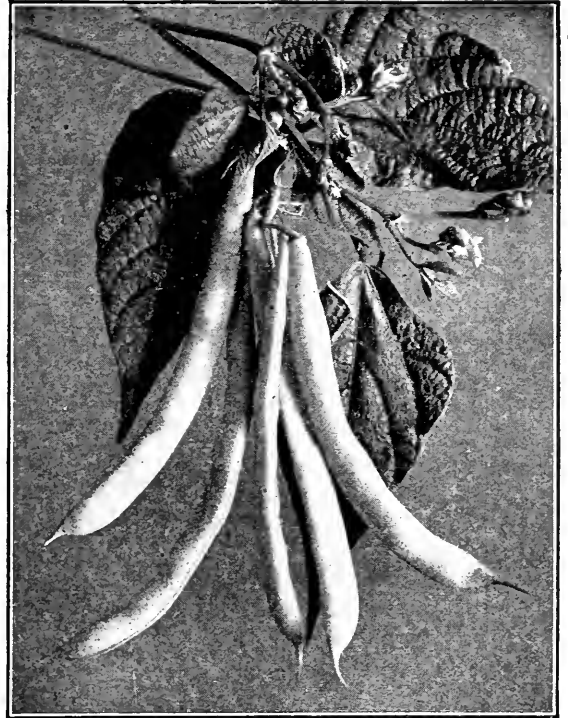
GORDINIER'S MEDIUM. Fine field sort.

GORDINIER'S YELLOW EYE. Fine field sort.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS

Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet as well as to droughts and hot winds than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather set poles four to eight feet long slanting slightly toward the north in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Set in this way the vines climb better and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant five to eight beans two inches deep and when well started thin to four plants. It is a natural habit of all vines to climb around a pole always in one direction and they will not do well if an attempt is made to train them to run in the opposite direction. Another plan is to plant in rows thickly enough so that there will be one plant to eight or ten inches. Set posts five feet high firmly at each end of the rows and drive stakes made of 2 x 2 lumber at intervals of about sixteen feet along the rows. Stretch a wire size No. 10 or 12 between the posts along each row and fasten it to the tops of the stakes with wire staples; run a lighter wire or twine along the bottom about six inches from the ground, fastening likewise to the posts and stakes.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. A well-known, early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy, leaflets large, light green, crimped, flowers yellowish white, pods six

**Hodson Green Pod**

to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods. These are broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which beans are attached and much curved; bright golden yellow.

Dutch Case Knife. The vines of this well known green podded kidney Bean for green shell use are of good climbing habit, but twining rather loosely and may be used for a corn hill sort of medium season. It is used for snaps when quite young. The leaves are large and crumpled. The pods are very long, seven to eight inches, flat, irregular, medium green, becoming lighter as they mature. Seed broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality whether used green or dry.

Lazy Wife. The pods of medium, dark green color are produced in great abundance and measure from four and a half to six inches in length. The pods are broad and thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe and at all stages are unsurpassed for "snap" sorts, being particularly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans which make excellent Winter shell beans of good quality, tender and delicious.

Scarlet Runner. In Northern locations where the Summers are cool and short this takes the place of the large Lima Beans. Plants are of strong, quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. These are succeeded by large, dark green pods with roughened or file-like skin, containing three and four large thick beans which are of fine rich quality when shelled for use in the green state. When fully ripened the dry beans are of bright scarlet, heavily blotched with purple.

White Runner. Similar to the above except flowers are a pure white.

Golden Carmine Horticultural. This new Pole Bean is strikingly handsome, especially as the golden yellow pods mature and take on brilliant splashes of bright carmine red. Remarkably good in other points also, being early, very productive and of excellent quality. As a wax-podded snap it is tender, brittle, stringless, and fine flavored. Later in maturity in common with other Horticultural Beans it is unsurpassed when shelled either green or dry. Vine similar to Mammoth Podded Horticultural, leaf a little larger and foliage a bright, yellowish green. The very large pods are six to eight inches long, straight and very broad. A Bean of such marked excellence and withal so attractive in shape and color will certainly come rapidly into general favor.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. This splendid variety introduced in 1885 has since been offered as Seek-No-Further and was introduced in 1891 as a novelty under the name of Old Homestead. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. An early, very prolific sort: showy pods which are excellent for snaps.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Of all the Pole Beans, Limas are considered to have the greatest economic value. The culture is the same as for other Pole Beans except that being more tender, the seed is usually planted one or two weeks later. In firm soils it will be found of advantage to place the beans on edge with the eye down as when planted in this manner they germinate and come up more readily.

Early Jersey. Vines of strong, quick growth, maturing a good crop of pods quite early in the season. Pods are three inches long, usually containing three beans each. The beans are nearly as large as the large Limas, and are equally excellent in quality.

Siebert's Early. The vines are of quick, strong growth, but do not run so rampantly, and begin bearing pods considerably earlier than the regular strains of large Limas. While the pods are only of medium length, they are unusually well filled, containing three and four large, fleshy beans, which are extremely tender and fine in flavor. The pods, being so well filled, are easily shelled, and growing in clusters, are also readily gathered. Planters should always remember that to succeed well with Lima Beans the soil must be made very rich, so as to secure a quick growth and abundant strength to continue in bearing throughout the season.

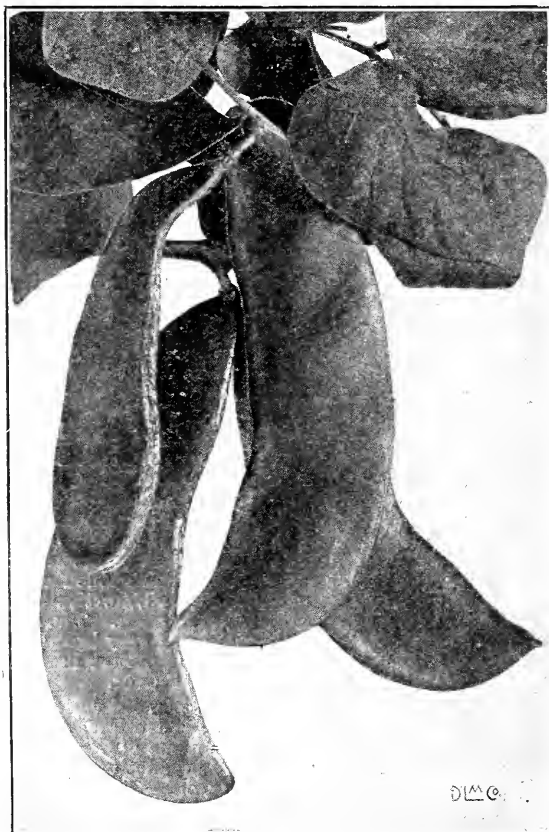
Challenger Lima. The vines of this splendid sort are very stout, vigorous and productive. The pods are much thicker than those of the other Limas and contain from four to five beans, which are large, thick, white and of the best quality. It is early and continues to produce large clusters of pods until cut off by frost.

King of the Garden Lima. Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods of the largest size, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole.

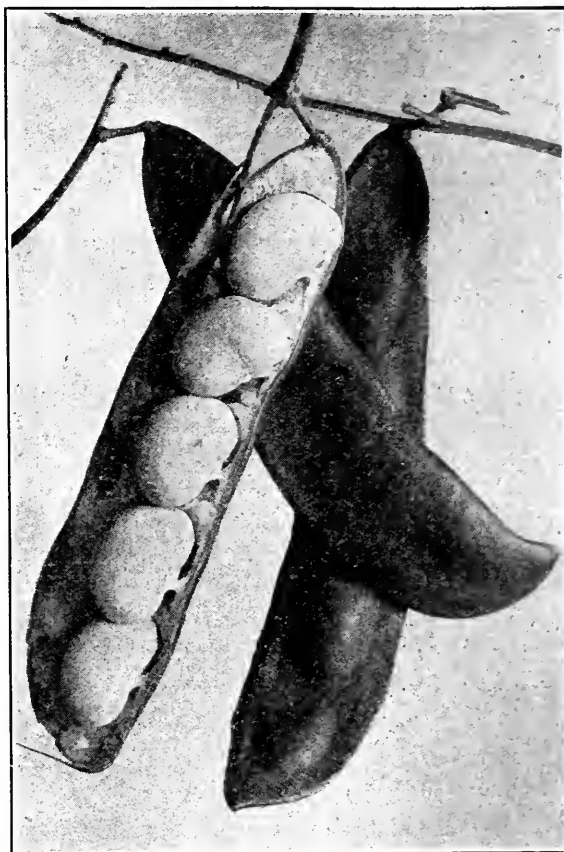
Early Leviathan Pole Lima. One week earlier than any other pole Lima. Of superior quality, immense size, wonderfully productive. This delicious vegetable is denied to many would-be growers on account of the length of season required to mature it, the early frost coming on just as the crop is ready to pick. This sort is at least one week earlier than any large Pole Lima yet offered and fully two weeks earlier than most, consequently it will prove a boon to thousands of growers. Earliness is often obtained at the sacrifice of other valuable features, but in this variety we claim superiority, not only in this respect, but in size of bean and pod and enormous productiveness. It is in fact about perfect and of incalculable value.

DWARF LIMA BEANS

The dwarf Lima class cannot be recommended too highly. The beans can be grown and gathered much more easily than the Pole Limas as the vines require no support. They can also be grown closer together than those of any pole variety. Dwarf Limas are fully equal in quality to Pole Limas and as a rule are earlier maturing. Limas require a longer season for maturing than other garden Beans. Do not plant till the ground is dry, weather warm and danger of frost is over. If possible select rich, light soil. Plant in drills two to three feet apart, dropping the beans three to four inches apart and covering one and one-half to two inches deep. If planted in hills, make the hills two to three feet apart one way and two to two and one-half feet the other and plant four to six beans in a hill. Hoe often but only when the leaves are dry.



The "Burpee-Improved" Bush Lima Beans



King of the Garden Beans

Gordinier's Dwarf Large White Lima

A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive, single plants, under favorable circumstances, yielding from 200 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima, and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as the Dwarf Sieva, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima.

Wonder Bush Lima. Similar to Dwarf Large White Lima, but the pods are larger, borne more in the center of the vine and mature a little earlier. The vine also is less inclined to form an occasional runner. Green beans and the seeds like those of Dwarf Large White Lima.

The "Burpee-Improved" Bush Lima. This is an entirely new creation. The pods are truly enormous in size, borne abundantly and well filled with handsome beans which are both larger and thicker than those of the popular Burpee's Bush Lima. The bush is sturdy in habit and twenty to twenty-four inches high with large leaves. It bears its beans on long spikes in very prolific clusters well out from the plant. There are from four to seven pods in each cluster and often as many as eleven. Each pod contains three, four or five beans and there are more pods containing five than there are containing three beans; so that there is an improvement of from one to two beans in each pod, and this, taken with the great number of pods borne, makes the yield enormous. In quality this Bean ranks with the very best and the beans are of large size. In earliness it comes between Henderson's and Burpee's Bush, and is about a week earlier than the latter variety. This Bean is bound to be the greatest, most popular Bush Lima—a continuous bearer.

Henderson. The improved Bush Lima Bean. Bush Lima Beans are now considered a necessity in almost every garden. This popularity is due to their dwarf, bushy growth, requiring no poles or brush. There are several types of Bush Limas, all of which have their particular merits, but all points considered, the type introduced—the "Henderson" Bush Lima—has stood the test of time, and is now more largely grown than all others combined. All impartial critics admit that it excels in all essential features. The only adverse criticism made on the original variety was the small size of the individual bean. In the Improved "Henderson" this is entirely overcome; the green bean measures about 1 inch long by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in breadth, and, further, they are plump, very tender, and of exquisitely rich, true, buttery Lima flavor, whether used green or dried for Winter. For earliness and continuous productiveness the Improved "Henderson" is a veritable "pick-and-come-again" Lima Bean until killed by frost. They are at least 10 to 12 days earlier than other types of Bush Limas, and 2 to 3 weeks earlier than Pole Limas.

BEETS

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 50-feet long, and 5 lbs. will plant an acre

Beets are easily cultivated, and it is only necessary to make repeated sowings in order to be supplied throughout the season with the most desirable vegetable. The frequent plantings are important, for old roots are hard, have a woody fibre and to a great extent lose their sweet flavor, and for a constant supply of tender young roots seed must be planted at intervals of three weeks.

Beets grow well in any common garden soil, but they thrive in a loose, finely pulverized, rich soil with considerable sand.

The plants will stand a light frost, and, therefore, the seed may be planted very early, about one inch deep in drills three and a half feet apart. Under favorable conditions a single Beet seed will produce two or more plants, making it very necessary to sow thinly. Shortly after the seed is planted the soil should have a top dressing of nitrate of soda, applied at the rate of five pounds for every one hundred square yards of the area under cultivation. If this treatment is repeated at the time the young plants are thinned out, the quality of the Beets will be greatly improved by the rapid growth induced by the nitrate.

When growth has fairly started the plants should be thinned out until they stand from four to six inches apart. The young plants that are removed can be prepared for table; they make excellent "greens" when boiled like Spinach.

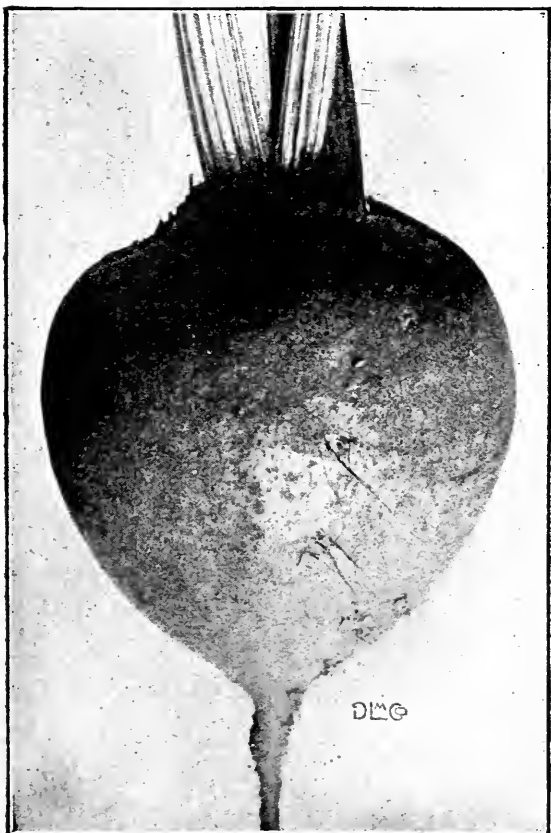
The smoothest and most tender Beets are produced by rapid, vigorous growth, and the plants should, therefore, be thoroughly cultivated, for weeds and a baked soil will check the growth of the plants.

At the approach of severe cold weather the surplus stock of Beets can be gathered and stored in a cool cellar, where they will remain in good condition for a considerable length of time.

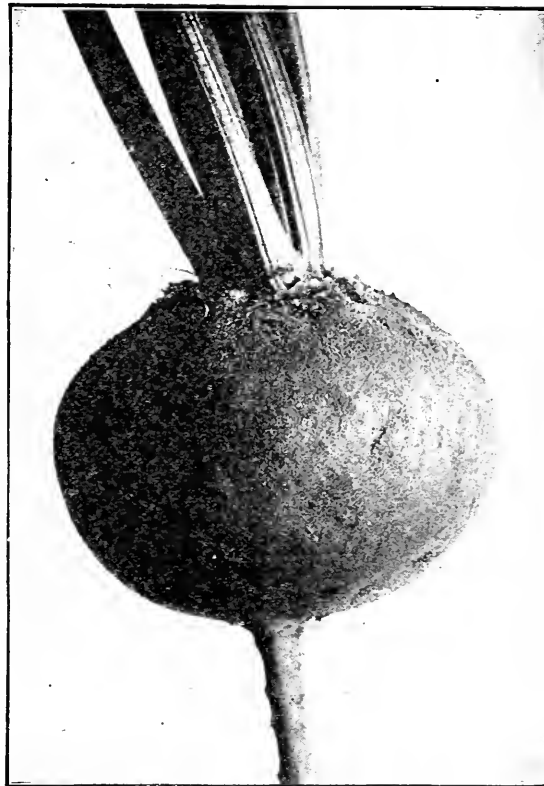
The earliness of the crop will be greatly hastened by the use of nitrate of soda. In experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, for every dollar invested in nitrate of soda nearly three dollars was returned in the increased value of the crop. The nitrate of soda should be applied in three equal dressings at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

Beets for Table Use

Edmand's Turnip. This is a choice selected market gardener's strain. It is of very early maturity, of fine turnip shape, uniform in size, with small foliage, the leaves being short and of a rich bronze red. Skin is a deep blood red; flesh richly colored, and of sweet flavor.



Crimson Globe Beet



Early Eclipse Beet

Early Eclipse. Tops small, dark purplish green, shading to lighter color on outside of leaves. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap root, and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, crisp and tender especially when young.

"Witham Fireball." A new and quite distinct extra early turnip-rooted variety of the finest table qualities. The flesh is solid, crisp and sweet, and of a brilliant fiery red color, something like the color of Eclipse, but much more intense. It is of a perfectly globular form, with smooth skin, a tiny tap root and very slender leaf stalks. It is therefore especially adapted for early frame work, but it can be sown with equal success in the open ground. While it is as early as the earliest strains of the inferior flat Egyptian, it conserves its good qualities for a very much longer time.

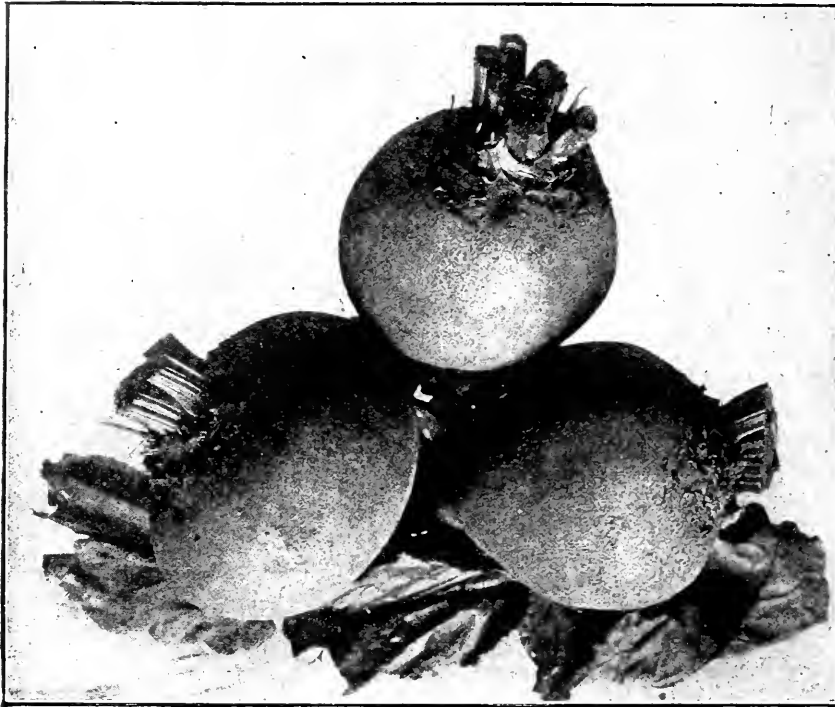
Gordinier's Crimson Globe Beet A grand second early and main crop variety. It is just the Beet you want for the table. Beautiful form, rich red flesh, exceedingly tender, deliciously sweet. The root is of medium size, generally about three inches in diameter, very handsome in shape, being a little deeper than round, with a remarkably smooth surface. It has a very small tap root. The very dark leaves are small and borne on slender stems which occupy but a small portion of the root, but it is the exquisite tenderness of the flesh and the complete absence of any stringy or woody character that so thoroughly distinguish this Beet. Interior color is very deep crimson throughout, ringed or zoned in a most beautiful manner.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip. The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out-of-doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stem and veins dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red; root very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath, with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Top small; stem purplish pink; leaf bright green; root with medium-sized tap, turnip-shaped, bright red. Flesh light purplish pink, zoned with white; crisp, tender, sweet, good quality.

Half-Long Blood. This is an entirely distinct variety, and by far the best for Winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick, and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet and tender, retaining its good quality longer than others. A most valuable variety for Winter and Spring use.

Crosby's Egyptian. This very desirable table beet does not closely resemble the original Egyptian except in its extreme earliness. The tops are small. The roots are flattened globe shaped and very smooth. The exterior color of the root is bright red. The flesh of our strain is bright vermillion-red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. This is one of the best for early planting outdoors and is much used for bunching. It becomes fit for use earlier than any other variety but it is not so well suited as Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip for forcing in hotbeds or for transplanting. Our stock is exceptionally uniform in shape and color, and is earlier than the older strains which are similar in shape but show the purplish red color.



Early Model Beet

BEETS—Continued

Early Model Beet. This is indeed a model variety, and will be highly appreciated both for forcing and growing outside. It is a fine selection of blood-red Beet, extremely smooth and of symmetrical growth, fine, rich color and desirable shape. It makes a rapid growth and matures very early. The shape is nearly round and color of flesh a rich blood red. In quality it is most excellent, being sweet, tender and free from coarseness. The tops are quite small, making it a fine variety for forcing in hotbed. It retains all the good qualities either when grown under glass or in the open garden.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. First-class table Beet; week earlier than Early Blood Turnip. Skin smooth; flesh bright red, fine grained; top small.

Gordinier's Trojan Blood One of the fine late Beets in cultivation, and, in offering it to our trade, we are confident that it meets the demand for a first-class table Beet. The tops are small, permitting close planting, and the root is almost a globe shape and perfectly smooth; flesh bright red, zoned with pink, very tender and sweet; tap root small. We feel confident that our gardeners especially will find this a profitable addition to their lines.

Detroit Dark Red. The uniformity of size, shape, and fine appearance, puts this variety at once among the leaders of this most desirable of all vegetables. Tops small and upright, admitting of close planting. Roots medium in size, globular or oval, and very smooth; skin a dark blood red; flesh deep bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, fine-grained, crisp, tender and sweet, remaining so long after many sorts become woody. This is certainly a market gardeners' Beet.

Other varieties we offer: Bassano, Lentz, Columbia, Dirigo.

SWISS CHARD

Sometimes called "Cut-and-Come-Again Spinach." If there is room for only a few vegetables in your garden be sure to plant this. In limited space it produces more food for the table than any other vegetable. It is used for greens the same as Spinach or Beet tops, and is the equal in quality and easier to prepare than Spinach and far superior to Beets. Sow early in the Spring in rows 16 inches apart and thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows. It can be used all Summer when Spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, beautiful white stems and mid-ribs; may be cooked like Asparagus or made into attractive pickles.

New Swiss Chard, or Gordinier's Lucullus Spinach Beet. The plants grow to a height of two to two and one-half feet. The stalks are as thick and broad as those of Rhubarb, being one and one-half inches broad, heavily ribbed and from ten to twelve inches long below the leaf. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as Asparagus. In the old type of Swiss Chard the leaf portion is smooth, broad and rounded at the upper end; in the new Lucullus the leaves are larger and sharply pointed at the top, while the texture is heavily crumpled or "savoyed," more crisply tender and of finer flavor. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as Spinach. The leaves and stalks served as separate vegetables afford two distinct dishes from the same plants at one time.

Poultrymen and Farmers read about MANGEL-WURZEL BEETS

30 Tons Per Acre

Soils for Mangels: Mangels may be grown on almost all productive soils. Deep loams are considered best, and are necessary for the production of heavy yields of the long varieties. The Globe and Tankard varieties may be grown on the lighter, shallower soils.

Climate: Mangels, like Sugar Beets, do better where there is considerable of sunshine. Provided there is a good supply of moisture in the soil they will thrive in a warm, dry climate once they are established. They can withstand drought far better than most other root-crops.

Rotations for Mangels: As Mangels are an inter-tilled crop, they may be grown between two grain crops or after another intertilled crop which has been heavily manured, as Cabbages. In some places success has been attained by growing them after Clover which has been down for one year. As they are not harvested until late in the Fall the grain crop best suited to succeed them will be Oats or Corn. If Oats follow, the Mangel tops should be spread uniformly over the land and plowed under in the Fall. Failure to spread them uniformly will cause an uneven grain crop, as the tops are a valuable manure.

Preparation of Soil for Mangels: Deep Fall plowing is advisable, with a cross plowing or a deep disk-harrowing in the Spring. No crop responds more readily to good tillage than the Mangel and no crop will be more discouraging to the man who but half prepares the land. Ten to twelve tons per acre of barn manure should be applied to the land in the Fall, previous to plowing; this may be supplemented with fertilizers in Spring if desired. Before the seed is sown the land should be well fitted with the disk and spiked-tooth harrows. The successful grower will give five or six harrowings if necessary to make the seed-bed fine. Previous to the last two harrowings, apply 240-280 pounds of acid phosphate and 100-120 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, and 100-120 pounds muriate of potash;



Globe Mangel

MANGEL-WURZEL BEETS—Continued

these should be mixed together just before application; the mixture should be applied early in Spring. The fertilizers will stimulate the young plants. In some cases, 400 to 500 pounds of salt per acre are applied. If the land has not been recently limed, an application of 1500-2000 pounds per acre will often be profitable.

Width of rows and thinning for Mangels: It is recommended that the rows be not less than 30 inches apart, as narrow rows do not facilitate the use of two-horse cultivators. The aim should be to grow the maximum number of plants per row, as the reduction in cost of production by the usage of wide rows will compensate for any reduction in yield due to fewer plants per acre. As soon as the plants have four leaves they may be bunched, that is, take a hoe five or six inches wide, go down the rows and chop out all plants except a little bunch every six, eight or ten inches as required. After this they should be singled to one plant every six to ten inches, depending on the variety; the globes and tankards require rather greater width in the row than the long varieties. It is important that but one plant be left in a place, otherwise small, distorted roots will result. It is equally important that the thinning be done while the plants have but three or four leaves and before they become "drawn." If they are checked in any way at this time, the injury is permanent.

Cultivation of Mangels: As soon as the rows are discernible, shallow cultivation should be given. The cultivator should have shields to prevent soil being thrown on the young plants, and yet permit tillage close to them. If the stand is good the weeder may be run across the rows to destroy small weeds and aid in thinning. As soon as the plants are thinned, or before if they appear stunted, they should receive an application of 50 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, which may be mixed with 50 pounds of acid phosphate, or salt or sand to give it bulk and aid in distribution. This should be applied when the leaves are dry, since if it comes in contact with wet leaves it will injure them; and it should be applied close to the plants and harrowed in. At this stage the plants grow slowly and no pains should be spared to push them on with tillage and fertilizers and get them ahead of the weeds. A second or third application of nitrate of soda at intervals of ten to fourteen days is generally profitable. When thorough preparation has been given, shallow cultivation to keep the weeds in check is deemed advisable. The cultivator should go through the rows about every ten days to maintain a mulch, until the tops meet in the rows, which will prohibit further intertillage. It has been suggested to run the shovel-plow through the rows at the last cultivation to increase the proportion of the root below ground. Whether this practice will answer or whether it is commendable or not, the authors are not in a position to state.

Harvesting and Storing Mangels: Mangels should be harvested before severe frosts occur. The withering of the outer leaves is taken as an indication of cessation of growth. This frequently occurs about the middle of October and no time need then be lost before storing. The roots should be pulled up with as little injury as possible and the tops twisted off. Care in handling is requisite as, although Mangels are the first roots to be stored, they are the last to be used, and their keeping quality should not be reduced wantonly. In this state a root cellar is perhaps the best place in which to store them. It should be dry and well ventilated, as the roots suffer if these points are neglected.

Yield of Mangels: The average yield of Mangels is generally from 16 to 29 tons, although during the past three years several varieties have yielded at the rate of 40 tons per acre. The average yield of dry matter per acre in the past three years was between two and four-tenths and three tons per acre. In the case of Sugar Beets, yields of 20 tons of Beets containing four to four and five-tenths tons of dry matter were secured, while the yields of half-sugar Mangels ranged between the yields of Mangels and Sugar Beets.

Feeding: Roots of some kind are good for all domestic animals. Their effect is tonic as well as nutritive. Breeders and feeders of



Gordinier's Norbiten Giant Mangel

animals for exhibition find them invaluable. For most purposes the roots are chopped or sliced before feeding. Various hand and power machines are on the market for this work. Generally speaking, roots should not be fed alone as they carry too much water. A feed may vary from 25 to 50 pounds per day for a thousand pounds of animal, according to the amount of dry concentrates and roughage fed. It is usual to put the cut roots into the feed box and distribute the ground grain over them. For poultry, however, the whole roots may be given, allowing the fowls to pick them. It is said by some that Turnips and Rutabagas impart a flavor to milk. However, if no roots are in the milking-room at the time of milking and they are fed just after milking, this may be avoided.

Few British farmers feed Mangels whole, except occasionally to horses and hogs. For sheep they are cut up into finger pieces, like French fried potatoes, or sliced. They are sometimes prepared in this manner for cattle but are more often pulped, that is, grated down to irregular shaped pieces of about five-eighths to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. This is frequently done twelve hours before they are required for feeding, and during this time they are left mixed with chaffed hay or straw cut about two inches long, and left to heat. In making the pile, a layer of chaffed hay or straw is laid on the floor, then some Mangels, then chaffed hay or straw and so on. In twelve hours the mass has become warm, the meal and ground grain or whatever concentrate is being used is mixed uniformly through the mass and it is then fed. No more is mixed than will be required at the time.

Poultry Feeding: For Winter green-feed for poultry there is nothing better than **GORDINIER'S NORBITON GIANT MANGEL**.

These are being grown more largely each season, and provide fresh, green food for dairy stock and the fattening of animals during Winter months. They make not only a most valuable increase to the dry rations of animals during the Winter months, but also help to promote their health while stabled. Mangels grow to a larger size and will produce a greater bulk of roots per acre than Sugar Beets, but the latter are richer in quality and of superior feeding value.

Golden Tankard. Best Yellow Mangel in cultivation; contains more sugar and nutrition than the red-skinned sort. Nearly cylindrical in shape. Grows well above ground, making it easy to harvest, and is one of the most desirable varieties.

Norbiton Giant Long Red. Produces enormous roots, partly above ground; heavy cropper, frequently producing forty tons to the acre.

Large Red Globe. Same characteristics as the Yellow Globe, the only difference being in color.

Champion Yellow Globe. Orange yellow; root of large size and fine nutritive qualities; good yielder, and keeps well.

SUGAR BEETS

Sugar Beets are desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. They are deservedly popular both on the farm and in the small garden. No one who raises Beets of any kind should fail to plant at least a trial bed. Our list comprises the best strains on the market.

Gordinier's Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half

Sugar Mangel (For Feeding). The investigations of scientific men and the experience of practical stock feeders have established that a ration of some appetizing green food is of such great importance as to be practically essential to the profitable Winter feeding of stock. In the Northern States a supply of such food can only be obtained from some root crops. Of these Mangel-Wurzel is popular because of the immense yield

SUGAR BEETS—Continued

but is not fully satisfactory because of the low nutritive value. By the same system of careful selection and breeding which has accomplished so much with the Sugar Beet, there has been established in the Giant Feeding Sugar a strain of Beets which, while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes being really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of Sugar Beet, and the yield under equally favorable conditions being more than double. The roots grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored at less expense than any other root crop. We are certain that everyone who plants this variety and grows it with care will be much pleased with the crop. Every farmer should try it.

Vilmorin's Improved. In general the most desirable Beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation, and, moreover, it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent. of sugar. The Beet grows below the surface. The green leaves are smooth-edged and spreading.

BROCCOLI

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant an acre.

The improved sorts of Broccoli bear so close a resemblance to the Cauliflower that they can scarcely be distinguished from each other. Broccoli is not so delicate in flavor as the Cauliflower, but is more hardy and taller in growth. It is usually grown for Fall use, and requires for its perfect development a moist, cool atmosphere and a deep, well-drained soil.

The seed should be planted early, in shallow drills one foot apart, and when the plants are about three inches high they should be carefully transplanted to stand fourteen inches apart in rows that are two feet from row to row. After growth commences and they have been transplanted, they should be thoroughly cultivated and at each hoeing fresh earth should be drawn around the plants.

White Cape. Very hardy, close, firm heads; sure header.

Purple Cape. Resembles the preceding except in color.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant an acre.

This vegetable is a species of the Cabbage, and its edible parts are the miniature heads which are produced in great profusion along the main stalk.

The seed may be grown early in hotbeds, or later in the open ground, when the weather permits. When the plants are about three inches high they should be transplanted about twenty inches apart in rows two feet apart, and, during the Summer, they must be cultivated the same as Cabbages. When the heads are well started the lower leaves of the main stalk may be stripped from the plant, in order to admit light and air to the head.

The early heads will be ready for the table early in September, and the late ones for Winter use should be harvested before cold weather and stored the same as Cabbages. Light freezing will not hurt the plant, and it frequently is left standing until well into the Winter; indeed, it survives the Winter without much protection. They require rich earth, and must make a rapid growth to attain their best in flavor and texture. It is a vegetable seldom seen except in the markets, but it is much prized by investigating natures who have a liking for Cabbage.

Gordinier's Danish

Plants of strong, robust growth, about two feet high. Stalks are large, thick, close-jointed; so that the sprouts set quite thickly on the stalk. A distinct feature of my Danish Brussels Sprouts is that the sprouts develop for nearly the entire height of the stalk at about the same time; consequently, a very

large crop can be gathered just when the market is ready for them. Even the sprouts formed at the base of the stalk are uniformly closely headed or tightly folded, they are quite as fine and solid as those which form higher up on the stalk. The entire setting is so regular in size that the sprouts require almost no trimming in order to prepare them for market. I recommend for these Danish Brussels Sprouts an early planting in a rich soil.



White Cape Broccoli



Gordinier's Danish Brussels Sprouts

**DON'T NEGLECT TO TRY
GORDINIER'S BRITTLE WAX BEANS**

CABBAGE

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will produce plants sufficient for an acre

There are three distinct varieties—red, smooth and wrinkled. The smooth are those usually grown, being larger and heavier than the wrinkled variety, although this last (Savoy) is extremely delicate in flavor. They are gross feeders, need plenty of manure, and a little chicken-house refuse will suit them. Transplant them on a cloudy day, if possible, but if fortune does not favor wait until toward evening, and shade the plantlets the next day, without fail, after which they will be pretty well able to take care of themselves.

Their enemies are cabbage-worm, loopers, flea-beetle, black-rot and club-root. Arsenical poison should be used for the first two. Spray either with Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green or with Paris Green and flour, sprinkled dry, or with the resin and lime mixture. The last is by far the best. Club-root must be starved out of the soil, therefore you should not attempt to grow Cabbage or Cauliflower for two years or more if this disease develops in your garden, the only remedy being the evil-smelling carbon bisulphide. Black-rot starts on the outer leaves, turning them yellow, and eats its way into the heart of the plant. Destroy the leaves by fire as soon as you discover that they have been attacked. If the rot has reached the stem it is wiser to destroy the whole plant. Should this unpleasantness develop among your Cabbages examine them carefully before storing for Winter.

The Cabbage is a gross feeder, and to insure the best results heavy, rich, moist loam should be provided and the plants should be cultivated during growth. Cabbage should not be grown in soil that has produced a root crop the previous year, as such a soil has a tendency to produce club-rooted stock. New land is, therefore, the best, and it should be plowed deeply and manured heavily.

For the earliest supply the seed should be sown in September and the plants wintered in coldframes and set out early in the Spring.

For the Fall, or main crop, the seed should be sown very thinly in the seed-bed and the young plants transplanted to their permanent place as soon as all danger from frost is passed. These plants should be set from 18 to 24 inches apart in rows that are from 3 to 4 feet from row to row.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads. The head is ripe for culinary uses when it is large and firm. Soft heads that have the leaves folded so loosely that they yield when you press them, may be used for the Winter's supply, as they will harden in storage. This hardening is really an expansive growth of the inner leaves to fill up the space. Cabbages stand



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage



Extra Early Express Cabbage

pretty cold weather, so you need not think about storing them until Election Day comes. Then, if you wish to keep them only a short while, say until Christmas, they may be taken out of the ground, placed all in a clump with the roots to the center and covered with hay, straw or litter. If you wish to keep them longer, or to be more sure of their safety, dig a trench one foot deep, cut off the loose outside leaves of the Cabbage, put them in the trench, heads down and close together, cover them over with earth, and, as the weather grows colder, pile on salt hay, straw or litter.

EARLIEST OBLONG HEADED VARIETIES



Early Winnigstadt Cabbage

Early Jersey Wakefield. This is the earliest and hardiest heading of extra early Cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra-early crop. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care and there is none better and there are few as good. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best for Wintering over and very early setting.

Charleston, or Large Wakefield. A strain of Wakefield in which the plant is larger, and a little later, the head larger, and not so pointed. On account of the fine, solid heads of this variety it is deservedly very popular with market gardeners and shippers to follow the Jersey Wakefield, which is only a few days earlier than this splendid variety.

Early Winnigstadt. One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head, forming a hard head when most sorts fail. Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the Cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well both Summer and Winter. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease, than any other second-early sort, and will give a fair crop of heads when others fail.

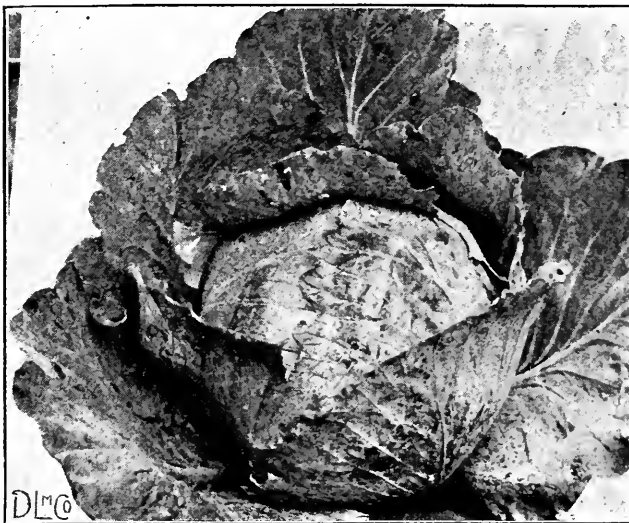
Early and Second-Early Flat-Headed Varieties

Copenhagen Market Cabbage, New, Early. This superb new Cabbage created quite a sensation during the past season. It is undoubtedly without a rival as the finest large round-headed early Cabbage in cultivation. The type is thoroughly fixed, the heads maturing all at the same time—(this being a great consideration to Market Gardeners, entailing less labor in harvesting the crop and allows the ground to be cleared at the first cutting). The heads average about ten pounds each, in weight, are very solid, with small core and of fine quality. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that popular variety. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. The plants, therefore, can be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size.

Gordinier's Early Summer A very early, large-heading Cabbage; plants strong growing, with large, spreading outer leaves. Heads large, flat or slightly conical and keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. This may be called an improvement on the Newark Flat Dutch, which it has superseded.

Fottler's Brunswick. In its improved type, this is a very fine Summer or early Fall variety. The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, the solid, flat heads resting on the soil, while the few outer leaves grow closely about the heads. The foliage is a light bluish green in color. The heads are very flat, quite thick through, uniformly "hard and solid," and considerably earlier than the ordinary Flat Dutch strains. Good both for intermediate and Winter use.

All-Head. A variety in which the plants are more compact, the leaf smoother and thicker and the heads rounder than the Early Summer. Certainly a good variety, which promises to become very popular.



All Head Cabbage

Succession. A good second-early round-headed sort, heads very evenly, and comes in a few days after the Early Summer. It also grows larger than the latter variety, and is grown largely by both the market gardener and the amateur.

Newark Early Flat Dutch. One of the finest strains of second-early Cabbage. Large, solid, flat heads.

Glory of Enkhuizen. A comparatively new second early variety, very sure heading and of excellent quality. Plant of vigorous growth, with large, rather spreading outer leaves, which are noticeably curved. Head globular or very nearly round, and very solid and of large size for so early a variety of Cabbage.

VARIETIES FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER

Surehead. A compact-growing, general crop Cabbage, having medium sized to large, thick heads and many outer leaves.

Autumn King. This is an extremely large and solid-heading variety, well suited for Fall and Winter. It is especially desirable for exhibition, giving the best results in cool locations. The plant is of extra strong growth, with an abundance of dark bluish green leaves growing closely about the large, flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the earlier and smaller varieties. When heads were cut from the stalks to show the distinctly round form, the usual comment was, "hard as a bullet and heavy as lead." The new Danish Round-Head has

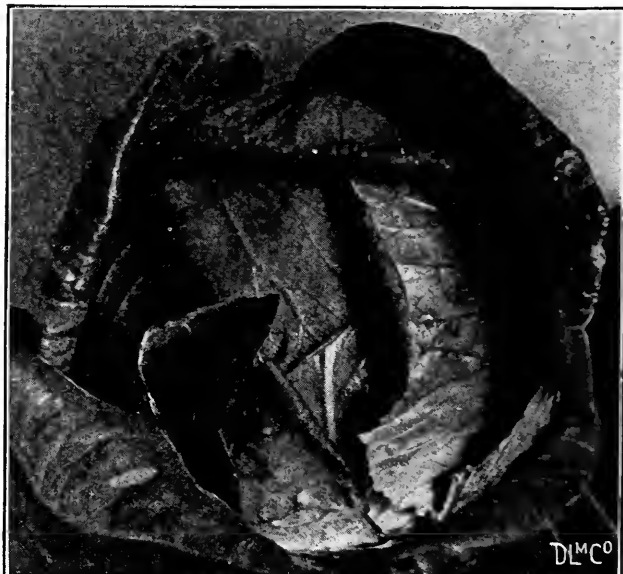
less outer foliage and is better able to resist blight than Danish Ball-Head, being in most sections quite as vigorous in growth during the hot Summer as the best, American types.

Gordinier's Genuine Danish Ball-Head

(Seed grown by the originator in Denmark). An extremely hardy imported Cabbage, which is growing in popularity in America, having proven itself one of the very best Winter sorts. It is a very sure header, very solid and heavy, an extra good keeper and good seller. It



Gordinier's Copenhagen Market



Gordinier's Early Summer

All Seasons. This is the sort generally grown on Long Island for the New York market. Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the Winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation.

Improved Early Summer. It makes large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality. It is particularly true in the color of the plant, which has a peculiar bluish tinge, with veins of the leaf very white and prominent. The greatest fault which can be found with it is the tendency to produce pointed heads; this has never been fully bred out of it, but is not now so bad as formerly.

CABBAGES—Continued

is medium to late, but is generally grown as a late crop. The heads are not extra large, and without many outer leaves, so that it can be grown in close quarters. It has excellent keeping qualities, and comes out of the pit in March or April as fresh as when it was put in. It is the best Cabbage to raise where it is sold per ton or by weight, as its solidity is not equaled by any other Cabbage in the list.

Excelsior Late Flat Dutch. A fine, late variety. Heads are large and solid, with few outer leaves, adapting it to close planting.

Bristol's Improved Flat Dutch. A first-class late variety; grows similar to the Newark Early Flat Dutch, but makes larger heads.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. This strain is the result of much care on our part to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made this sort so popular. The plants are very hardy, comparatively slow growing but very sure heading; stem rather short. The plants are exceptionally vigorous, with very large, broad, spreading outer leaves which are moderately smooth or very slightly waved and slightly blistered. The heads are uniformly large, often very large, flat but deep, distinctly flattened on the top, solid and of excellent quality. This is considered by many as the standard, very large late cabbage for home garden and market. It is an excellent keeper.

Premium Late Drumhead. We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large and deep head. It is also much used as a main crop or late sort for the home garden. The plants are large, fairly compact but distinctly vigorous, with medium length stem and large outer leaves, which are upright in growth and moderately waved. The heads are uniformly large, very large when grown in good rich soil, are flattened on top but very deep, compact and of excellent quality. The heads can be kept in good condition until late in Spring.

Chinese Improved, or Pe-Tsai. The strain we offer resembles when well grown Cos Lettuce rather than Cabbage: It is often called Celery Cabbage on the market. The leaves when young are crimped, of light green color and appear like smooth leaved mustard but with much broader and heavier midribs. The plant as it matures becomes more upright and forms heads much like Cos Lettuce. The inner leaves blanch an attractive light yellow or creamy white with very white midribs. It is of distinctive flavor, very mild and pleasant. It is served as a salad like Lettuce or cooked like Asparagus. Sow in this latitude after July 1st at the same time as Turnips. Early plantings of Pe-Tsai run quickly to seed in hot weather. Sow in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart and thin two or three times; or if grown for the market start in boxes and transplant like late cabbage.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is the best, largest and surest heading red Cabbage ever introduced, and much better than the stock offered as Red Drumhead. No one should plant the latter as long as our strain of Mammoth Rock Red can be obtained. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads.

Gordinier's True Danish Dark-Red Winter Round-Head

This grand strain produces round heads of great solidity, deep rich coloring. The plants are of strong, compact growth. The heads are perfectly round of medium size. The leaves composing the head are of an unusually deep dark red color; this rich coloring extends to the center of the head, only showing a small portion of white when cutting across the veins and tissue. I feel able to recom-



Gordinier's Volga

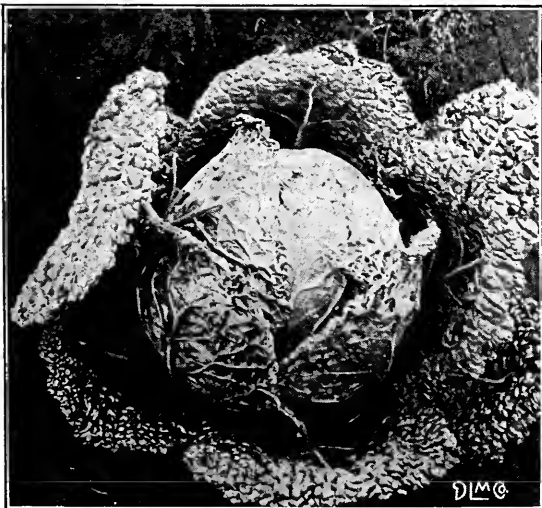
mend this Cabbage highly, the quality is unsurpassed, and it is the most excellent for pickling. It requires a rich soil, and it must be planted very early.

SAVOY CABBAGE

These are esteemed highly on account of their tenderness and mild flavor. The tissue of the leaves between the veins is much more abundant than in the smooth-leaved sorts, being decidedly crumpled, or blistered, in character—as there is not room for it to lie flatly between the veins. This makes a much larger proportion of tender foliage to the head.

Gordinier's Improved American Savoy The best of all the Savoy. The heads are large and solid and the plants are of vigorous growth and very sure-heading.

Other varieties we offer: Autumn King, Hollander, Volga, Extra Early Express and Early Spring. Ask for prices.



Gordinier's Improved American Savoy



Mammoth Rock Red

CARROT

(For Garden Cultivation)

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 150 feet long and 2 to 4 pounds will plant an acre

The Carrot thrives in a loose, rich soil that has been well manured and deeply worked, and to insure smooth, straight roots the plants must be thoroughly cultivated during their growth.

Plant the seed early in the Spring, in shallow drills, covering it only lightly, as it is very small, and press down the soil.

Carrots are considered best when they are young and tender, full-grown roots being hard and woody, and successive sowings, made at intervals of one month, will be necessary to supply young stock.

When the young plants are well established they should be thinned out to stand 3 inches apart in the row, but the large late varieties must be thinned out until they stand about 6 inches apart.

If the plants are to be cultivated with a horse cultivator, the rows must be 3 feet apart, but if the hoe is to be used in weeding, the rows need only be one foot apart.

Carrot seed is very slow in germinating, and if Radish seed be sown in the same row, they will break the surface of the soil and mark the rows.

French Forcing Horn. Earliest variety grown. Roots orange, small, of fine texture and mild flavor. Grows two inches in diameter.

Early Scarlet Horn. Stump roots about four inches long, medium size, excellent quality; color orange-scarlet.

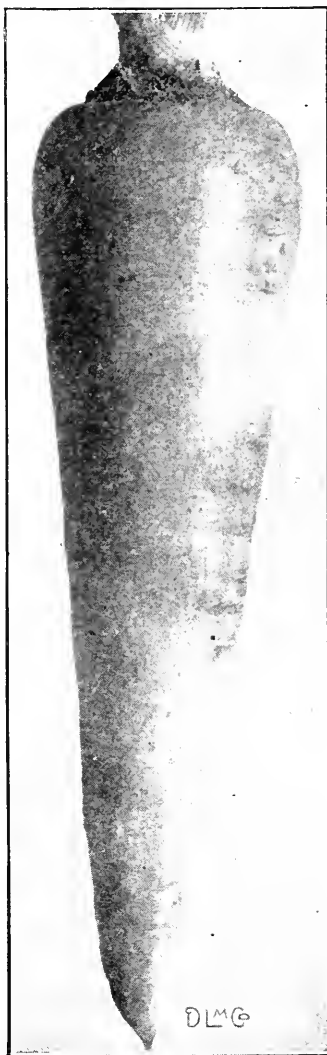
Gordinier's Improved Long Orange

An old standard variety. Deep orange color, roots tapering uniformly from the shoulder to the point.

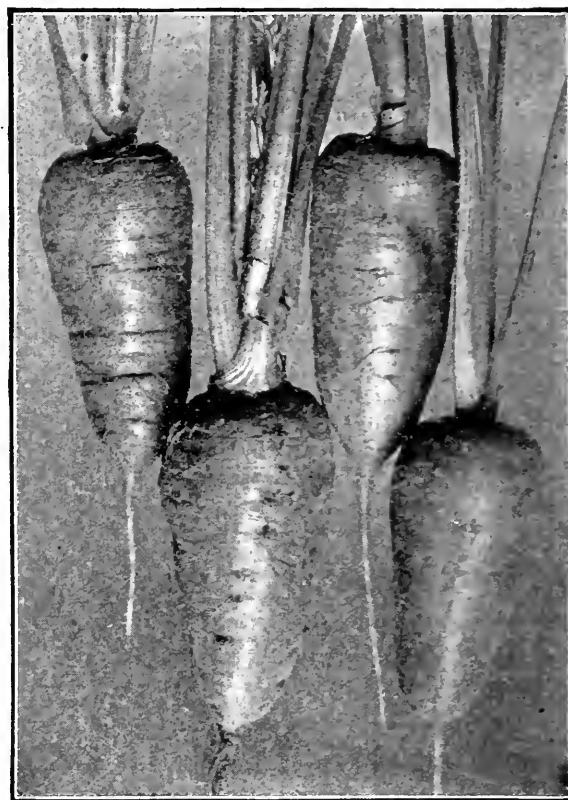
New Chantenay. This variety is a very productive one. It has an extra large shoulder, is easily dug, and is desirable in all respects. It is a stump-rooted sort, very smooth, fine in texture and of a beautiful rich, orange color. For table use it is by many considered to be the best of all, both on account of shape and quality. The flesh, when cooked, is very tender.



Gordinier's Long Orange Carrots



Gordinier's Improved Long Orange



Danvers Half-Long Carrots

Danvers Half-Long Pointed. Valuable sort for gardeners; top small, roots short, medium length, pointed, color rich orange.

Selected Danvers Half-Long Stump-Rooted. Similar to above except in shape of root, which is stump instead of pointed.

Guerande, or Oxheart. A stump-rooted variety, between the Half-long and Horn varieties. Grows from three to four inches in diameter at the shoulder. Excellent quality and a splendid keeper.

Half-Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump-Rooted. Tops small; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium-sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden.

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ORDER EARLY

CARROTS FOR CATTLE FEEDING

The Carrots keep well when stored for Winter use, and form an extremely wholesome addition to the Winter rations for the stock. They are grown most easily in land which has been under cultivation the preceding season, and which has been manured heavily and plowed during the previous Fall, though short, well-rotted manure will give excellent results, turned under in the Spring if the surface is finely prepared before sowing the seed. Seed should be sown thinly in drills three feet apart, early, using four pounds of seed per acre. When well started, hoe carefully and thin out young plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart according to the size attained by the variety. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season, working more deeply as growth advances.

Improved Short White. This variety takes the first rank as a field Carrot. The roots are half-long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder, but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, pure white below; flesh rich, white, solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy-yielding, easily-harvested white Carrot, and is the best of this class. Very desirable in all particulars.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock-feeding.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants, and one-fourth pound will plant an acre

The Cauliflower is grown with about the same soil, planting and care as is the Cabbage, but the supply of moisture must be more carefully maintained and the land more highly fertilized.

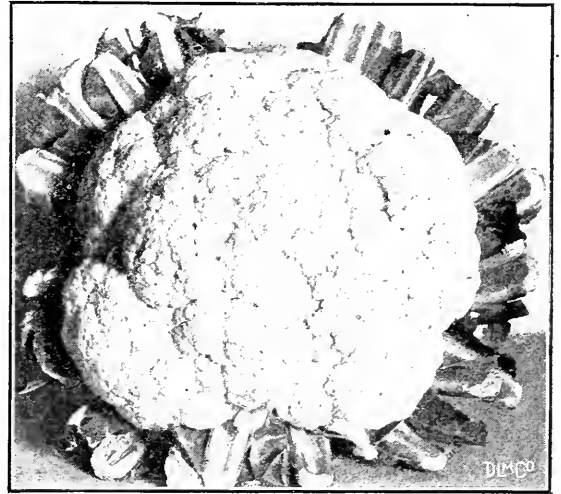
As the plants do not stand very hot weather, the best Cauliflowers are grown as a Fall crop, during cool, moist weather, but excellent results are obtained with plants that are started early enough to ensure their maturity before hot weather sets in. For this early crop only the extra-early varieties should be selected and the seed planted in hotbeds early in February, and the plants transplanted to the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is passed.

When the heads begin to form the only way to discover them is to part the central leaves and reveal the small white flower bud in the center. When the small leaves surrounding this blossom are parted, and the flower is visible without search, the time is ripe to draw up the outside leaves and tie them together at the top. When the proper time has elapsed for the plant to have reached maturity, which is easily seen by the full roundness of the leaf case, the heads are cut off and the leaves surrounding the flower trimmed down to display the white flower clumps. The plant stalks should then be pulled up and burned, for it is not wise to run any risk of harboring insects or diseases.

For the Fall, or main crop, the seed should be planted about June and the young plants transplanted to stand 2½ feet apart each way.

Gordinier's True Early Snowball

The earliest of all Cauliflowers. Most compact, the surest header, whitest, and best keeper. The only first-class Cauliflower in the market. Our seed is grown in Denmark and we guarantee it to be the true Snowball, and sure to give satisfaction. Admirably adapted for forcing or Wintering over for early crop, and the most popular sort for these purposes. It is also one of the best sorts for late Summer and Fall crop, and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will



Gordinier's True Early Snowball Cauliflower



Dry-Weather Cauliflower

form a large, solid head of fine quality. The plants are compact, with few narrow, upright leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort. In our recent comparative trials of samples from the best known growers and prominent seedsmen in Europe and America our stocks of Early Snowball were unsurpassed by any in earliness. They also gave the highest percentage of well-formed heads. We are in position to supply the most critical trade with seed which can be depended upon as the very best.

Dry-Weather Cauliflower. (Also known as **Danish Giant** and **Gilt-Edge**.) This is a fine, large, heavy, variety that matures about a week later than our Earliest Cauliflower. It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations where all other sorts fail to do well, as on account of its having very large leaves, which furnish greater protection to the heads, this sort seems especially adapted to heading perfectly in dry or warm weather. But, as with all Cauliflowers, to secure a large crop of the best solid heads, it is essential that the ground be well enriched and most thoroughly cultivated during the growing season. By planting this variety where other sorts have failed, on account of the dryness of the location, it will be found that a good crop of this delicious vegetable can easily be obtained.

Early Dwarf Erfurt. (Selected.) The Erfurt strains of Cauliflower are most popular with market-gardeners, being of dwarf growth, early and sure-heading habit. The heads are of good size, solid, and blanch finely. While less expensive than our choicest strains this will be found to give quite good results in localities suited for Cauliflower.

Large Late Algiers. A very strong-growing late variety, with large leaves tapering to a slender point at the end. The foliage is of a bluish cast. In cool locations and rich soil it produces very large, solid, white heads late in the Fall.

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. apart	No. plants.	Dis. apart	No. plants.	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants.
12 x 1 In	522,720	24 x 24 In	10,890	36 x 36 In	4,840	60 x 60 In	1,743
12 x 3 "	174,240	30 x 1 "	209,088	42 x 12 "	12,446	8 x 1 Ft.	5,445
12 x 12 "	43,560	30 x 6 "	34,848	42 x 24 "	6,223	8 x 3 "	1,815
16 x 1 "	392,040	30 x 12 "	17,424	42 x 36 "	4,148	8 x 8 "	680
18 x 1 "	348,480	30 x 16 "	13,068	48 x 12 "	10,890	10 x 1 "	4,356
18 x 3 "	116,160	30 x 20 "	10,454	48 x 18 "	7,790	10 x 6 "	726
18 x 12 "	29,040	30 x 24 "	8,712	48 x 24 "	5,445	10 x 10 "	435
18 x 18 "	19,360	30 x 30 "	6,970	48 x 30 "	4,356	12 x 1 "	3,630
20 x 1 "	313,635	36 x 3 "	58,080	48 x 36 "	3,630	12 x 5 "	736
20 x 20 "	15,681	36 x 12 "	14,520	48 x 48 "	2,723	12 x 12 "	302
24 x 1 "	261,360	36 x 18 "	9,680	60 x 36 "	2,901	16 x 1 "	2,722
24 x 18 "	15,520	36 x 24 "	7,260	60 x 48 "	2,178	16 x 16 "	170

CELERY

One ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants

In the culture of Celery a rich, deep, loose soil, thoroughly drained, is recommended. Celery grown on upland is considered to be of better quality, while on moist lowlands it grows better. Celery seed germinates slowly, and for an early crop the seed should be started early, in shallow flats filled with loam, the seeds sown on the surface and a little dirt sifted over them. The soil should be kept moderately moist. When the plants begin to germinate they should be gradually accustomed to the light, and they should be transplanted once or twice in the boxes, hotbed or coldframe before being set in the field. When the plants are three or four inches high the tops should be clipped to make the plants stocky. When transplanted to the field the rows may be four to five feet apart and the plants six inches distant in the rows. The plants should be set not deeper than they were in the bed, and the soil firmly pressed about the roots. When the plants are about ten inches tall the Celery wanted for Fall use should be banked up to blanch it. This operation should be repeated as the tops grow. The Celery intended for Winter storing should be earthed sufficiently to induce the stalks to grow upright. Celery will stand several degrees below freezing without serious injury. About the 1st of November the plants should be placed in trenches or in the cellar to blanch for Winter use. If stored, trenches should be dug 8 to 10 inches wide and as deep as the Celery is tall. The earth should be loose at the bottom of the trench. The plants, with the roots on are taken from the rows and packed closely in the trench, with the tops even with the surface. As cold weather comes on the tops should be covered gradually with some loose material until they are protected from serious freezing. Celery may be placed in the cellar by having boards 8 to 10 inches apart to prevent packing in a compact mass. Soil should be placed about the roots that they may start to grow, as this growth in the trench or cellar blanches the stalk. Earth is not necessary between the stalks.

The period of transplanting cannot be safely delayed after July 15. Banking the Celery when the soil is excessively dry, especially during warm weather, causes the Celery to rot at the heart. To avoid both rust and rot heavy banking should not begin until cold weather in September. The best distance apart for the rows is 4 feet. Under this system alternate rows should be banked and bleached and then removed when the remaining rows are similarly handled. Celery for Winter use, planted in boxes, cellars, or pits, should have the roots pruned back to two inches in length, and the bunches should also receive considerable top pruning, but the outer stalks should not be stripped off. White Plume is the best variety so far for general culture.

Celery is blanched for the purpose of depriving it of its natural green color and of certain bitter properties, thus rendering it more palatable. The principle involved is the exclusion of light. This is usually accomplished by heaping earth against the plants. Boards about a foot wide are used for the same purpose. They are leaned against the plants on either side of the row and held in position by wire hooks, cleats or other means. Drain tiles, stiff wrapping paper, and, in Florida, according to an agricultural journal, moss, is sometimes used for bleaching. Sometimes the plants are set so closely together that they shade and bleach themselves. This is the method employed in the so-called "new Celery culture," which is simply the growing of varieties with self-blanching tendencies in rows 8 to 12 inches distant either way and banking or boarding up the outside rows only. This system, of course, necessitates an increase in the amount of fertilizers and water used.

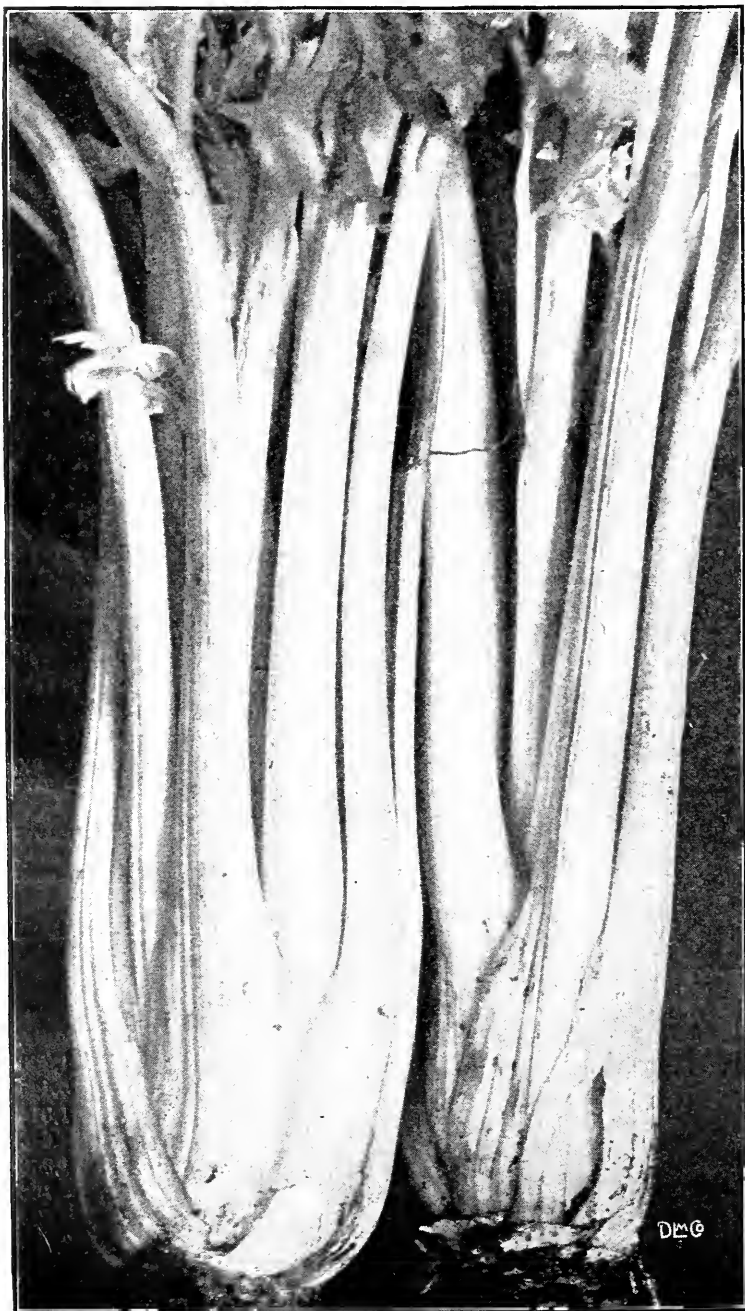
Celery, like Asparagus, requires an abundance of fertilizer. Well-rotted barnyard manure is generally advised. The soil can scarcely be made too rich. While no conclusive results can be drawn from this one set of analyses, it seems probable that nitrogen and potash are the plant foods most required. In an experiment with commercial fertilizers, on flat muck land of half-wild meadow broken up the year of the test and which had never been fertilized, wood ashes gave the best results, although a combination of nitrate of soda, South Carolina rock and sulphate of potash promise well.

All Our Celery Seed Is Grown for Us in France.

Taking various points into consideration, experiments plainly show the superiority of French-grown seed over the American-grown. That the difference is not due to the character of the soil or to climatic conditions is apparent from the fact that the Celery stalks from the French seed were entirely different, though they were grown under the same conditions of soil and climate and were given the same kind of care. The difference must have come from the seed. Pithy stalks should never be used for seed, and seed plantations should be carefully watched and rogued whenever a strange plant appears. That much of the European-grown seed is superior to American-grown seed cannot be disputed. The superiority is due altogether to their careful selection of seed stock and the subsequent attention paid to the plant to keep it up to the set standard. Cheap seed is dear at any price. This is especially true when the profit of a whole season's work is dependent upon it.

EARLY SELF-BLANCHING CELERY

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching. This is the best Celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early Celery. Plants of a yellowish green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort.



Golden Yellow Self-Blanching Celery

CELERY—Continued

White Plume. While we are fully aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as any and very attractive when fit for use, yet we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Plants light yellowish green with tips of leaves almost white. As they mature, the inner stems and leaves turn white and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. Where a fine appearing Celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction. An improved White Plume with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality or so desirable as that we offer.

Columbia. An early maturing sort of most excellent shape and quality for the home market and private garden. It is extensively grown for shipment. The plant is of medium height but very stocky and heavy. The stalks are thick, almost round, resembling in shape those of Giant Pascal. The color, however, has in it more of the rich yellow tint of Golden Yellow Self Blanching, which variety it resembles very much in appearance when trimmed and bunched for the market. The outer foliage of the plant when growing is rather light green with tinge of yellow, becoming when blanched yellow with tinge of green. The heart when properly blanched changes from yellow with tinge of green to a light golden yellow. In season it follows in close succession Golden Yellow Self Blanching. Our strain has no superior in beauty of golden shading, solidity and size of stalk. We consider it unsurpassed in its rich nutty flavor.

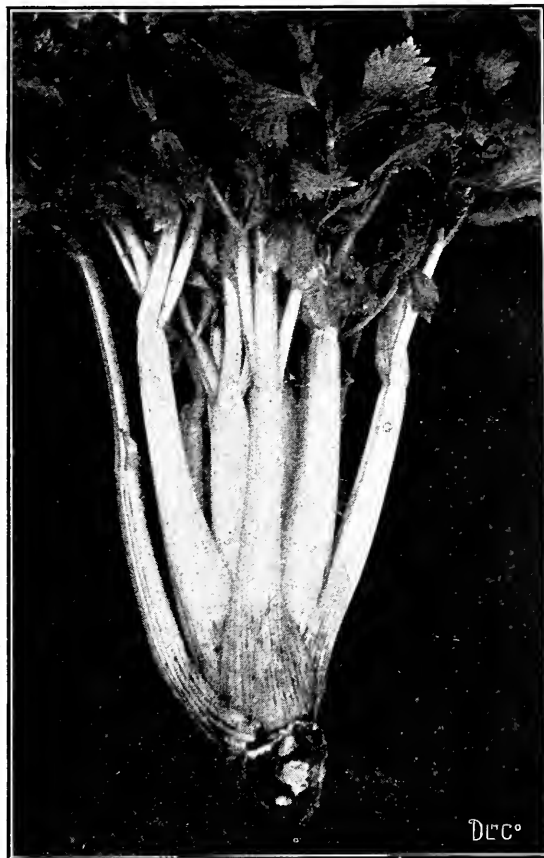
LONG-KEEPING WINTER VARIETIES

Boston Market. Robust grower. Leaves dark green, and the stalks when blanched are nearly white. A favorite with gardeners. Quality very fine.

Kalamazoo, or Solid Ivory. The fine Celery sent out under the name Kalamazoo has enjoyed a wide and extended popularity, and has proved to be one of the most solid, compact, strong-growing and easily blanched market varieties. We are selling it as a thoroughly reliable sort, both for family and market use; keeps well through the Winter.

New Giant Pascal. A green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Large Solid; excellent sorts for Fall and Winter use. Blanches quickly to beautiful yellowish white; solid, crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich soil and high culture, this variety will be wholly satisfactory. Especially recommended for the South where it is prized more than almost any other kind.

French's Success. Keeps the best of any Celery yet introduced. Growth compact and short in stem so that plants may be well earthed up for blanching while growing close together. Foliage dark green; heart large, solid and formed early; stalks white, thick, yet brittle and without stringiness, and of good quality.



Gordinier's White Plume

It requires more time to mature than some sorts, but remains firm, solid and in perfect condition until late in Spring. We recommend it as the best variety for the late market.

Evans' Triumph. This is one of the best late sorts. The variety produces a very strong and vigorous plant with large, very white, crisp, tender and fine flavored stalks. It is late and requires the whole season to develop, but will keep well for a very long time and has proven to be one of the most popular late varieties. When it is properly grown a dozen plants trimmed for market will weigh nearly twice as much as the same number of some smaller and earlier sorts.

Soup, or Cutting Celery. This variety is not suitable for blanching, but is adapted to sowing thick in rows and cutting when three or four inches high, to use for soup flavoring. Tops grow very large and rapidly and if cut repeatedly succession will be furnished all season.

We also offer:

Pink Plume

Rose-Rib Paris

London Red

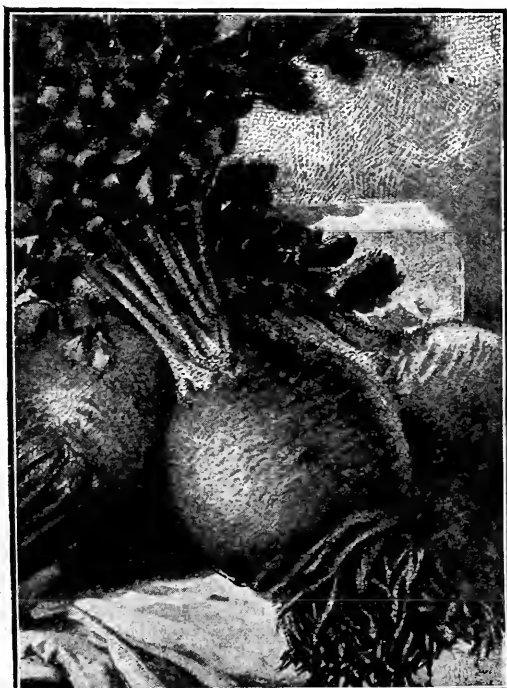
Perfection Hartwell

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

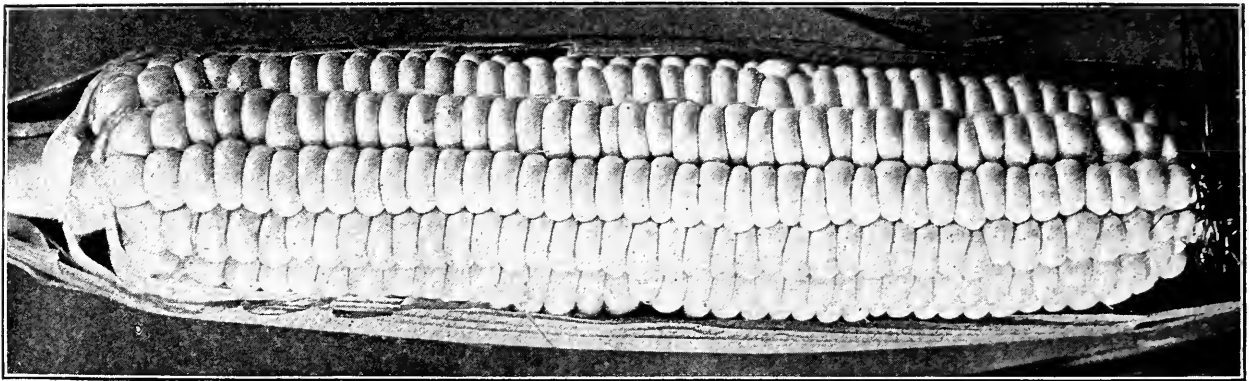
Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common Celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of 2 inches or over they will be fit for use. To keep through Winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like Beets or Carrots.

Turnip-Rooted. Root of this Celery is turnip-shaped, tender, sweet taste, rather strong flavor. Used principally for seasoning.

Wibolts Celeriac, Giant Prague. Celeriac is quite a desirable though little known vegetable; instead of producing long leaf stalks like the ordinary varieties it has a bulbous or turnip-like root which has the true celery flavor and is greatly liked by all who have tried it. Our Giant Prague variety is the largest, smoothest and best sort. Very easily grown and we advise you to try it. Excellent for salads and flavoring.



Giant Prague Celeriac



Gordinier's Golden Bantam Corn

SWEET CORN

One quart of seed will plant 200 hills, and 8 to 10 quarts will plant an acre

By a judicious selection of varieties it is possible to have a constant supply of Sweet Corn from early Summer to late in the Fall. A rich, warm soil is best, but excellent Sweet Corn may be raised on any good garden soil that has been deeply worked and thoroughly fertilized.

The seed should not be planted until the weather has become settled and warm, as Corn will not germinate, but rot, in cold, wet soil. Corn may be planted either in drills or in hills. Drills should be from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart and the stalks thinned out until they stand from 10 to 18 inches apart in the row. Planted in this way a greater yield from a given surface of ground may be obtained. If hills are used they should be 3 feet apart and five or six kernels planted in each hill, the seed being covered to a depth of 3 inches.

To insure plenty of moisture and to kill weeds, hoe the Corn frequently and draw up the soil to the stalks.

Successive plantings should be made at intervals of two weeks.

EARLY VARIETIES

Extra-Early Red Cob Cory. The earliest of all Sweet Corns. Very dwarf in growth, producing two ears to the stalk. Cob red, kernels of a reddish tint. Eight-rowed.

Extra-Early Premo. The superior new Sweet Corn. A pure Sweet Corn, earlier than Extra-Early Adams. A decidedly meritorious variety. A "sixty-day" Sweet Corn that combines all the merits of the leading early varieties, and is also really superior to all of them in size, quality, and yield. Premo can be planted fully as early as the Adams for the young plants withstand slight frosts, while the other varieties are tender and the seed of them will rot if planted before the soil becomes warm. The stalks grow about five feet high and are very vigorous, generally bearing two well-developed ears to the stalk. Many favorable testimonials have been received regarding this Corn, and from our own tests (having grown it largely for several seasons) we do not hesitate to recommend it to our friends.

Extra-Early White Cob Cory. A little later than the ordinary Cory, but of better quality. Ears a trifle longer. Eight-rowed. Kernels and cob white.

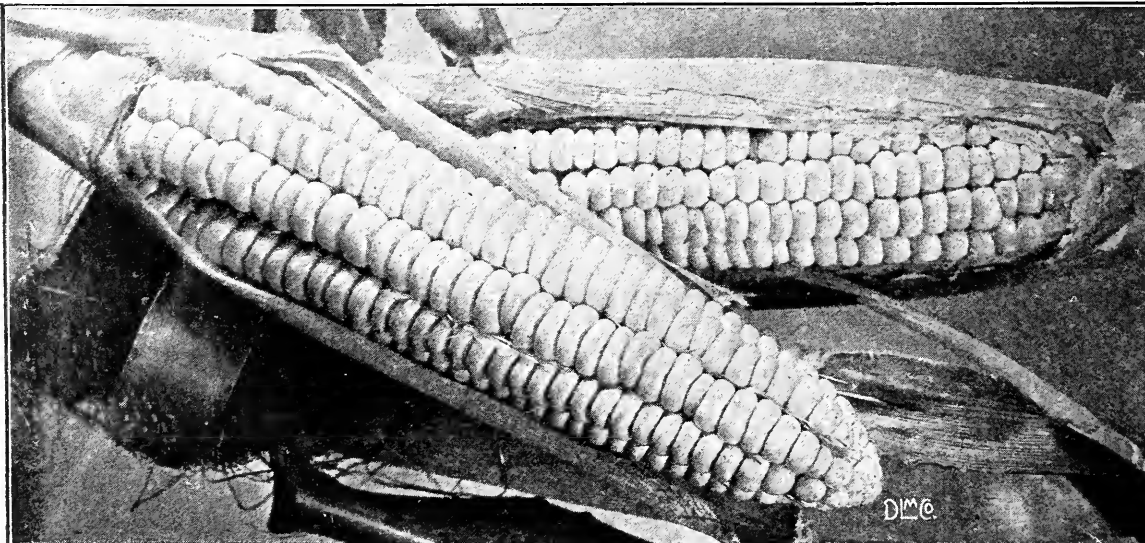
Crosby's Early. Second early; stalks short; ears grow rather low. Ears medium length, fourteen-rowed. Kernels medium-sized, white and sweet. Cob small, white.

Mammoth White Cory. The largest and best extra-early Sweet Corn. The stalks are no larger than those of the Cory and mature their ears fully as early, but the ears are twelve, instead of eight-rowed, very much larger and quite free from the open space between the rows, which is such an objectionable feature of the old Cory. The grain is very white, the quality is good and the size and beauty of the ears give this variety ready sale even if the market is glutted with other sorts.

Shaker's Early. Ripens with early Minnesota, but has longer ears which are twelve-rowed. Stalk medium height, two or three ears on a stalk. Kernels large, white, tender and of fine flavor. Cob white.

Early Sweet Corn, Gordinier's "Golden Bantam." Earliest and best of all extreme-earlies; most surpassingly delicious in flavor! Golden Bantam is the hardest Sweet Corn for the cool Northern States. It is also the best variety to plant late in the Summer for late Fall use. **It is the richest in flavor of all!** Golden Bantam is not only extra early but also extra hardy. Although the grain in the young tender state is sweet and rich beyond comparison the dry,

seed is quite solid, permitting of the earliest planting. Plantings can be made a week or ten days earlier than with the shriveled seed of regular types. Even if planted at the same time, Golden Bantam is as early as the Cory and vastly finer in flavor. This is a very distinct variety, is highly esteemed for earliness and excellent quality. The plants are quite hardy in growth, with stalks about 4 feet in height, furnished with two ears to a stalk. The ears are from 5 to 6 inches long, slender in form, with eight rows of broad creamy-yellow grains, very rich in flavor. It is tender and juicy if gathered at the proper stage. Many gardeners esteem this variety so highly that they use it for their entire Summer supply by making repeated plantings for succession at intervals of one week.



Crosby's Early Corn

SWEET CORN, EARLY VARIETIES—Continued

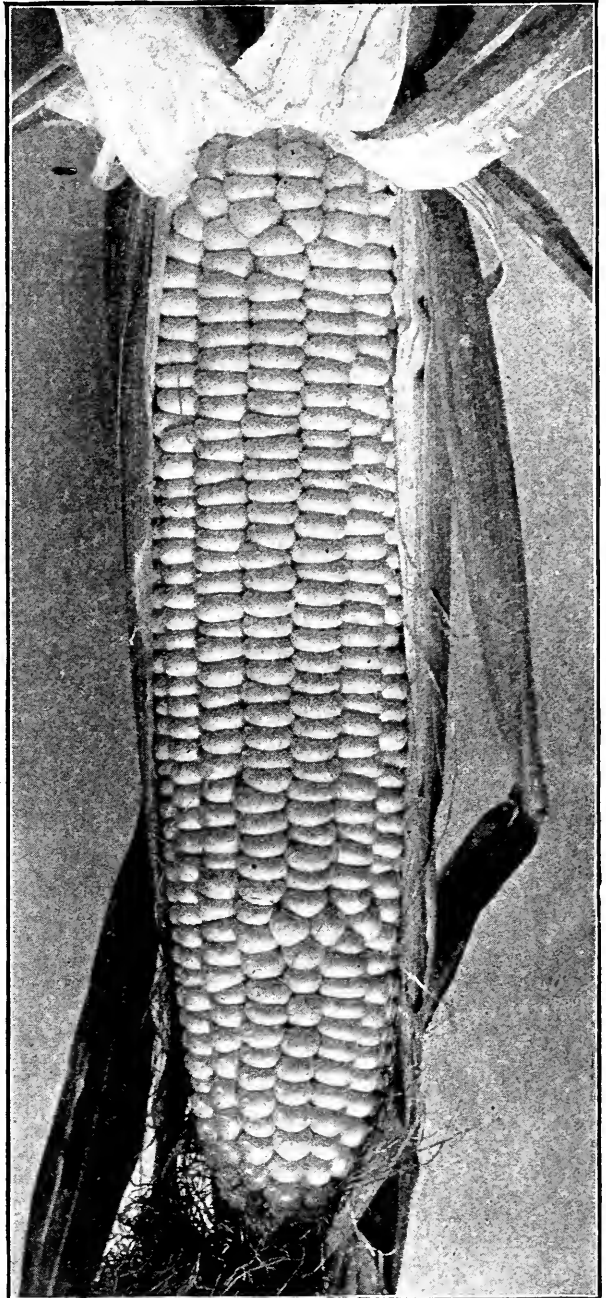
Peep O' Day. Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort and one of the sweetest of all extra early Sweet Corns. The two points of this remarkable Corn are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness, surpassing in these particulars any other known variety, early or late, so that with this Corn the usual practice of planting several varieties in succession is unnecessary, as you can now plant Peep O' Day exclusively, arranging the plantings a week or two apart, so as to have this delicious Corn throughout the entire season. It is also wonderfully productive. The early varieties of Sweet Corn do not, as a rule, yield as heavily as the later sorts; but owing to the fact that the stalks bear from two to five ears each, and that they are very dwarf, which admits of their being planted close together, it not only gives an early yield, but it gives one of great productiveness as well, sometimes doubling the yield per acre of other early sorts. The stalks of Peep O' Day Corn grow from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and bear from two to five ears each. The foliage is light green and being small stalks will stand very close planting; if planted in a hill six or seven kernels in a hill, thinning out later so as to leave four plants to a hill; if in rows and not in hills drop the seed from six to eight inches apart. If planted early cover about one inch deep; seed planted later should be put in deeper, according to the amount of moisture in the soil. Have the rows just far enough apart to admit of cultivation.

Large-Eared Early Sweet Corn—"Howling Mob." Howling Mob originated with C. D. Keller, of Toledo, Ohio, and its peculiar but apt name refers to the vociferous demand for the ears when Mr. Keller takes them to market. In developing this Corn the originator aimed to secure a large ear early in the season and at the same time possessing the sweet flavor of the later varieties. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth, four and one-half to five feet in height, have abundant foliage, and generally produce two fine ears to a stalk. The ears measure seven to nine inches in length with twelve or fourteen rows of good-sized pearly-white grains. The ears are covered with a heavy husk which extends well out from the tips of the ears, and affords good protection from the greenworms which are so often destructive with early varieties.

Early "Howling Mob." Is ready for use only three to five days later than the Extra Early Cory when both are planted at the same time, but the ears are so much larger in size, while the grains are so much whiter and sweeter that it should really be compared with the second-early Crosby's Twelve-Rowed and other varieties of a later season.

Gordinier's Troy Market

Corn This variety is now extensively grown by many market-gardeners in this section of the country. It is as early as the Cory and produces fine large ears. We have the stock of this valuable Corn, it having been carefully grown for us under our own supervision.



Gordinier's Peep O' Day

GENERAL CROP AND LATE VARIETIES OF CORN

Potter's Excelsior. The richest flavored and sweetest of all the medium early varieties. Large twelve-rowed ears with deep kernels. Ripens fairly early. One of the finest Sugar Corns for the table.

Early Minnesota. Medium early, excellent quality, rather dwarf habit. Ears uniform, fair size, twelve-rowed. Cob medium, white. Kernels good-sized, white and tender.

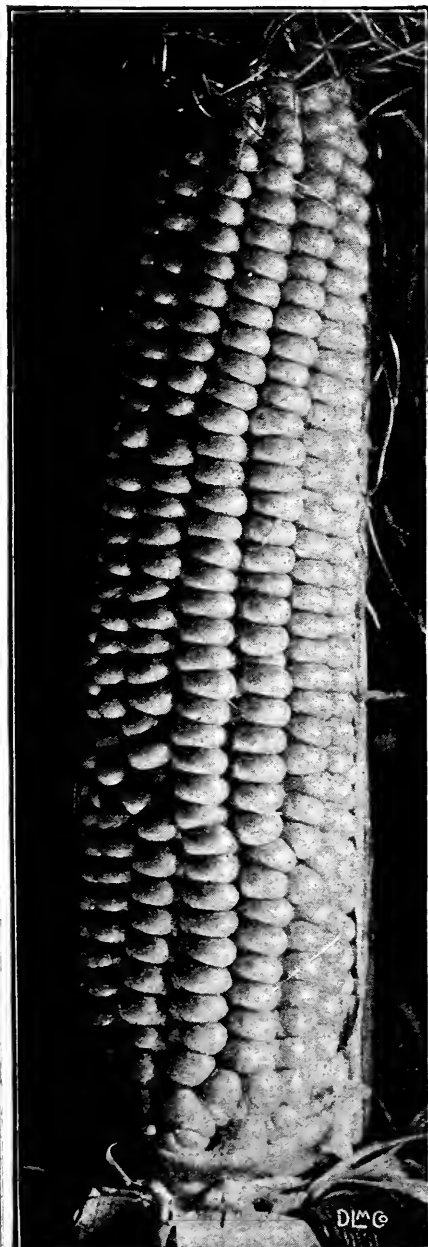
Early Pee and Kay. Second-early. Stalks of fair height. Ears large, twelve-rowed. Kernels large, plump and juicy. Cob white.

Black Mexican Second-early. Stalks medium height. Ears fair size, ten-rowed. Cob white. Kernels bluish black. One of the sweetest and finest flavored varieties grown.

Gordinier's True Stowell's Evergreen

Late. Stalks grow very tall, bearing from two to three ears, which grow to an enormous size. Cob medium-sized, white. Kernels large, white, juicy and sweet. Sixteen-rowed.

Early Evergreen. The finest type of Evergreen Sweet Corn grown. Early Evergreen is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Stowell's, grows about the same height and produces a large ear, fourteen to sixteen-rowed, with very deep kernels and small cob, while its sweetness is unsurpassed.



Gordinier's True Stowell's Evergreen Corn

SWEET CORN, GENERAL CROP AND LATE VARIETIES— Continued

New White Evergreen. This is a high-bred, pure-white type of the ever popular Stowell's Evergreen. From one pure white-grained ear, accidentally discovered some years ago, it has been developed by careful selection. Stalks very vigorous, 6 to 7 feet high. The ears are uniformly very large, and well filled to the tip with long slender kernels. Market-gardeners, canners and all lovers of sugar Corn have been long wishing for a white sweet Corn as good as Stowell's Evergreen. They can now have it—sweet and tender. When in the green state both cob and kernel are white as snow.

Country Gentleman. Sweetest and most tender of all Sweet Corns. Very productive, Stalk medium height averaging from three to five ears, nine to twelve inches long. Cob small, white. Kernels deep, pure white, sweet, tender and juicy. Shoe-peg variety.

Kendel's Early Giant Sweet Corn. Kendel's Early Giant Sweet Corn has always been a variety of sterling merit. The ears are large, measuring eight to nine inches long, thick through, with ten or more rows of plump and purest white kernels, that are of the most deliciously sweet and rich sugary flavor. Very early for so large-eared sort; in fact, it is several days earlier than Crosby's Early, which gives it the distinction of being an early, and at the same time a large-eared variety. Gardeners report this Sweet Corn ready to use in sixty days when grown on sandy soil, and in seventy-two days on heavy ground.

Other varieties we offer: Bantam Evergreen, Hickox, Egyptian, Champion and Aristocrat

CORN SALAD

One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre.

This is an extremely hardy, quick-growing plant, the leaves of which furnish an excellent substitute for Lettuce during Winter. As the plants grow freely only in cool weather, the seed should not be sown until late in August or in early September and further plantings for succession may be made in October. Sow thinly in drills 10 to 12 inches apart to admit of hoeing before the ground freezes. It is quite hardy but when wanted for use during Winter it is best to protect the plants with a light mulch after the ground freezes.

Large, Round-Leaved, Large-Seeded. This is the finest variety, producing crisp leaves of a golden yellow; delicate flavor. It is largely used also as a garnish for meat dishes.

CHICORY—Large Rooted or Coffee

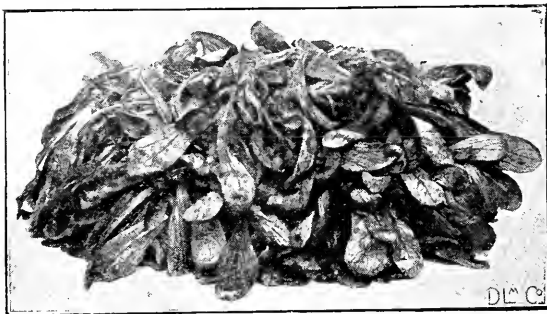
The dried and prepared roots are much used as a substitute for coffee, and the young leaves may be used as a Spring salad. Our stock is the improved type, with very much larger, smoother, whiter and proportionately shorter roots than the old kind. Sow seed as early in Spring as the ground can be prepared, in rather light, moderately rich soil, in drills two to two and one-half feet apart for either garden or field culture. When the plants are sufficiently large, thin to six inches apart in the row and cultivate well.

CHIVES—Allium Schoenoprasum

An onion-like plant used as a salad and for flavoring soups. It also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting. The plants grow about ten inches high. One sowing will answer for about three years.

CRESS

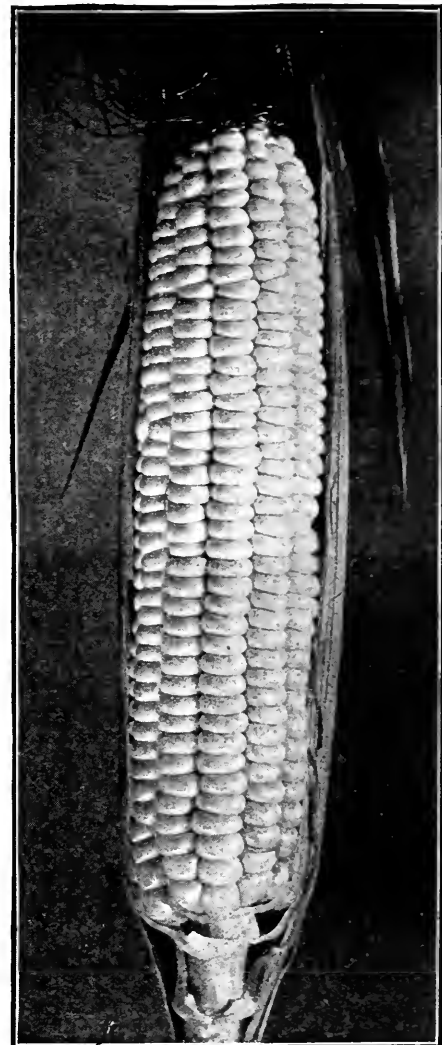
Extensively used as a small salad; the leaves while young have a warm, pungent taste. Sow rather thick in shallow drills, and at short intervals during the season. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. The shoots should be cut, not broken off, for market. In Summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better.



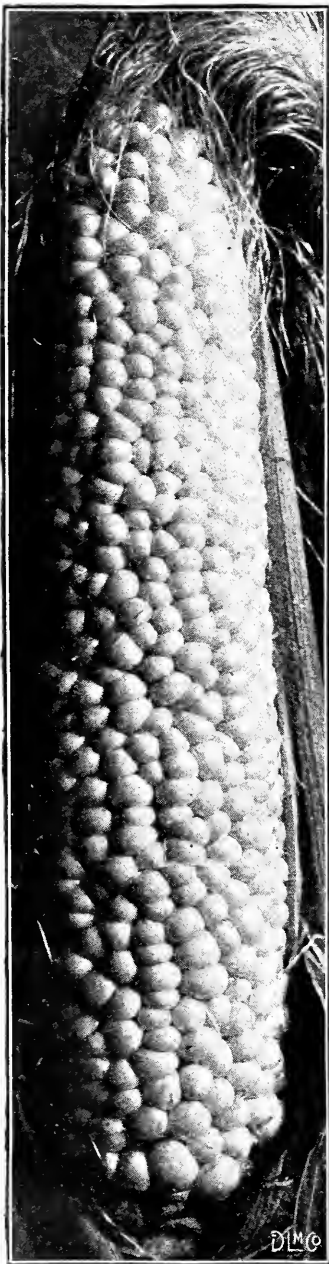
Gordinier's Water Cress

Fine Curled, or Pepper Grass. This plant is quite hardy and of quick growth. Seed should be sown thickly in drills early in the Spring. The small leaves are feathery in appearance, somewhat resembling Parsley. When thickly sown the growth is dwarf and compact, and the leaves may be gathered easily by cutting along the row. Sowings should be made a week apart during Spring for succession, and again in early Fall.

True Water. This is a distinct variety of Cress with small, oval leaves and thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet but does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. When gathered for the market the shoots should be cut, not broken off. In Summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better.



Gordinier's Troy Market



Country Gentleman



Gordinier's Improved Extra Early White Spine Cucumber

CUCUMBER

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, and two pounds of seed will plant an acre

In order to produce smooth, uniform fruit the Cucumber vine must have a warm situation and a light, sandy soil, well supplied with humus. Two plantings should be made, the first for a general crop during the Summer, and the second—made about the middle of July—for the small fruits used for pickling. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become warm. Scatter ten to fifteen seeds in each hill, covering the seed to a depth of one inch with light soil. The hills should be 6 feet apart each way. When the young plants are well established, they should be thinned out until only two strong plants remain in each hill. Until the vines begin to run they should be well cultivated and all large weeds should be pulled, but after the vines are established they should not be disturbed. The Cucumbers should be picked as soon as they are large enough to use, for if allowed to "seed" the productiveness of the vine is destroyed and it will cease to bear.

In field culture, plow furrows 4 feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well-rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil, forming a broad, flat hill 4 to 6 inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market-gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry-box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hotbeds or coldframes, filled with rich, friable soil and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped Cucumber beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These may be kept off by a frequent dusting with air-slacked lime, soot or sifted ashes, diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials, for if used too freely they will kill the vines. The best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin be broken the pickles will not keep so well.

Gordinier's Improved Extra Early White Spine

One of the most popular for market, and table use. Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit straight and handsome, light green and with few white spines; flesh crisp and of fine flavor. This is a special strain of White Spine and is most desirable for its extreme earliness. It is a most valuable sort to plant for the early market. This has been grown especially for us and cannot be purchased elsewhere.

Gordinier's Improved Arlington White Spine

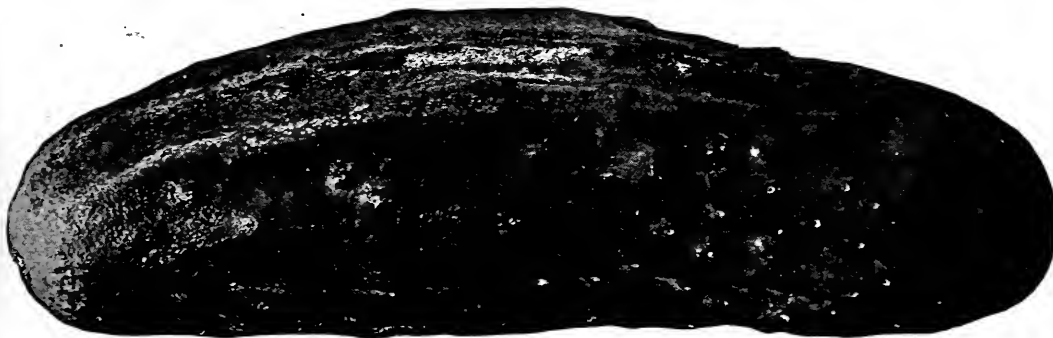
The Arlington type of Cucumber is one of the most desirable of the White Spine variety. They are of medium size, very tender and early. The color is a glossy green throughout their entire length, the shape very straight and symmetrical. Gordinier's Improved Arlington White Spine is a very carefully selected strain of the Arlington type and we think superior to any other being offered on the market. Since we first offered this selection we have been very careful to keep it true and ahead of anything offered by the different growers. As a home garden Cucumber and for the

the Southern trucker, this is the ideal variety; a little too short for Northern market growers.

Extra Long (White Spine) Cucumber, Fordhook Famous. The finest flavored of all—this is the most beautiful and best long green Cucumber. Vines produce an enormous crop, being of unusually vigorous growth, with large, thick heavy leaves which withstand the attacks of insects. Perfectly smooth and very dark green, the handsome fruits measure twelve to eighteen inches long; they are always straight—never turn yellow, and are very solid. The flesh is a greenish white, firm, crisp, and of most delicious flavor. The flesh is unusually thick and seed space extremely small; it seems to be "all flesh and no seeds." "Fordhook Famous" is so absolutely unequalled that it is likely in many sections to soon supersede all other types of the popular Long Green. Gardeners everywhere are enthusiastic in praise of this most handsome of all table Cucumbers, both because they bring an extra price on market, are of the White Spine type—long retaining their dark green color—and because the vigorous vines are so wonderfully prolific.

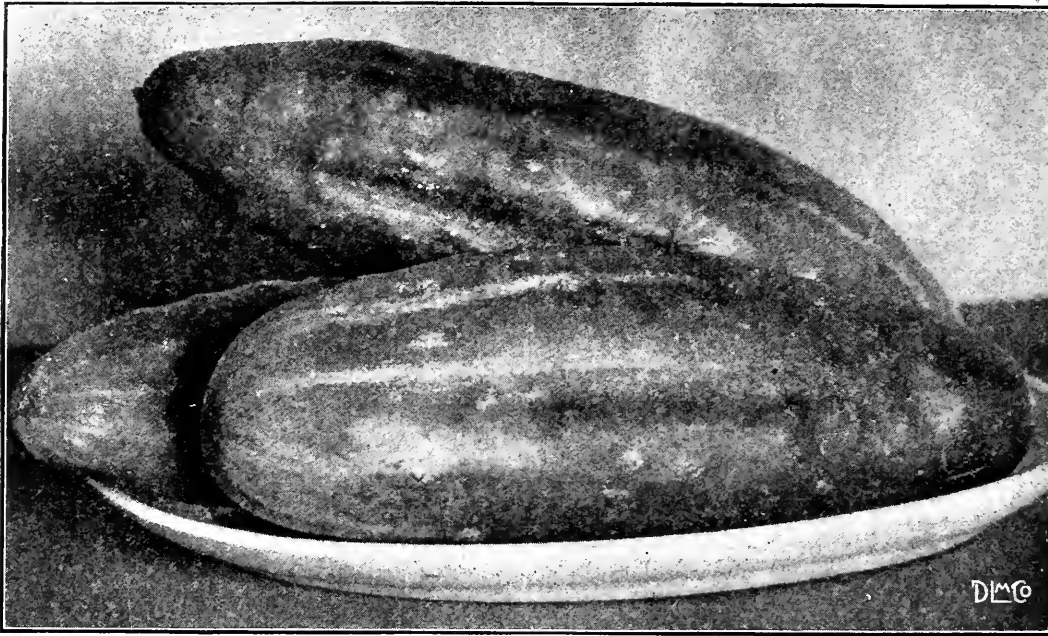
Klondike Cucumber. Market growers have of late years found an increasing demand for an ideal slicing Cucumber and they

have been seeking a variety which would grow to a suitable size for shipping without turning a very light green color as do many varieties of excellent quality. Klondike is a recent development which seems to answer fully all the requirements of an ideal slicing Cucumber. It is a medium early, white spined Cucumber of handsome, very dark green color and of excellent quality. Vines very hardy and productive. Fruits when mature about eight inches long, uniform in size and shape. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other sort with which we are familiar.



Klondike Cucumber

CUCUMBERS—Continued



Cool and Crisp Cucumber

Davis' Perfect Cucumber. A new variety, which will soon take the place of the best strains of White Spine and other desirable Cucumbers. For several years this variety has been controlled by the originator, who is one of the leading market-gardeners in the West, and after whom the variety is named. Mr. Davis states that he experimented several years in trying to get an improved strain of Cucumber for forcing under glass and outside culture, and has finally fixed a "Perfect" type, combining quality, shape, color and productiveness. The Cucumbers grow long and slim, sometimes measure 12 inches in length; the color is a rich, dark, glossy green, which they hold until nearly ripe, when they turn white without a sign of yellow. It is very tender, brittle and of fine flavor.

Extra Long or Evergreen White Spine. Beautiful in shape and color, and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. An entirely new and distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection, our aim being to secure the best possible table Cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive, and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismarck. An excellent sort for culture under glass.

Gordinier's Improved Long Green Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe is the best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks.

Japanese Climbing. This is a distinct variety which has been largely sold as "a climber." The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with rich dark green foliage, and throw out numerous tendrils. With a little assistance it can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight handsome form in the large fruits. It endures Summer heat and drought exceedingly well, producing fine fruits after many others have died from over-fruiting or extreme drought. The strong foliage, being so abundant, serves as a mulch to keep the soil cool and moist. The Cucumbers are of large size, averaging from twelve to sixteen inches in length; they are thick through, with well-rounded ends. Skin dark green, turning to brown, and netted when ripe; smooth and thin. The flesh is pure white, crisp, tender, and of mild flavor.

Nichol's Medium Green. Medium length, thick through, straight, full at the ends. Excellent quality and very productive.

Early Cluster. Very prolific; fruit grows in clusters, short and seedy, very fine for bottle pickles.

Early Frame, or Short Green. Fine for table or pickling. One of the best for forcing. Medium-sized, straight and handsome. Very productive.

Boston Pickling. Dark green, small, and one of the best for small pickles.

Everbearing. This is not only a very early variety, but is also extremely prolific. If the fruits are kept gathered, vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The fruits, of medium size and rich dark green color, average from four to five inches in length by an inch and a half in diameter. Owing to its great productiveness it is an excellent variety to plant for producing small pickles.

Cool and Crisp. An extra early variety, producing a large number of medium-sized fruits of the choice table quality. The fruits are six to eight inches long, with a distinct taper at each end. The skin is a bright green, rather thickly set with small knobs in which the spines are placed. It is of fine mild flavor, crisp and tender when sliced. It is desirable also for pickling, the roughened skin being attractive.

Chicago Pickle. Undoubtedly the best for pickling. Fruit medium length, pointed at both ends with large and prominent spines. Color deep green. Begins to set fruit when vines are quite young. Heavy yielder.

Small Gherkin. (For Pickles.) A very small, oval, prickly variety quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. It is the smallest of all the varieties and should always be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate requiring usually from two to three weeks.

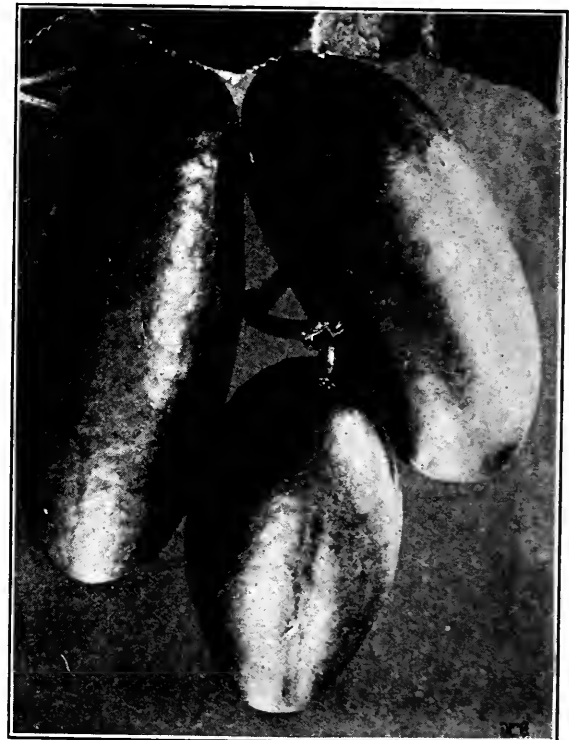
Other Varieties We Offer:

CUMBERLAND

EMERALD

EARLY RUSSIAN

EVERYTHING FOR THE
FARM AND GARDEN



Early Cluster Cucumber

EGG PLANT

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants

The Egg Plant is one of the most delicious of garden vegetables and it only requires a rich soil and considerable warmth to yield abundantly the fruit so much in favor for the home garden or the market.

The seed should be planted during March in a warm hotbed filled with light, rich soil, and the bed should be carefully covered at night to protect the young plants. When the plants are sufficiently strong they should be transplanted to stand 3 inches apart and if kept constantly warm and moist they will make large, strong plants to set outdoors when the weather has become settled and all danger from cold waves and cool nights is past.

In their permanent bed the plants should stand 2 feet apart each way in light, rich soil. The Egg Plant should be carefully picked before the seeds harden, and at the approach of frosts should any fruit remain on the vines it may be gathered and stored in a warm, dry place, where it will keep in good condition for a considerable length of time.

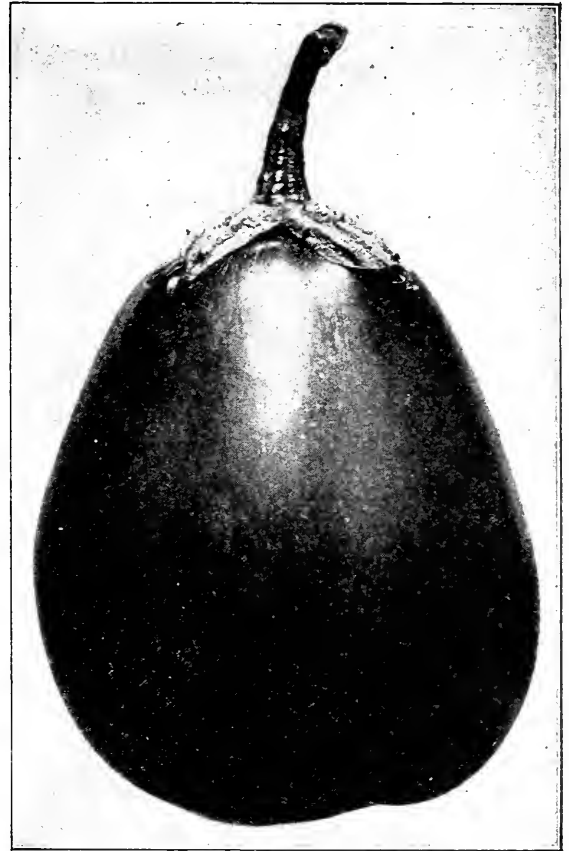
Gordinier's Early Black Beauty. This beautiful Egg Plant is a great improvement over the well-known and largely grown New York Improved Large Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruit fully ten days earlier than the New York Improved.



Gordinier's Early Black Beauty Egg Plant

New York Improved Large Purple. The leading market variety. Plants of strong growth with large foliage and in rich soil very productive. The fruits are of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. This is the finest type of Egg Plant in cultivation.

Mammoth Purple. Spineless. Northern grown seed. This splendid variety we have obtained by years of the most careful selection and extra cultivation, beginning with a true strain of New York Improved Large Purple. This process of improvement has been continued, until now we have the finest strain of Mammoth Purple Egg Plant obtainable. While immense size was one of the main objects, we did not lose sight of other valuable points essential in a first-class market variety. It is quite early for such a large sort, a sure cropper, and entirely spineless. The plants are large, vigorous and productive. Fruit uniform in color and shape; very large, usually 7 to 9 inches in diameter, but sometimes specimens are grown measuring 10 inches. Skin, a handsome dark purple, smooth and glossy. Flesh white, of superior quality. We pronounce it the best Egg Plant in cultivation. It is very important that growers have the best seed and variety obtainable, for if poorly grown, irregular in shape, or green in color Egg Plants are quite unsalable and your time and money expended are both wasted.



New York Improved Large Purple Egg Plant

ENDIVE

One ounce of seed will produce 2500 plants

The Endive grows readily in any good garden soil. The seeds should be planted in rows 14 inches apart and covered very lightly with finely pulverized soil. When the plants are well started they should be thinned out, or they may be transplanted, until they stand 8 or 10 inches apart in the row.

When the plants have nearly reached maturity, tie the outer leaves loosely together over the center in an upright bunch. This will bleach the inner leaves in about ten days, but the bunching should never be done unless the leaves are perfectly dry; otherwise they will rot.

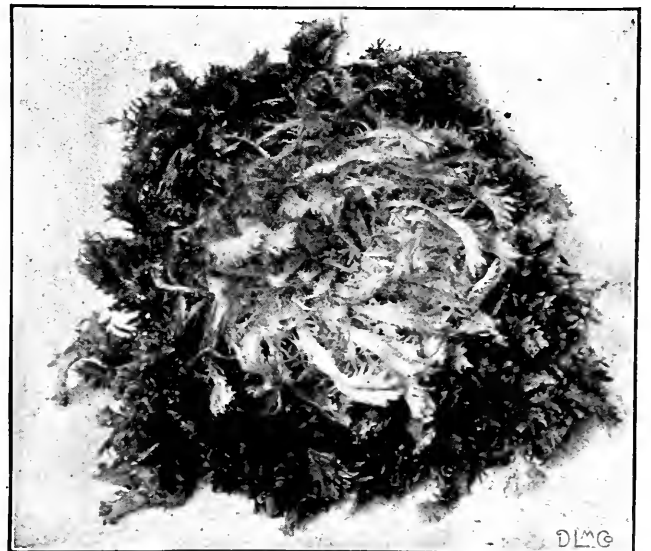
At the approach of Winter take up the plants carefully with a ball of earth attached to the roots and stand them close together in a frame or cellar for the Winter supply.

Green Curled. The leaves are finely cut or laciniated giving the plant a feathery effect, which is quite ornamental when the centers are finely blanched.

Ever White Curled. A very beautiful sort, in which the leaves are very light-colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. Plant moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Green Curled.

Moss Curled. One of the best Autumn, Winter or Spring salads. Plant compact growing. Forms large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves which when properly blanched are exceedingly crisp and tender.

Broad-Leaved Batavian. This variety has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head and is desirable for stews and soups, but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top the inner ones will blanch and may be used for salad.



Green Curled Endive

Ask for our BEE SUPPLY CATALOG



Extra Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale

KALE, OR BORECOLE

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants.

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage; make excellent greens for Winter and Spring use; are improved by frost. For Winter sow from May to June and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For Spring sow in September and protect during the Winter.

Plant in deep, rich soil, and cultivate same as Cabbage.

Make hills 2 to 3 feet apart, having one plant in a hill. The tender leaves are used the same as Cabbage.

Tall Green Curled. One of the best for Winter; very hardy, finely curled and of excellent quality.

Extra Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. This is one of the best Kales for Spring sowing in the North, and is the principal sort grown in the South for Northern markets. It is hardy, and will remain over Winter in any place where the temperature does not go below zero. The habit is very dwarf and spreading, and will rarely exceed eighteen inches in height. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled, and produced in great abundance.

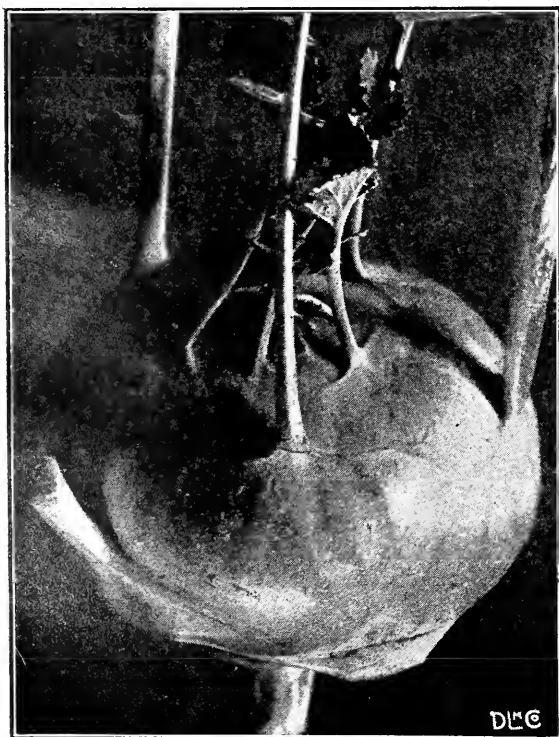
KOHL-RABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

One ounce of seed will produce 2500 plants.

This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in Spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 to 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable, with a fine and delicate flavor.

Early White Vienna. The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use and are of a pale whitish green; they are of delicate Cabbage-like flavor.

Early Purple Vienna. This is not quite so early as the preceding and slightly larger in size. It differs also in having skin of a dark, glossy, purplish red.



Early White Vienna Kohl-rabi

LEEK

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants, or will plant a row about 100 feet long.

This vegetable, which is very hardy and easily cultivated, is considered far superior to Onions for the flavoring of soups and for this purpose it is cultivated extensively.

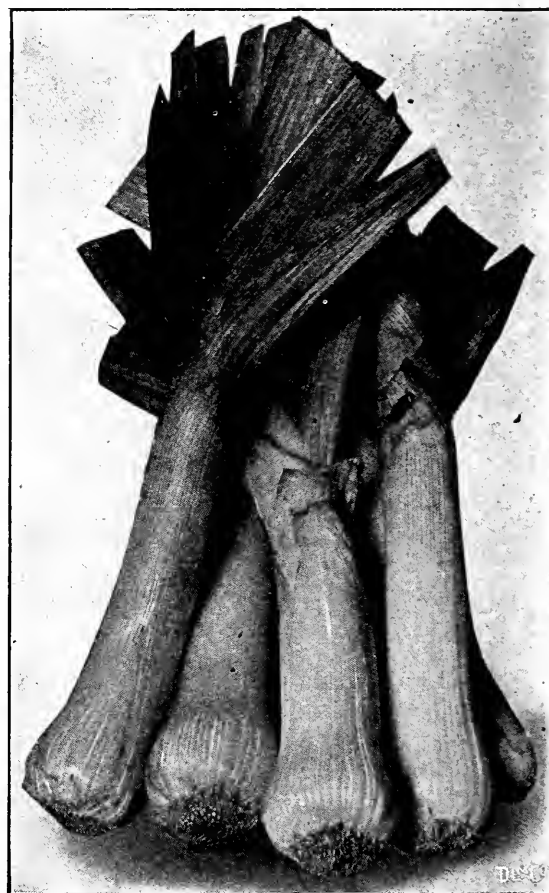
Leeks require a very rich, mellow soil, but as the plants are not transplanted until rather late, land that has borne an early crop of Peas, Cabbages, etc., may be used, but additional manure should be applied before the Leeks are set out.

The seed may be sown early in rows one foot apart, and late in June or early in July the plants transplanted 6 inches apart in rows 15 inches from row to row. The plants must be set deep, cultivated during the Summer, and later in the season banked with earth to blanch them. Earthed up in this manner, they can remain in the rows where growing until Spring, when they can be pulled and the blanched portions of the stems used the same as bunch Onions.

Large American Flag. Best for general use; leaves broad, mild flavored.

Monstrous Carentan. Of large size, with broad, flat leaves. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from six to eight inches in length, by two or three inches in diameter.

Long Mezieres. The plants are of strong, vigorous growth, extreme hardiness, and have extra long stems, which blanch readily to a snowy whiteness and are of delicious flavor. The leaves grow erect, and the plants can be more readily earthed up than varieties having spreading leaves.



Large American Flag Leek



LETTUCE

One ounce of seed will make 2500 plants,
or will plant a drill about 200 feet long

While the Lettuce does well in a common garden soil enriched with rotted manure, it thrives best in a light, rich soil with a dry substratum, and to be crisp and tender must be grown in cool weather.

For an early crop sow the seed in gentle heat in February and transplant first to 3 inches each way and afterward to 8 inches in hotbeds. For the field crop, or Summer supply, sow the seed thinly in shallow drills (covering the seeds very lightly) 18 inches apart and transplant or thin out until the plants stand one foot apart. For a succession of plants the seed may be sown, from time to time, until the latter part of August.

By a judicious selection of varieties and small plantings made at intervals of two weeks it is possible to have a constant supply of crisp Lettuce of mild flavor, but at no time should the cultivation be neglected, for a hard-baked soil will retard growth and the result will be imperfectly formed heads.

For early Spring, the large curled, or "cutting" varieties are the best. Although they do not produce solid heads, they grow quite compact and the inner leaves are well-blanching, finely curled and very deep and tender. For Winter cultivation under glass the earliest and forcing head varieties are the best.

The crisp, tender quality of Lettuce depends most essentially upon its vigorous growth, and it should, therefore, have a rich soil and an abundant supply of water at all times.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

May King. This remarkable variety has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made on an early outdoor Lettuce, while it can also be easily and most satisfactorily raised in a coldframe. **It is not easily affected by cold or wet weather, grows very quickly and produces, even in poor soil, splendid, globular heads,** which are ready ten to fifteen days before other heading varieties and stands a long time before showing signs of running to seed. Externally of a yellowish-green with light brownish tinge the leaves inside are of a golden-yellow shade, and in point of flavor unexcelled by any sort. This Lettuce has been highly appreciated wherever grown or tried, and is sure to become popular everywhere.

Gordinier's Big Boston. This grand Lettuce is steadily gaining in popularity, until now it is more extensively grown than any other variety, either for private table or by the market-gardener. Whether grown in the open ground for Summer and Fall use or in frames for Spring and early Summer, or forced in greenhouses for Winter use, it invariably gives the greatest satisfaction, producing large, fine, buttery yellow heads, thoroughly blanching leaves, crisp, tender, sweet and white. It has comparatively few outside leaves and stands as long as any before shooting to seed. It is grown in enormous quantities in the Southern States for shipping to Northern markets, and it grows equally well in the Central and Northern States. In fact, there is no other variety that gives such great satisfaction under every possible condition, and for that reason is one of the most profitable varieties to grow.

Gordinier's Perfected Salamander Lettuce. A splendid early variety. Lettuces naturally thrive better during the cooler weather of Spring and Fall than in a torrid Summer—the season really when such crisp, cooling salad is most enjoyable and in great demand; consequently there have been bred a number of heat-resisting or Summer Lettuces, among which our Perfected Salamander is the acknowledged leader. It forms good-sized

compact and tender heads creamy-white inside and of that desirable rich buttery flavor; outer color light green; it remains long in head without running to seed and stands a great amount of heat without burning.



May King Lettuce

LETTUCE—Continued

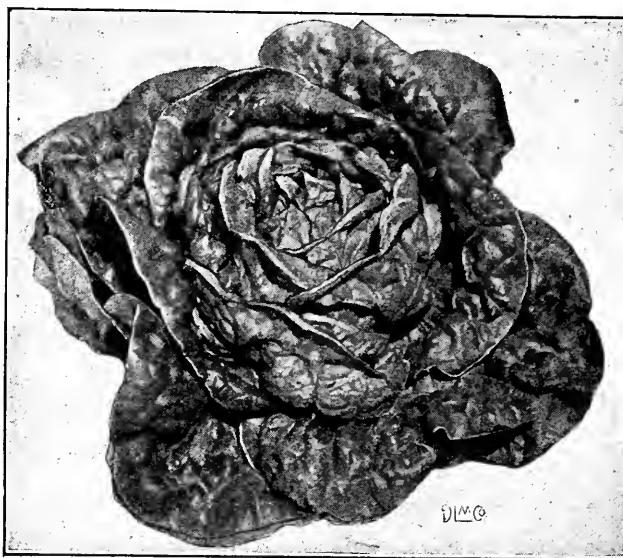
Wayahead shows a remarkable combination of earliness, firm heading character, handsome appearance, and fine quality. Both in cold-frames early in the Spring and in the open ground,—in Spring, Summer, and early Fall months,—it has proved to be not only the earliest and one of the surest heading of all early Lettuce, but also of the very finest quality throughout the season. Planters throughout America are most enthusiastic in its praise. Wayahead is not only earlier than May King, Nansen, and other fine early varieties, but the tightly folded heads are generally larger in size. The outer leaves are a light green, with the inner head finely blanched to a rich buttery yellow. Wayahead stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early-head variety.

Gordinier's Bronzed Head

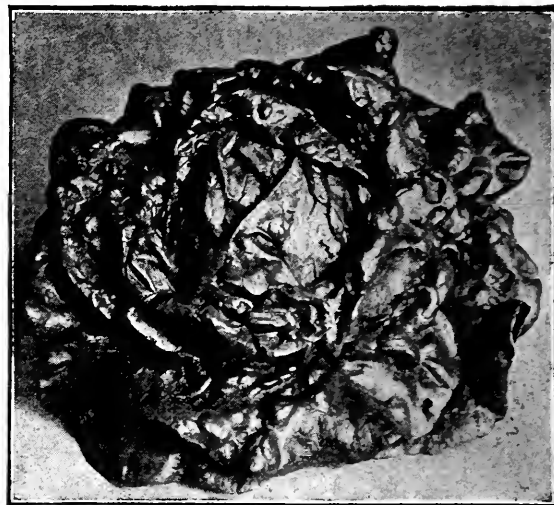
A decidedly butter variety, strictly Cabbage-heading, small-medium in size, intermediate in season, slow to shoot to seed. Plant very compact and forming a slightly elongated, somewhat pointed, indefinitely defined, very firm, well blanched head, with leaves very closely overlapping one another, except their uppermost borders, which are characteristically turned and twisted backward. This habit of growth, as well as the close way in which the outer leaves are drawn toward the plant, almost completely obscures the head; no distinct separation between head proper and outer leaves of plant. Leaves very broad, fairly blistered, crumpled and twisted, very thick and stiff, entire at margins, flat at borders. Color a dark, almost solid brown during Summer weather, but bright green in less exposed parts during Spring, or cloudy weather; stem of plant and base of midribs plainly colored; inner head leaves sparingly spotted and often rusty colored at their base. Quality excellent; buttery, exceedingly tender and sweet. Good for Summer, sure header, and reliable, but very late in season for so small a variety.

Gordinier's Hanson

A decidedly crisp variety, strictly Cabbage-heading, very large, very late, extremely slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading but not loose in habit, and forming a globular, extremely hard, well defined, well blanched head with leaves very flatly and tightly overlapping one another. Leaves very broad in shape, fairly blistered, crumpled and twisted, very thick, stiff and coarse in appearance, with heavy veins and a large protruding midrib; margins serrate; borders finely frilled. Color very light green, of a shiny metallic surface rather than rich and glossy, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good; exceedingly crisp and firm in texture, and very sweet. Probably one of the three most largely grown varieties of the United States. Succeeds well everywhere and is largely planted in every part of this country. The standard



Gordinier's Hanson Lettuce



Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter Lettuce

Summer Cabbage-heading variety for either the home or market-gardener. Sure header and reliable.

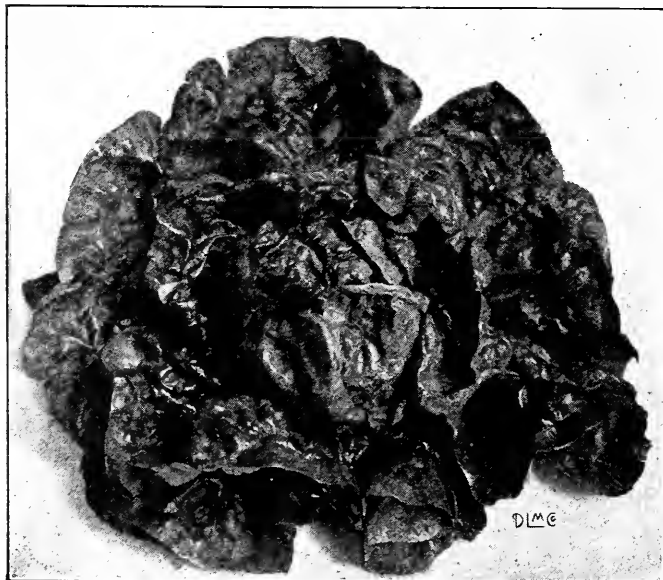
Mammoth Black-Seeded But-

ter. A decidedly butter variety strictly Cabbage-heading, large, intermediate in season, late-intermediate in time of shooting to seed. Plant spreading and forming a slightly oval, firm, or somewhat soft, well defined, well blanched head, with leaves very closely overlapping one another. Stem of plant very long, and head therefore held high above ground, thereby making the oval shape and bare or exposed appearance of the latter very pronounced. Leaves broad, much blistered and crumpled, little twisted, thin, almost loose and limp; entire at margins, flat or partly blistered at borders. Color light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality excellent; delicate, sweet, buttery in flavor, soft in texture. One of the ten most largely grown varieties of the United States. Sure header and reliable. Suitable for private as well as market-gardeners. Stands Summer well, but not suited for forcing.

ties of the United States. Sure header and reliable. Suitable for private as well as market-gardeners. Stands Summer well, but not suited for forcing.

New York. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly Cabbage-heading, very large, late, extremely slow to shoot to seed. Young plant spreading though central portion upright and immature, head decidedly long. Mature plant also spreading and forming a globular or slightly oval, very hard, well blanched, well defined head, its leaves very flatly and tightly overlapping one another. Leaves broad in shape, fairly blistered, crumpled and twisted, thick, stiff and coarse in appearance, with heavy veins and a large protruding midrib; margins finely serrate; borders frilled. Color dark green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good, exceedingly crisp and firm in texture, very sweet, but never buttery in flavor. A reliable, sure-heading, standard Summer variety for either the private or market-gardener; of the best quality.

Tennis Ball Black-Seeded. A decidedly butter variety, strictly Cabbage-heading, large-medium in size, early-intermediate in season, shooting to seed at an intermediate date. Plant compact or slightly spreading and forming a globular, firm, well defined, well blanched head, with leaves very closely overlapping one another. Plant when in flower sends out many side stems instead of one large main stem. Leaves broad, excessively blistered and crumpled, little twisted, thin, almost limp, and loose, entire at margins, blistered or flat at borders. Color light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality excellent; delicate, sweet, buttery in flavor, soft in texture, but leaf thin and lacking substance. One of the four most largely grown varieties of the United States. Succeeds everywhere and at all seasons. Highly recommended to both private and market-gardeners. Sure header, very reliable, hardy, excellent shipper and good seller.



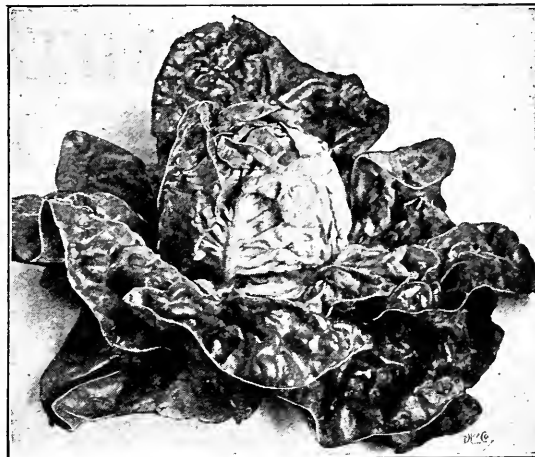
New York Lettuce

CURLED, OR LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

Early Curled Simpson. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, large-medium in size, early marketable, but intermediate in time of attaining fullest development, slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading and forming a rounded to low V-shaped, well blanched, fairly dense cluster of leaves, more or less open or spread out at the center and never Cabbage-like, though sometimes very dense. Leaves short spatulate to broad, much blistered and crumpled, fairly twisted, thick and stiff, serrate at margins, much developed and frilled at borders. Color very light green; never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good; sweet in flavor, somewhat hard and coarse in texture.

Gordinier's Grand Rapids Decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, early-intermediate, quickly shooting to seed. plant very spreading when young, but becoming fairly compact when mature, and forming a loose, rounded cluster of leaves, growing close enough together for blanching to only a small extent, but when well grown never spread out or opened at the center. Leaves short spatulate in shape, excessively blistered and crumpled, slightly twisted, very thick and heavy, with coarse veins, large protruding midribs, serrate margins, and with borders so excessively frilled and largely developed as to comprise the larger portion of the visible part of the plant. Color very light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good; crisp, but hard in texture. Probably one of the ten most largely grown varieties of the United States. The favorite for forcing in the West and other markets where hothouse Lettuce is sold by weight, and whose markets accept a bunching variety. It has largely replaced Black-Seeded Simpson for this purpose. More easily grown in greenhouses than almost any other variety. A splendid shipper, and with many gardeners by far the best and most profitable sort for growing under glass.

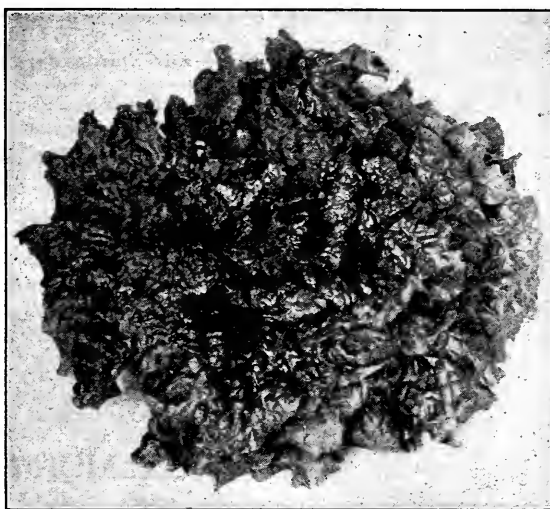
Prize Head. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, large early marketable, but intermediate in time of attaining fullest development, slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading, low-growing, and consisting of a loose, rounded, or slightly flattened cluster of leaves, generally more or less open or spread out at the center, and therefore never in the least Cabbage-like or solid, though, nevertheless, the inner part of plant is well blanched. Leaves short spatulate in shape, much blistered and crumpled, very little twisted, fairly rigid, but not stiff, finely serrate at margins, excessively developed and much frilled at borders. Color bright brown, varying to bright green in less exposed parts and center of plant. Border of leaves no more colored than other parts, while stem of plant, base of midribs and inner heart leaves are wholly green, and no part of plant is distinctly spotted. Quality good; sweet in flavor, very tender and crisp in texture, but leaf thin and lacking in substance. An ex-



American Gathering Lettuce

cellent home variety, and planted extensively for family use, but thin-leaved, soon wilting, not suited for shipping, and little planted by market gardeners. A very reliable Summer variety. Not adapted for forcing and never used for that purpose.

Black-Seeded Simpson. A decidedly crisp variety, bunching but sometimes tending to a Cabbage-like growth, large, early marketable, but late-intermediate in attaining fullest development, slow to shoot to seed. Plant fairly compact and consisting of a firm, well-blanching, rounded to elongated and V-shaped cluster of leaves, closely drawn together, but rarely in a way to make a visible or distinct Cabbage head, though innermost heart leaves curving inward over one another generally present a half-formed, concealed Cabbage-like head. Leaves very broad, much blistered, crumpled and twisted, extremely thick, stiff and coarse, with large, protruding midribs, serrate margins, and much developed and excessively frilled borders. Color very light green, never spotted nor brownish in



Early Curled Simpson Lettuce

any part. Quality good.

ROMAINE, COS, OR CELERY LETTUCE

Paris White Cos. A typical Cos variety, strictly self-closing, extremely large in comparison with either the butter or crisp sorts—large even for this group; late in season, and slow to shoot to seed. Plant fairly compact, decidedly upright, its leaves when young growing straight and flat, but when older inner ones becoming decidedly spoon-shaped and making a well-defined, well-blanching, firm head, decidedly loaf-shaped in form, rounded at top, and with leaves closely, but not tightly, overlapping one another. Leaves oval to slightly spatulate in shape, outermost ones smooth at surface and flat, innermost ones sparingly blistered and more or less cup-shaped, both, however, exceedingly regular in form, and thick, stiff and coarse, but never in the least twisted or crumpled in any part, and always with coarse, hard veins, very large, hard midribs, entire margins, and flat borders. Color very dark green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality excellent; very hard in texture, but exceedingly crisp, sweet and of a quality and decided firmness, which makes a pleasant change from the soft, buttery Lettuces. One of the popular varieties of the United States. Varieties of this class are very largely grown in Europe, but in America these Lettuces do not seem to succeed so well as the butter and crisp varieties, and are not much grown. Many consider them the best of all in quality. They are hard and coarse in texture, but are very sweet, and possess a freshness and distinct quality which is often much liked and make a pleasant change from other varieties. Those who have never grown this class of Lettuce should try a few plants. It may not be possible to grow them as well as they are grown in Europe, but they are generally satisfactory whenever tried, especially this variety, which is perhaps as self-closing and certainly as good in quality as any Cos variety sold in this country. It is really the only Cos sort planted to any extent in this country, and is certainly the best for either the private or market-gardener. It succeeds very well in Summer and can be grown to an immense size.



Paris White Cos Lettuce

Other Varieties We Offer: Deacon, California Cream Butter, Denver Market, Tom Hannonck, All Seasons, Boston Market, American Gathering, Tennisball White Seed, Mignonette.

MUSKMELON

One ounce of seed will plant about 75 hills, and 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre

In cultivating Muskmelons the matter of first importance is a warm, rich, fertile, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost, but care must be observed not to grow the vines at the expense of the fruit. These conditions may be obtained either by the use of manure or by turning under a good sod or green forage crop, but it is possible to grow delicious Melons even in heavy soil if **thorough drainage is supplied.**

While the soil is a matter of much importance, it is one over which the grower has complete regulating power, but the quality of all Muskmelons depends very much on the conditions under which they are grown. For instance, continued wet weather produces an extra growth of vine, but reduces the yield of fruit, and cool nights rapidly deteriorate the flavor of the Melons.

When all danger from frost is passed plant the seed one-half inch deep in hills that are 5 or 6 feet apart each way, scattering at least ten seeds in each hill. When the plants show the third leaf, pull out all but the three strongest plants, and should these plants be attacked by bugs use either "Bug Death," plaster, or air-slaked lime, sifting it over the plants when they are wet with dew.

When the plants have produced four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot. This will cause the lateral branches to start sooner, and bring the fruit to earlier maturity.

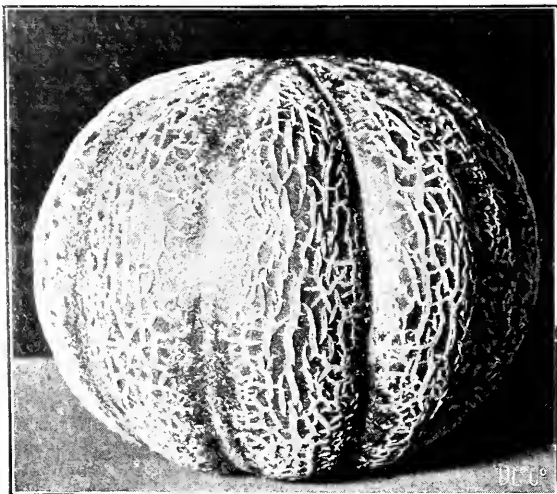
There are two distinct varieties of Muskmelons, one having a green flesh and the other a yellow flesh. Until lately the green-fleshed varieties were the more extensively cultivated; but now the yellow or salmon-fleshed varieties are highly esteemed on account of their handsome appearance.

Muskmelons should be gathered as soon as they will readily part from the vine, and should there be a surplus of fruit it can be stored in a cool place until wanted for use.

The early crop of Muskmelons is obtained by growing the plants in a hotbed or greenhouse. The usual method of raising the plants is as follows: Bottomless boxes are used, and these are placed on the benches, and into the bottom of each box is pressed a wad of rotted barnyard manure, after which they are filled with light garden loam. About five seeds are planted in each box, and covered by sifting soil over them. The usual care is given in watering. When all danger of frost is passed the boxes of plants are set on the warmest possible site for the first crop. These house-grown plants are set very expeditiously—in mellow soil a hole is dug with the hand, the box torn apart, and the cube of earth with plants pressed into the prepared hill. The prime advantage of the house-grown plants lies in the increased earliness of the product.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

Honey Dew Melon. The fruits are of medium size, round or slightly oval, five to six inches in diameter and weigh about six pounds each. The skin is smooth with an occasional net and when fruits are ripe is creamy yellow in color. Flesh light emerald green, fine grained and of very sweet, sugary flavor. Rind thin but very firm and the fruits stand shipping remarkably well. If picked shortly before fully mature the fruits will keep for several weeks. Matures about two weeks later than Rocky Ford.



Emerald Gem Muskmelon



Extra-Early Improved Hackensack

Extra-Early Improved Hackensack. A selection from the old Hackensack, which it resembles in size and shape, but it is fully ten days earlier. Round, well-netted and of large size; flesh green and thick, of delicious flavor and handsome appearance.

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford. A selection from the Golden Netted Gem, by far the most valuable Muskmelon in the market today. It is oval in form; skin a greenish yellow; netting close, light-colored and very prominent; flesh orange, tinted with green, very sweet and juicy and ripens to the rind. Seed cavity is very small. We can confidently recommend this variety to our customers for both private and market gardens.

Small Green Nutmeg. Fruit of medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Skin dark green, becoming yellow when over-ripe, and nearly covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh thick, little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is in universal demand for both home and market use. It is the size best suited to hotel and restaurant use.

SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES

Emerald Gem. No other Melon in cultivation to-day is uniformly of such rich flavor. The Melons are about the size of Netted Gem, but, unlike that variety, the skin, while ribbed, is smooth and of a deep emerald-green color. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other Melon of the same size, is of a beautiful suffused salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extremely thin rind. The flesh is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. The vines are thrifty in growth, very prolific; the Melons mature extremely early and are always of most superb quality.

Petoskey, or Paul Rose. A yellow-fleshed sort of suitable size for a basket Melon, and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter, and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem. Flesh orange-colored, highly flavored very thick, firm and sweet. For those who prefer the high flavor of the yellow-fleshed sorts this new variety will be very welcome, as it is fully equal to the popular Osage in quality, and is of more convenient size. It is the best yellow-fleshed Melon of basket size and form.

Gordinier's Surprise This old variety is still highly esteemed by many. Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish-white; flesh deep salmon color.

Miller's Cream, or Osage. This Melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and is highly prized by those who like an exceedingly highly flavored Melon. It is medium-sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the market.

Tip Top. This is a fine round Melon of such attractive appearance as to always sell quickly in the markets. It is sweet, juicy and delicious. The flesh is firm, but not hard, and is edible almost to the rind. The vine is of vigorous growth and great productive ability.

Round Yellow Cantaloupe. Fruit round, early and of good size; flesh reddish orange, thick and of musky flavor.

Long Yellow Cantaloupe. Similar to the above except in shape.

WATERMELON

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, and 4 to 5 pounds will plant an acre

The directions for the cultivation of Muskmelons will apply in a general way to the cultivation of Watermelons, but as the latter require a longer season to mature the territory in which they may be grown is somewhat limited. However, by planting extra-early varieties on a sunny slope where the vines will receive full sunlight, it is possible to raise excellent Melons quite far North.

A liberal number of seeds should be planted in each hill, and when the plants are well established they should be thinned out until one or two of the strongest remain in each hill. When extra-large Melons are desired only one vine should be left in each hill and only one or two fruits allowed to mature on each vine.

The hills should be 8 feet apart, but if space is limited the hills may be 6 feet apart and the vines pinched back, according to the directions given for Muskmelons.

Should the vines be attacked by bugs, use plaster, air-slaked lime or "Slug-Shot," sifting it over the plants when they are wet with dew.

Phinney's Early. A valuable variety for use in the North; hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; first medium-sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, very sweet, tender and crisp.

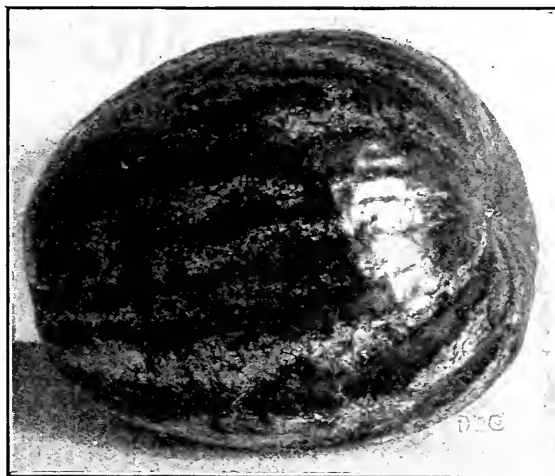
Cole's Early. This is an extra-early Melon, maturing fully a week or more in advance of any other variety. Melons are oval in form, small in size, handsomely striped with light and dark green. In the earliest varieties the fruits are too small to be of value for shipping to market, but of good quality and desirable for raising for home use, especially where the season is short.

Kleckley's Sweet, or Monte Cristo. The Sweetest of All. The fruit is large, oblong, averaging eighteen to twenty inches in length by ten to twelve inches in diameter, with a dark green skin and having a very thin, brittle rind. The beautiful bright scarlet flesh with its very large solid heart, the white seeds being placed close to the rind, is crisp, sugary and melting to a remarkable degree, and is entirely free from any stringiness.

Halbert Honey. The best for the home garden. The new Halbert Honey is a rival of the Kleckley's Sweet in sweetness, is fully equal in flavor, more regular in form and much more productive. The Melons average eighteen to twenty inches in length by six to eight inches in diameter and are blunt at both stem and blossom end. In color they are deep glossy green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson-lake and extends to within less than half an inch of the rind; is entirely free from any fibrous substance, and is rich, sugary and melting, with a delicious flavor peculiar to itself. The vine is hardy and wonderfully productive and matures its fruit sufficiently early to permit it being grown throughout the Northern States, where a frost does not appear before September 1st.

Florida Favorite. A very large, long Melon, mottled dark green with stripes of lighter shade. Rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet, tender and excellent. A popular variety in the South.

Round Light Icing. Fruit medium-sized, round, very light green or white, mottled with slightly darker green. Flesh bright, light red, very sweet and tender. By many this is considered the best of all Melons.



Cole's Early Watermelon

Kolb's Gem. Largely grown in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Round; rind dark green, somewhat marbled with lighter shades.

Mountain Sweet. A large, oval variety; rind green; flesh scarlet and quite solid to the center; very sweet and delicious. This is an old standard sort and one of the best for the home garden.

Hungarian Honey. This is a very hardy variety producing an abundance of small to medium-sized fruits of the finest quality, which keep for a considerable time after ripening. It is one of the finest for home use and nearby market. The small fruits are perfectly round, and average very even in size. Color dark green with faint watered markings of a deeper coloring. Rind very thin, but skin tough. Flesh bright red, with rich, honey-sweet flavor.

Burpee's White Gem. Of superior hardiness, excellent keeping qualities, and rich, sweet flavor. The Melons are round or ball-shaped, of small size, with creamy white skin and occasional watered markings of a pale green. Skin hard and tough, but rind very thin. Flesh bright red, with broad solid heart, and small seeds placed near the rind. The hard, tough skin makes the fruits keep for a long time after ripening. This variety is especially adapted for growing in the Northern States and in cool locations.

Peerless. Sometimes sold as Ice Cream. One of the best early sorts for the home garden and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers. The vines are moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruits are very tender, medium sized, oval to medium long, bright green, finely veined with a darker shade. The rind is thin. The flesh is bright scarlet, solid, crisp and very sweet. Seed white.

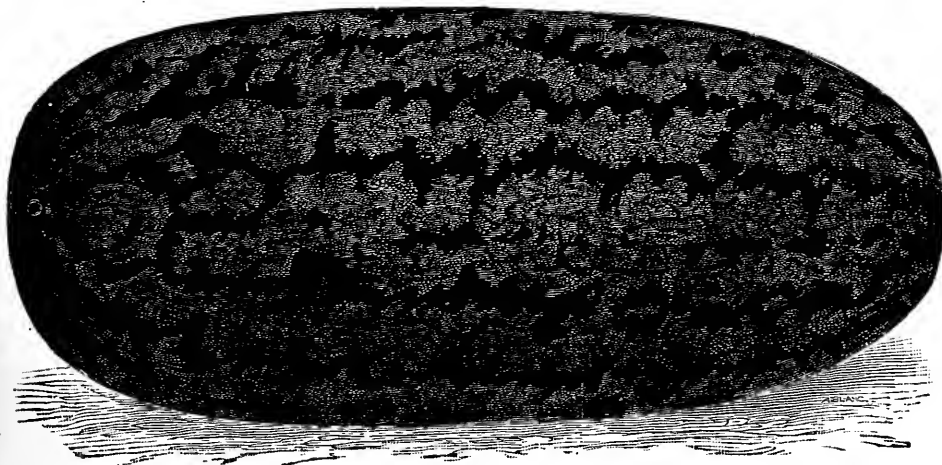
Dark Icing. The fruits are medium sized, blunt oblong or slightly oval in shape, dark green, very indistinctly veined and mottled with lighter shade. The flesh is very rich, bright red, sweet and of excellent quality. Seed white.

Iceberg. In general shape, size and appearance this is similar to Kolb's Gem, but is distinctly darker and the skin where the melon rests on the ground is rich yellow instead of white. It has a very firm, hard rind and is as good a shipper as Kolb's Gem but the flesh is deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind and is more tender and sweet. Sometimes sold as Blue Gem. Seed black. The best dark colored round shipping melon.

Tom Watson. A large, long melon similar in shape, color and splendid quality to Monte Cristo but averaging larger in size and with a tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping to distant markets. The vines are vigorous and productive. The flesh is rich red, sweet and tender. Seed white, more or less marked with brown. Wherever grown in the South it has become very popular as a shipping sort. There has been an increasing demand of late for a better quality of shipping melon and this demand has been met in most exceptional degree by the Tom Watson.

Red Seed Citron. Round and handsome. For preserving only.

Green Seed Citron. Round and very handsome. For preserving only.



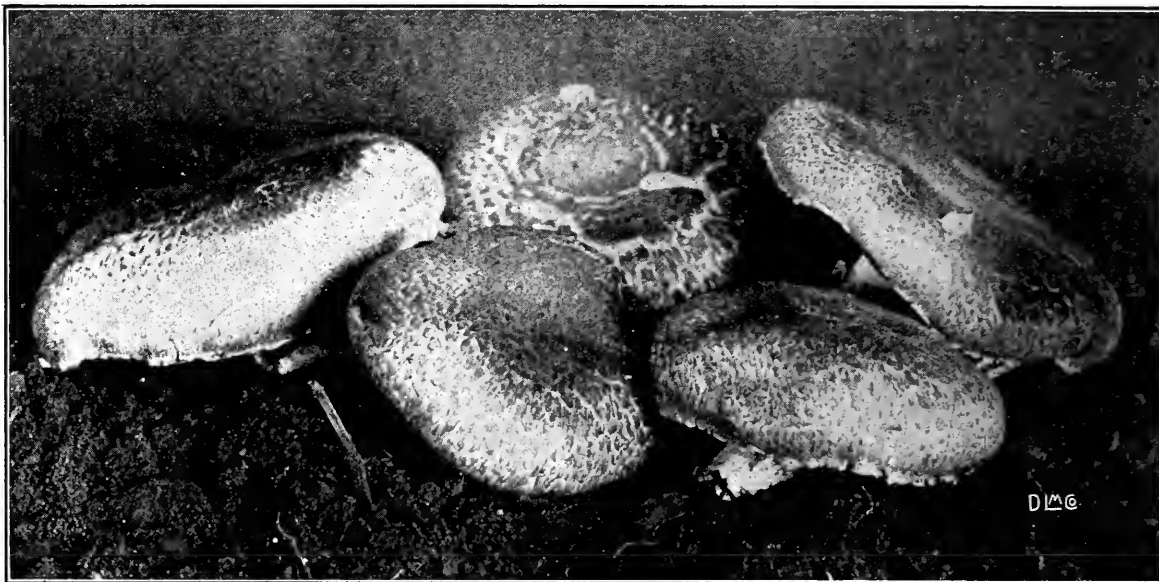
Florida Favorite Watermelon

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Our stock of Mushroom Spawn is strictly pure and fresh. We are the agents for "Pure Culture" Spawn.

"Pure Culture Spawn," produced under the new selective method, recently discovered, the only method which makes possible the segregation of varieties, is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce Mushrooms of a specific variety selected with special reference to their size, color and prolificness, to the exclusion of other and inferior fungi. It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous Mushrooms. We keep on hand the cream white variety, which is hardy and very prolific, but can supply the brown and pure white varieties, if desired. Each brick weighs from 1¼ to 1 1-3 lbs., and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Bricks are of two kinds, standard and direct. Standard bricks are inoculated from a pure culture transfer; direct bricks are inoculated directly from the original laboratory culture, they are positively the most vigorous spawn in the market. Sold by the brick.

If you are interested in Mushroom Growing send for our publication "Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn." Contains 43 pages including color plate, and was especially designed to meet the requirements of the commercial growers. It is the most practical treatise now published on the subject. Price 15 cents per copy, post-paid, or free with each order of five bricks of "Pure Culture" Spawn.



The best results are obtained by the use of our superior Mushroom Spawn, which is largely used by the most successful growers. Full and explicit instructions for growing Mushrooms are sent by us free with all orders for Spawn. Everyone who has a cellar or outside buildings not in use should, by all means, grow this most delicious esculent, considered by most people a luxury.

Pure Culture Spawn. This is an American make of Spawn, the method having been discovered by a scientist in 1903. It produces Mushrooms of excellent quality and large size, this being due to the fact that the Spawn is obtained by a process of "grafting," only large and vigorous specimens of Mushrooms being used for this purpose.

MUSTARD

The fresh young leaves of this vegetable are extensively used for salad or for boiling as "greens" during the Summer and early Winter months.

There should be two main sowings of seed, the first (made early in the Spring) for the Summer supply, and the second (made early in August) for the Fall supply. The latter plants are the best, as they are larger, have more abundant foliage and do not run to seed so soon as do the early plants.

The seed should be sown thickly in drills one foot apart, and the plants should be often watered during dry weather. For a succession, the seed should be sown every two weeks.

Black or Brown. This is the common small-leaved English variety, quite hardy, but runs quickly to seed, and has only a moderate amount of small foliage. Crisp, pungent flavor.

White. This is quite similar to the Black or Brown in growth, but with rather more abundant foliage. This variety, however, is mainly grown for the fine, large golden-yellow or white seeds, these being much larger and of a distinct color from the seeds of other varieties. It is the seed of this variety which is so largely used for flavoring. We can furnish this variety in very large quantities.

OKRA, OR GUMBO

One ounce of seed will plant about 100 hills

This vegetable is extensively grown in the South for the pods, which are used during the Summer or strung on threads and hung in a cool, dry place for use during the Winter.

The seed should be sown thinly, when all danger from frost is passed, in rows of light, rich soil, the rows being from 2 to 3 feet apart. When the plants are well started they should be thinned out until they stand from 12 to 18 inches apart.

The seed does not germinate with much certainty, and two or three plantings may be necessary, but when plants are once established they make a thrifty growth and will do well with little or no care.

The pods should be gathered as soon as they are large enough for use, for then they are young and tender, and, moreover, the plants will produce more freely if the pods are not allowed to remain on the plant.

Dwarf Prolific. Plants of dwarf, stocky growth, wonderfully prolific, and mature pods ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the tall varieties.

White Velvet. Of tall growth, with long, slender pods, which are perfectly round, smooth, and of a velvety white coloring, superior in flavor and tenderness.



Okra White Velvet



ONION

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 100 feet long, and 5 pounds will plant an acre

The Soil. A crop of Onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of Corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the Onions soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

Manuring. There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous Summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high-grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

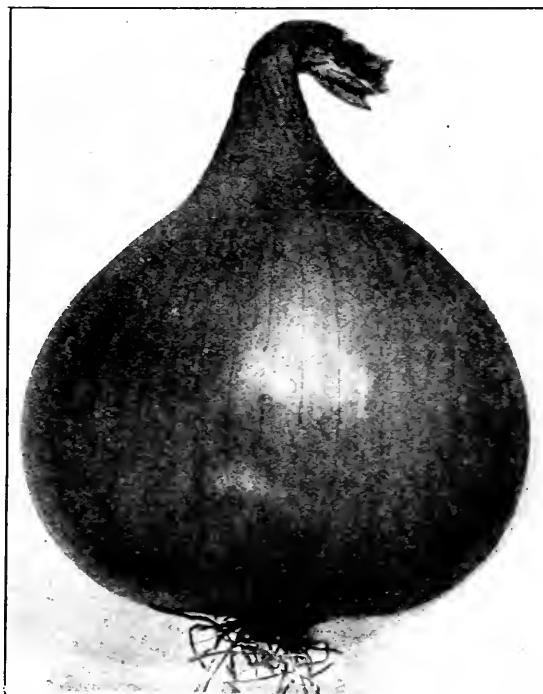
Preparation. Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up, and spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cartloads to the acre. This should first be cultivated in and then the ground plowed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the Winter. Cultivate or thoroughly stir the soil with a deep working cultivator or harrow as early in the Spring as it can be worked, and then in the opposite direction with a light one, after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow, or hand rakes. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight; to secure this, stretch a line along one side, 14 feet from the edge, and make distinct mark along it; then, having made a wooden marker, something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing 14 inches apart, make four more marks by carefully drawing it with the outside tooth in, and the head at right angles to the perfectly straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around this line until on the third pass 15 feet 2 inches from the last row, stretch the line again and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side, as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked, and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

Sowing the Seed. This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used, and the kind of Onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger Onions. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large Onions. We use a drill with a roller attached; if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light hand roller immediately after the seed is planted.

Cultivation. Give the Onions the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen in the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be begun. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. At this weeding or the next, according to size of the plants, the rows should be thinned, leaving from eight to twelve plants to the foot. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later give them still another hoeing, and if necessary, another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done at the proper time, the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

Gathering. As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs should be gathered into windrows. If the weather is fine they will need no attention while curing, but if it is not they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb, and then after a few days of bright weather the Onions will be fit to store for the Winter.

It will not do to store Onions in large piles or masses, particularly in warm weather, or if they are the least moist; but if perfectly dry when gathered and they are spread not to exceed two feet in depth, they can be kept in fine condition till Spring. Any arrangement will answer that will keep them dry and at a uniform temperature of about 32 degrees F., or they may be kept frozen, care being taken not to disturb them. They should be thawed gradually. Repeated freezing and thawing will spoil them.



ONION—Continued

YELLOW VARIETIES

Gordinier's Yellow Globe DanversSelected. **New England-grown seed.** We make a specialty of

this variety and grow our own seed from as fine and perfect a selection as possible, thereby producing a strain that for uniform shape, heavy cropping and superior keeping qualities cannot be equaled. It is of the true Buxton type, large in size, very thick bulb, slightly convex bottom, full oval top, with small neck and rich brownish yellow skin. Seed from this type is practically sure to bottom well, more so than from the true globe type, which are more liable to run into large necks. A beautiful golden color; bulb of medium size; quite early; bottom nearly flat; oval top with small neck; very prolific and a first-class keeper and shipper.

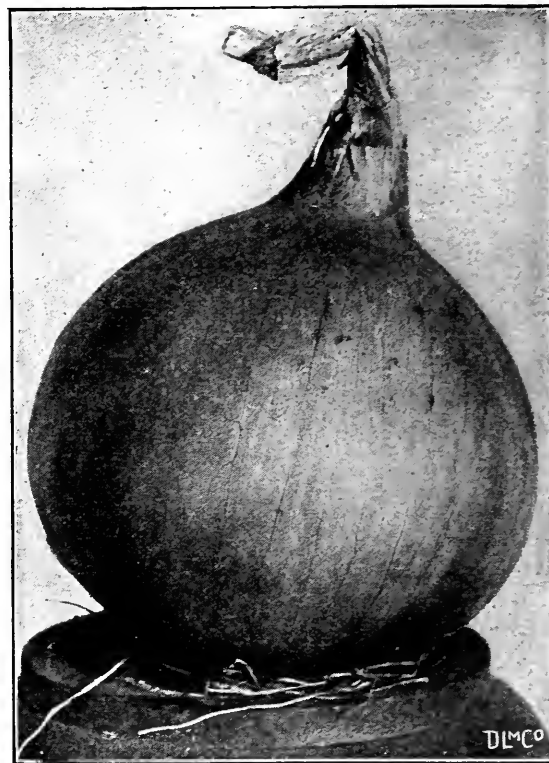
Ailsa Craig Onion. One of the largest of Onions. It is a very handsome, oval-shaped variety with pale straw-colored skin; twelve bulbs have been known to weigh thirty pounds. In England it is the most popular large Onion grown. For exhibition it is unexcelled—always giving under the same conditions much larger and more shapely bulbs than the Prizetaker. To attain its largest size it should be sown early in the Spring in the hotbed and later transplanted to open ground.

The Onion is very productive, is a good keeper for a large Onion, and for those who like an Onion raw we highly recommend it on account of its mild and acceptable pungent flavor. Market gardeners who grow this sort box them and compete successfully with the imported Spanish Onion. We believe when this variety is better known it will rank among the most popular sorts. Our seed is grown from English prize-winning stock.

Michigan, or Ohio Yellow Globe. This fine strain is especially adapted to the rich black Onion soils, where it produces very profitable crops of fine, large, globe-shaped bulbs. These average rather larger than the Yellow Globe Danvers, but do not equal in size the bulbs produced by the Southport Yellow Globe. The Onions are of a true Globe shape, uniformly thin-necked and slightly flattened at the base, the largest diameter being a little below the center of the bulb. This form insures the largest yield of bulbs on a given area. In color the bulbs are of a rich orange-yellow, rather darker in shade than the Globe Danvers, and have excellent keeping qualities, enabling the grower to hold the Onions in finest condition for a favorable market.

Southport Yellow Globe. Like the White Globe, except in color; more perfect globe shape than the Danvers, not so early, heavy cropper. Large size, good keeper.

Prizetaker. This is a most profitable variety to grow for early Fall market, the bulbs being fully three times as large as those of the Globe Danvers under ordinary cultivation, while under especially favorable conditions bulbs have been frequently raised weighing from four pounds to five and one-half pounds each. Growing to such large size, it does not ripen until about four weeks later than the Danvers. While of strong growth, the plants are thin necked and bulbs ripen very surely and evenly. The skin is thin, of a bright straw-yellow; the flesh is pure white, crisp, extremely sweet and mild in flavor. Owing to the tender quality of the flesh, these bulbs do not generally keep well after cold weather set



Prizetaker Onion

in, and the crop should be marketed as soon after harvesting as possible. Because of its handsome appearance and fine quality, Prizetaker sells readily at a higher price than others.

Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg. One of the oldest varieties; bulbs, flat, good size; skin yellow, of darker color than the Danvers; flesh white, mild flavor and keeps well.

RED VARIETIES

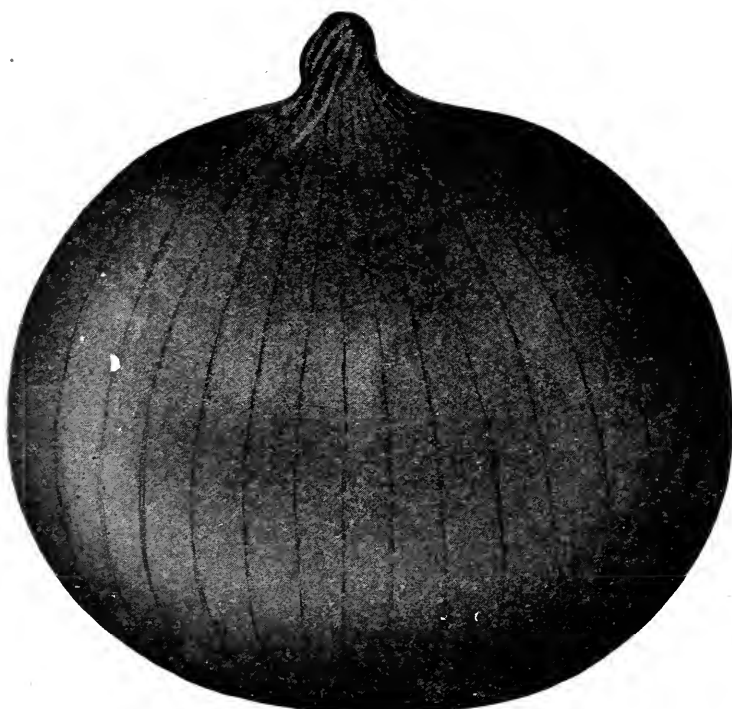
Large Red Wethersfield. This is the standard variety and favorite Onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size; deep purplish red; form round; flesh purplish white, moderately fine-grained and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, and one of the best keepers.

Extra-Early Red Globe. A well-flattened but quite deep, extra-early Red Onion, which yields abundantly, keeps well and is of mild flavor. The bulbs are of medium size and deep rich red in color, very close-grained, solid and heavy. This variety will form bulbs in cold, mucky soils, where others frequently fail to ripen. It is recommended especially for the North and Northwest, where the seasons are short and cool. In rich soils it frequently grows almost as large as the Large Red Wethersfield, ripening much earlier.

Southport Red Globe. This variety produces large, perfectly globe-shaped Onions of the same size and handsome form as the two preceding varieties, but the color is an extra rich deep red. It brings the highest prices on the market, and is very profitable. It is also known as Globe Wethersfield, but is not so early nor quite so sure to ripen well in unfavorable seasons as the Extra-Early Red and Large Red Wethersfield, which are of the flattened type. It should not be planted in heavy, wet soil.

BROWN VARIETY

Australian Brown. This Onion has claimed a place in America within recent years, and seems abundantly able to maintain it. It is of medium size and of good quality, very early, rather flattened in shape, of brown color, and wonderfully hard and solid. It begins to form a bulb at an early period of its growth, when only a few inches high, and quickly reaches maturity. Its leading and most valuable feature, aside from appearance and quality, is its long-keeping quality. It will literally keep for a year or more.



Southport Red Globe Onion

ITALIAN ONION SEED

White Queen. Remarkable for its earliness and very mild flavor; it is small and white skinned. Every family should sow an ounce or two for pickling in jars; a fine table relish.

White Barletta. An extra early small white Onion; similar to White Queen, and makes bulbs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, in shape flattened on top. It is a good keeper, and as a pickling variety it is unexcelled.

Gordinier's Pickling This is a uniformly early, small, round, hard, crisp, tender and very handsome variety with an opaque white skin which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun. An excellent sort for use in bunching for pickles or grown larger for cooking.

WHITE VARIETIES

Southport White Globe. A very handsome, silvery white, and perfectly ball-shaped Onion of large size, commanding the highest prices in the New York markets. Flesh firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor, and an excellent keeper. Its even, regular size, perfectly globular form combined with the clear, silvery whiteness of the thin skin, make it one of the handsomest Onions grown. Owing to its large size, it is later in ripening than the White Portugal or Silverskin, the latter being of flattened form.

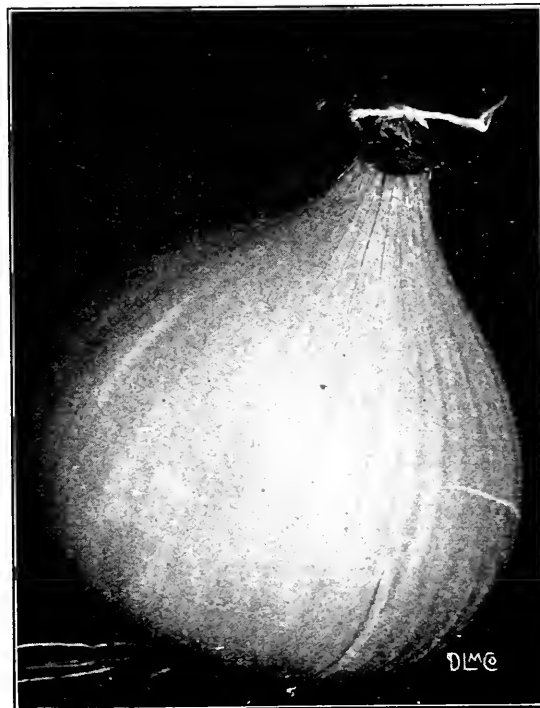
White Winter Multiplier. A decided acquisition for an early Onion. We feel confident in offering this to our trade that it is what our gardener friends have been looking for in the shape of a bunch Onion. Sow the seed in the latter part of the Spring; keep cultivated and weeded during the Summer, and in the Fall cover lightly with litter. As soon as the snow is off the ground, rake off the litter and the dead tops, scratching the ground gently, and the Onions will soon show themselves; they will be ready for pulling about the time that ordinary sets are being planted. They do not make much bottom, as they are distinctively a bunch Onion. Very mild and delicate flavored. This Onion can be forced under glass.

White Portugal, or White Silverskin. This is the standard white variety for general culture. It is equally as desirable for the family garden as for market. The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. It is a good keeper. The flesh is very mild and sweet, the thin skin a clear silvery white, of very handsome appearance if the bulbs are gathered as soon as ripened, and carefully dried under shelter away from the strong sunlight. If left in the soil or exposed to the sun when gathered the bulbs take on a greenish tint. When seed is sown at the rate of twenty or twenty-five pounds per acre it makes bulbs of suitable size for pickling, and the pearly whiteness of the skin removes the necessity for peeling or skinning.

ONION SETS

Egyptian or Perennial Tree Onion. In this we have an entirely new variety of Onion. It differs from those raised from seed or sets, from the top Onion, potato Onion or shallot, in the fact that when once set out without the slightest Winter protection it will come up year after year as soon as frosts break ground and grow so rapidly that it is ready for market or home use two or three weeks before any of them. The bottoms divide, making several Onions. The young sets are produced on the top of the stalks.

White Onion Sets. Our stock of these is grown from our choice strain of the Philadelphia White Silverskin. Planted in the Spring, these will produce fine bunch Onions very early, or, if allowed to mature, will ripen an early crop of fine, large, handsome bulbs.



Southport White Globe Onion

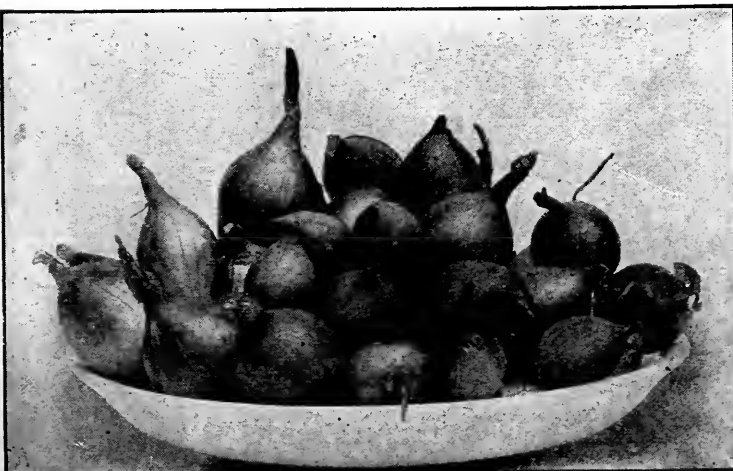
Yellow Onion Sets. Planted early in the Spring, they will mature early in the season, producing bulbs of large size, well ripened and colored.

Top or Button Onions are the little round bulbs growing on top of the stalk, and are planted early in the Spring in shallow, 12-inch drills, about 4 inches apart, slightly covered, and will produce large Onions maturing much earlier than from the seed. If the large, Onions are planted again in the Spring they will produce a number of small bulbs, growing on the top of the stalk, which serve as a substitute for seed in propagation. Weight, 28 pounds per bushel.

Potato Onion Sets. This variety does not produce seed, but increases in the same manner as the White Multiplier. It differs in having rich yellowish brown skin. If quite small bulbs are planted in the Spring they will produce fine, well-ripened bulbs two inches in diameter, of excellent table quality earlier than other varieties of equal size, while if the larger bulbs are planted and allowed to mature they will develop a large cluster of the small and medium size bulbs or sets.

White Multiplier Onion Sets. If the sets are planted out either in the Fall or very early in Spring and allowed to come to maturity, they produce a cluster of small bulbs of the same size as those planted, averaging about an inch in diameter. They mature very early, being ready for use even earlier than the Extra-Early White Queen, and are highly esteemed by those who prefer a small Onion, and also for pickling. If gathered and dried as soon as ripened, the skin is silvery white, and they will keep in excellent condition until late the following Spring. The small bulbs of this variety are also largely planted in the Fall to produce early bunch Onions in the Spring.

Shallots. A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps and is used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. It is largely grown in the South.



Onion Sets

CLOVERS

TIMOTHY

FIELD SEEDS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

POULTRY SUPPLIES

ASK FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUES

PARSLEY

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 150 feet long

The Parsley thrives in a deep, rich, mellow soil, very finely pulverized, and, as the seed germinates more readily in cool, moist weather, it should be planted as early in the Spring as possible.

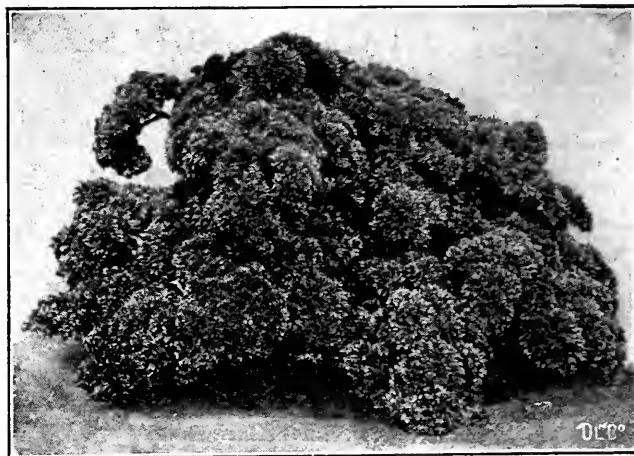
Plant the seed one-half inch deep in rows one foot apart and when the young plants are well established they must be thinned out until they stand 6 inches apart.

As the seed is very slow in germinating, often taking four weeks to make its appearance, it is a good plan to soak the seed over night before planting.

Keep the soil well cultivated that no weeds may start and when the plants are about 3 inches high they may be cut back to advantage.

The plant is perfectly hardy, but as it runs to seed the second year, fresh plantings should be made each Spring. For Winter use the plants may be covered with leaves held in place with boards and allowed to remain out of doors, or the roots may be taken up in the Fall and planted in flower pots and cultivated in the house.

The moss-curl'd varieties, being very ornamental in appearance, are extensively used for the edgings of flower beds.



Gordinier's Excelsior Curled Parsley

Gordinier's Excelsior Curled

The handsomest, darkest green, finest curled and best flavored Parsley to date. Its wonderful dark green color and exquisite curliness were in remarkable contrast to the older sorts in the same field. The habit is dwarf, considerably more so than Moss Curled, making it most desirable for greenhouse or pot plantings indoors and for a neat border in the vegetable garden. The flavor is the very best.

Fern-Leaved. Extremely hardy, and suited for Winter use in cold-frames or in the open ground. It is very ornamental, the feathery leaves being of a rich deep green.

Gordinier's Prize Parsley

The delicate curly leaves of this new parsley and its rich dark green color, make it the ideal variety for garnishing dishes. It is by far the handsomest of all varieties of Parsley. Selected originally by our representative in the trial and breeding grounds of a famous European seed grower, where this variety was the best of some forty stocks.

In habit the plant is very dwarf, considerably more so than the Champion Moss Curled variety. Its size makes it extremely desirable for greenhouse or pot planting indoors, also as a neat border for a vegetable garden. Some of our customers have done well growing this variety in the greenhouses in Winter from plants raised outdoors and transplanted in the Fall.

PARSNIP

One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 4 to 5 lbs. will plant an acre

Sow in rich and very deep soil in drills 18 inches apart; thin plants to 4 inches in the rows. To keep them well in the ground in the Winter, cover the tops with a few inches of earth. The roots are entirely hardy and may be left in the ground where they have been growing, all Winter, the flavor and sweetness being improved by freezing. Or a quantity can be dug before the ground freezes and stored in moist earth in a cool cellar for use during the severe Winter months. A few Radish seeds should be mixed with the Parsnip seeds. The former will mark the row for the Parsnips, which are very slow to germinate.

Gordinier's Hollow Crown

This is a highly improved type, producing uniformly large and handsome roots of stocky form, heavy at the shoulder, well-rounded, gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug, and if grown in properly pulverized soil, the roots will be smooth and free from wrinkles and side roots. The flesh is white, of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, and especially fine-flavored, cooking tender, sweet and rich, rendering it one of the finest of table vegetables for Winter use. The roots may remain in the ground all Winter, being hardy, or some may be dug late in the Fall and stored in sand or soil, so that they may be gotten at easily when the ground is frozen. Frost improves their quality. This Parsnip is the heaviest cropper of all and we recommend it for both garden and field culture.

Guernsey. An imported strain, which has given general satisfaction. Roots do not grow so long as Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered; excellent quality.

Large Smooth White. Smooth, long white roots, excellent for stock or table use, being tender, nutritious and well flavored.



Gordinier's Hollow Crown Parsnip

PEAS

One quart of seed will plant a row 125 feet long;
1 to 2 bushels will plant an acre of drills and
2 to 3 bushels will plant an acre broadcast

Peas are considered to be one of the principal and most desirable of our garden vegetables. The special attention given of late to the expert cultivation of Peas has resulted in the production of many excellent varieties, and in making a selection for planting care should be exercised in order to include not only the best, but such varieties as will mature in succession.

Peas require a light, dry, moderately rich soil, and, as frost is not so fatal to Peas as to Beans, the seed can be planted much earlier. The soil, planting and cultivation are practically the same for Peas as for Beans, but the former do not come up with quite so much certainty and the vines seem to suffer more from disease.

The extra-early varieties of Peas should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked into a fine, loose condition, and plantings for succession can be made at intervals of twelve days.

The general crop should be planted comparatively early and such varieties selected as will follow one another to maturity.

The seed should be planted about 3 inches deep, in rows that are from 4 to 6 feet apart, the space between the rows depending upon the habit of growth of the varieties under cultivation. The dwarf varieties of bushy growth may be planted in rows that are quite close together, and, indeed, these varieties are the best for the home garden. They are almost as productive as the tall sorts, require no support, and are very easily cultivated during growth.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

(ALL MY PEAS ARE NORTHERN GROWN)

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are wrinkled.

True Alaska. Height two and one-half feet. The best extra-early smooth Pea. Pods dark green. Seed round, blue and slightly pitted. Good bearer. Very desirable for market-gardeners.

***Gordinier's Large Podded Alaska** This is one of the best of the many new sorts. It comes in just after Gradus, which it decidedly excels as a cropper and in length of pods. In some of these we counted nine peas, which, as every gardener knows, is very rare among American-grown varieties. The Peas are blue-green in color, sweet, tender, and of a rich flavor. Vine about three feet in height. Its splendid cropping qualities and the extra size of the pods will please everybody.

***Little Marvel Pea.** For the earliest crop, this variety is better than either American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior, as it matures earlier and the pods contain more peas. It is dwarf, growing about fifteen inches high, and the plants are very productive, bearing many twin pods, which are dark green in color, and keep fresh for quite a while after being picked from the vine.

First and Best. Height from two and one-half to three feet. A very profitable extra-early variety, as it matures evenly and the Peas can be gathered at about one picking. Vines vigorous and hardy, unbranched, bearing from three to seven straight, well-filled pods.

***Gradus, or Prosperity.** Height two and one-half feet. One of the earliest large-growing wrinkled Peas; vine is vigorous and the foliage is large and thrifty, resembling the Telephone in appearance. Pods are very abundant and large, and are well filled, containing from six to ten large peas, which are very sweet, tender and delicious. A good Pea to follow either Nott's Excelsior or Perfection.

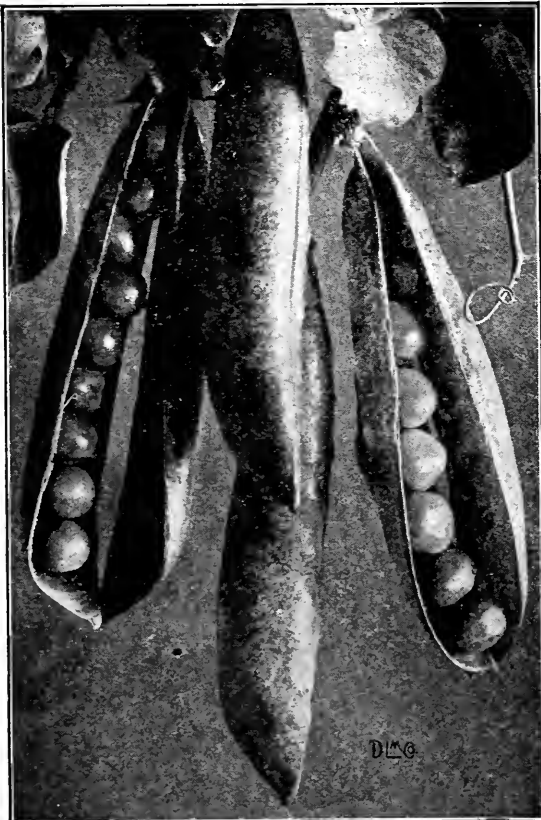
***Thomas Laxton.** This new Pea outranks all other extra-early wrinkled sorts in hardiness and productiveness. It was obtained by crossing the Gradus with a very early seedling of the Earliest of All type. It has all the delicious sweetness of the Gradus, and comes into use fully as early as any of the Extra Earlies. In addition, it is of stronger constitution than the Gradus, is hardier, and therefore can be planted earlier. It is more prolific, the yield of Peas to the quantity of pods gathered being quite phenomenal. The pods are large and shapely, of a rich dark green color, and filled from end to end with seven to eight very large white-seeded wrinkled sugar peas, the flavor of which is unsurpassed by any other Pea in cultivation. The vines are strong and hardy and from three to three and one-half feet in height.

***Sutton's Excelsior.** This Pea is an innovation among first early dwarf wrinkled Peas; the pods are larger and broader than the usual dwarf Peas, are square at the ends and are light green in color. The vines grow eighteen inches high, are very hardy, permitting early planting and are very heavy bearers. On account of its hardiness and its good-sized pods of excellent quality, many prefer it to the large-podded but tender Gradus. Season two days later than Nott's Excelsior.

***Laxtonian.** This handsome wrinkled pea is the largest podded of the dwarf varieties. The dark green pods are similar to Gradus in shape and splendid quality, are nearly as large in size and often mature a little earlier. Vines vigorous and productive, averaging fifteen to eighteen inches high; foliage dark green; pods about four inches in length. Seed light green, large, wrinkled, flattened, irregular in shape.



Gordinier's Large Podded Alaska Peas



Gradus, or Prosperity Peas

EXTRA EARLY PEAS—Continued

- ***Bliss' American Wonder.** Height ten to fifteen inches. Habit dwarf, robust, very early. Pods of fair size, well-filled, containing from five to seven fine-flavored Peas. A good variety for kitchen gardens. Peas medium-sized, pale green, wrinkled and flattened.
- ***McLean's Little Gem.** Height ten to fifteen inches. Very early, stocky grower. Matures in fifty-four days. Pods straight and well-filled. Considering the size of the vines, it is a good yielder and an old favorite. Peas medium green in color, very wrinkled, and of fine flavor.
- ***Nott's Excelsior.** New. Height eighteen inches. A cross between American Wonder and Premium Gem. Being more uniform in production and earlier than either of the parent stocks, it is much more desirable, as the Peas have the same tender quality and delicate flavor, while the pods are larger and literally packed, containing from seven to nine delicious Peas. Seed green, wrinkled and very square at the ends.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

- ***Horsford's Market-Garden.** Height two feet. Hardy, uniform in habit of growth and about ten days later than the Premium Gem. Pods produced in pairs in great profusion, but not as well filled as Premium Gem or Advancer. Used extensively by canners to succeed the Advancer. Seed green and very much wrinkled.
- ***Carter's Improved Stratagem.** Height two feet. Habit vigorous, very stocky, and vines often branch just under the soil. Heavy bearer, often twenty pods to the vine. Leaves very broad and light green. Pods large and well filled. Seed green, of fair size and wrinkled.
- ***McLean's Advancer.** Height two feet. Vigorous grower. Pods well filled, and growing near top of vine are easily gathered. Popular with canners. Seed green, very much wrinkled. One week later than Premium Gem.
- ***Telegraph, or Long Island Mammoth.** Stronger growing and hardier vine with darker foliage than the Telephone; green Peas very large, sweet and when dry almost smooth. A splendid sort for both the home and market-garden; will give good returns even under conditions that would cause most varieties to fail.
- ***Bliss' Everbearing.** Height, two feet. Vigorous and branching, rather late. Pods large and well filled with immense luscious peas. A good continuous bearer. Seed light green, wrinkled, flattened.
- ***Yorkshire Hero.** A most popular and extremely productive second-early variety growing two and one-half feet in height. The haulm or vine is close-jointed and thickly hung with round, well-filled pods three inches in length. When grown on brush the pods hang well out from the vines and are easily gathered. Peas are of good size, tender, and very sweet flavor. It is not only an excellent second-early for the home garden, but from its short, stocky growth and great productiveness, is also one of the most profitable varieties to plant in the field for market. It comes in shortly after the first Earlies and is very much more productive—the larger well-filled pods making "baskets" very quickly.



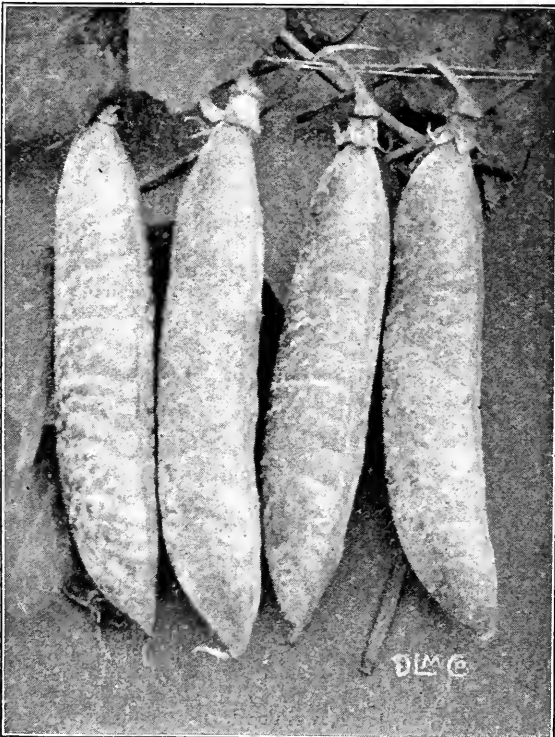
The Alderman Pea

- ***Carter's Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone.** This is a dwarf variety, bearing large, handsome pods like Telephone, but without long vines and grows more dwarf than Stratagem. It is of dwarf stocky habit, healthy, vigorous growth, and very productive. In season, medium, from 5 to 7 days earlier than Stratagem.

The pods are long frequently measuring 5 inches in length, broad, rounded or curved at the end, remarkably well filled; color pale green, thick and of good lasting quality; height, 18 inches.

LATE VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CROP

- ***Gordinier's True Dark-Pod Telephone** This comparatively new Pea is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to but a little larger and a shade darker in color than Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality.
- ***Champion of England.** Height, four to five feet. One of the richest, best flavored and most productive Peas known. A standard late variety for market-gardeners and private use. Seed whitish-green, medium-sized and much wrinkled.
- ***The Alderman.** Similar in growth and appearance to the Boston Unrivalled, the pods being ready for use about five days later. It is one of the finest of the large-podded Summer varieties. Pods frequently measure nearly six inches in length and contain from eight to nine very large peas of superior flavor. This comparatively new Pea is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market-gardeners are demanding the large-podded, dark colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it unreservedly.
- ***Prince Edward.** Height three and one-half to four feet. A new and valuable pea, introduced by us from England. In earliness, it has been found by comparative tests to be but a few days later than Nott's Perfection, while the pods and peas are nearly twice the size of that variety. It has a vigorous vine and is a heavy cropper. In quality it excels either Perfection or Gradus.



Gordinier's True Dark-Pod Telephone Pea

LATE VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CROP—Continued

***Dwarf Champion.** This is a comparatively new green wrinkled Pea and wherever known is proving a popular main crop sort for the market or home garden. The vine is only about three feet high, vigorous, hardy, and unusually productive. Pods fully four inches long, broad, handsome and very well filled with large peas which are tender and unsurpassed in quality.

***Carter's Telephone.** Height three and one-half feet. Vines and leaves large and coarse. Pods light green, nearly straight, growing singly and well-filled with large, tender, sweet peas. The fine appearance and quality of this Pea have made it a great favorite with market-gardeners. Some strains of this Pea are badly mixed and of inferior quality, but our stock is grown from carefully selected seed and will be found true to name. Seed light green and very much wrinkled.

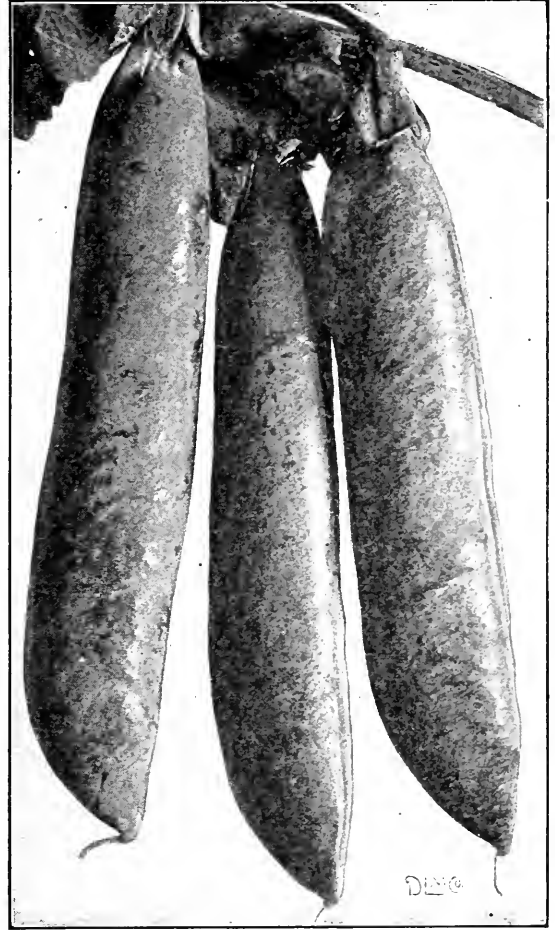
Large White Marrowfat. Height, about five feet. Cultivated very extensively for the Summer crop. Vines of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for Summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties.

***Duke of Albany.** A very large, wrinkled Pea similar to Telephone in growth and season, but darker in color of foliage and pods. Vine four and one-half to five feet high, vigorous and strong growing; pods very large, straight and thick, borne in great profusion and when in condition for picking, of a deep green color. There is an increasing demand for Peas of this color and the productiveness of this variety makes it a very profitable sort for market-gardeners while its splendid quality should give it a place in every home garden. In many localities this variety is sold as an improved strain of Telephone, especially by market-gardeners who find its darker color a distinct advantage in that the pods retain a marketable appearance longer after picking than do those of lighter colored sorts.

Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Height about five feet. An excellent variety; pods large; a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the best Marrowfat sorts.

EDIBLE PODDED SORTS OF PEAS

Melting Sugar. There is a class of Peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible podded sorts is the Melting Sugar, and our strain is exceptionally fine. The pods are very large, extremely tender, fine flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines four to five feet high. Owing to limited space we do not catalogue all the varieties of Peas we carry in stock.

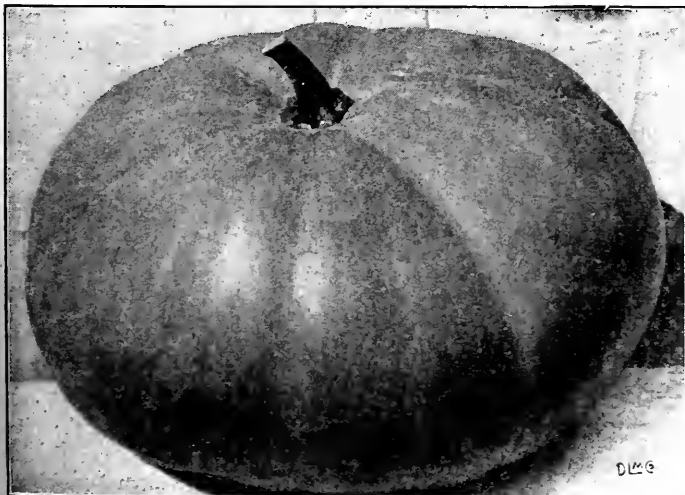


Gordinier's True Dark-Pod Telephone Peas

PUMPKIN

One ounce of seed will plant about 40 hills, and 4 to 5 pounds will plant an acre

Plant in good soil when the ground has become warm, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, or, as the general practice is, with Corn, in about every fourth hill. Hoe frequently until well started, but do not disturb the vines after they have well started to run. When leaves have been cut down by early frosts the Pumpkins should be gathered and stored in a warm, dry place, which is out of danger of freezing, but well ventilated. Cut them from the vine with a portion of stem attached, and handle carefully to avoid bruising; if bruised, they will not keep for any length of time.



Gordinier's Large Sweet, or King of Mammoth Pumpkin

Winter Queen, or Winter Luxury. This is an improvement on the old well-liked Sugar Pumpkin and is admitted by all who have grown it to be one of the very best pie Pumpkins. Its size is about nine or ten inches in diameter. In color a beautiful deep orange-yellow, with a very close netting, almost as russeted as a Potato. It is a good Winter keeper.

Pie Pumpkin, "Calhoun." It is medium in size, extraordinarily heavy and solid, very productive and of excellent quality. The outside is a cream color, while the flesh, which is very thick and fine grained, is a salmon-yellow and of superior quality. It is undoubtedly one of the best for pies.

Large Cheese. Fine for pies; an excellent keeper. Of large size; shape flat, like a cheese box; very productive; flesh yellow, sweet, fine grained and rich flavored. One of the very best for family use and for market. It keeps well into the Winter. Is also grown in quantity for stock feed.

Gordinier's Large Sweet, or King of Mammoth This Pumpkin has been for a number of years a first prize winner at the Illinois State Fair, held at Springfield, the center of Pumpkin growing. It is very prolific and large. Specimens often weigh as high as seventy-five pounds; average weight twenty to forty pounds. The skin is light yellow color. The larger specimens are almost always wanted. Flesh is extremely sweet, of a deep orange color. It is a splendid pie maker and is one of the very best for stock feeding.

Connecticut Field. The best for planting with Corn for stock purposes.

PEPPER

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants

The small-fruited Peppers are grown for their hot, pungent flavor, and largely used as a condiment in soups, stews and relishes. The larger-fruited, milder-flavored sorts are more popular in the Northern States, where they are grown both for home use and market. As a rule, the large-fruited sorts are quite mild in flavor. Start in a coldframe or hotbed. Transplant twice, the last time into rows eighteen inches apart, having the plants one foot apart in the rows. Peppers require plenty of good, rich manure and warm soil.

New Neapolitan. The strong, vigorous plants grow two feet high by eighteen inches across; they are completely laden with large, handsome fruits and bear continuously until frost. Single plants carry from thirty-five to fifty marketable fruits at one time! The Peppers grow upright until they become so heavy that their own weight turns them down. The skin and flesh are bright red; they are thick meated, sweet and "mild as an apple"; they carry well and keep in prime condition a long time. So unusually productive is this variety that twelve plants will furnish an ample supply for a family throughout the season. For market-gardeners and pickling establishments this new large early Pepper is of incalculable value.

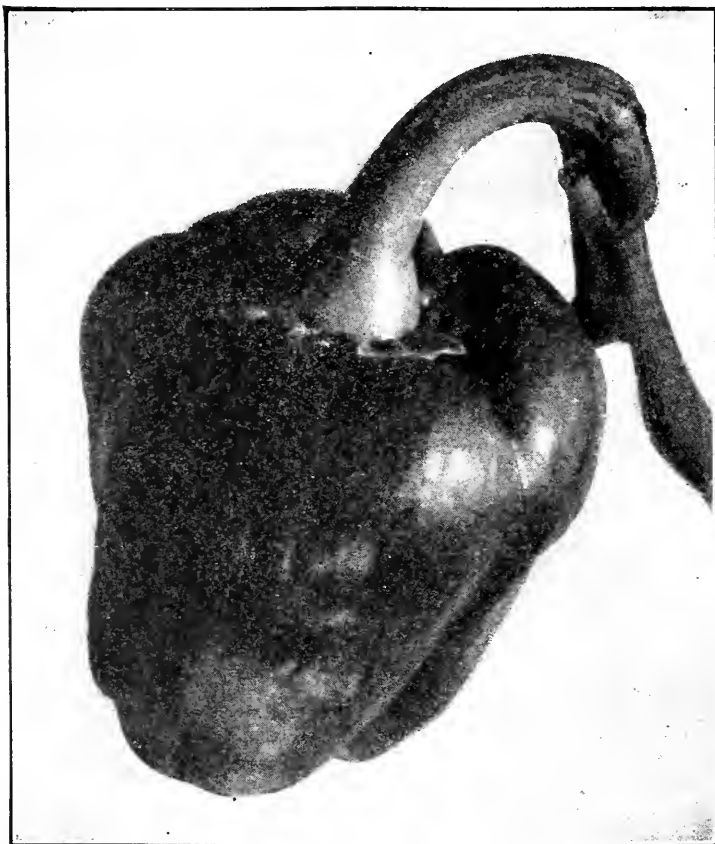
Improved Large Bell, or Bull Nose. This has long been the standard sweet flavored scarlet sort, largely grown for market and home use. Plant two feet in height, quite prolific, and early ripening. Pendant, scarlet fruits two to three inches in length and two inches in diameter at the shoulder. Of sweet, mild flavor, this is next best to Ruby King.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Strong grower, very productive and of excellent quality. When young, fruit is of deep green color, without any shade of purple. Ripe Peppers are a beautiful red; flesh thick, sweet and mild.

Gordinier's Mammoth Ruby King Pepper

Our mammoth Ruby King Pepper is one of

the largest and finest mild red Peppers in cultivation. Not only is it very productive for so large a Pepper, but its splendid size and handsome appearance make it sell most readily in any market, and for the kitchen garden it is a special feature. The plants are vigorous, stocky and dwarf; very bushy, growing not over two feet in height. They are well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruits—some four to six inches long by three to four inches thick. When ripe they are of a beautiful bright, glossy ruby-red color, and are always remarkably mild and very pleasant to the taste, if not grown too close to the hot varieties. They can even be sliced and eaten with salt and vinegar (like Tomatoes or Cucumbers), and are most appetizing. Each



Gordinier's Chinese Giant



Gordinier's New Giant Crimson

plant produces from six to twelve handsome fruits of the brightest ruby red.

Red Chili. This is slightly larger in growth than the Red Cluster, with larger fruits, three inches in length and one-half inch in diameter. Bright red, very hot and fiery. Ripens early. A favorite.

New "Chinese Giant" Red Pepper. Truckers planting for market will find "Chinese Giant" the most profitable variety they ever handled. Not only is it early in ripening and immensely productive for so large a Pepper, but its enormous size will cause it to sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits, which appear to hang in clusters—so many being set on the comparatively small plants. Frequently half a dozen fruits will touch each other, as if in a single bunch; the strong growth of the plants and abundant foliage enable them to mature the large number of fruits nearly as early as the popular Ruby King. The monstrous fruits are of thick, blocky form, and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges; when ripe they are indented at the blossom end. The flesh is extremely mild—as sweet as an apple—and unusually thick; it makes an excellent salad sliced and served like Tomatoes.

New Ohio Crimson Pepper. Habit of growth robust and stocky, with no tendency to grow an immense plant with little or no fruit. The fruit is fully as large as Chinese Giant; in shape not quite so blocky, yet not so long as Ruby King. In flavor it is the mildest we have ever known, as the flesh, and even the seeds, may be eaten from the hand without any of the fiery sensation. Growers tell us they have no difficulty in selling all they can grow, customers preferring it to all others for making mangoes. Ohio Crimson has been thoroughly fixed in type for several years. Our seed is saved from fine, large specimens.

Golden Queen. To say that this Pepper is a yellow Ruby King is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon it. Golden Queen is the best of all yellow Peppers. It is always large and sometimes remarkably so, specimens reaching six to ten inches in length and four to five inches in diameter. A single plant sometimes carries twenty large Peppers at the same time. The flavor is mild and pleasant, and it may be eaten raw. It is unexcelled for stuffing. Its size and appearance always command good prices for it.

Tabasco. Excessively hot in flavor. A small Pepper about one inch long, borne in profusion on the large plant or bush. Tabasco sauce is everywhere known as a flavor for soups, oysters, etc. It is extremely fiery and pungent.

Gordinier's New Giant Crimson Pepper

The largest sweet Pepper. The earliest maturing and most productive very large sweet Pepper. The plant is vigorous and upright, growing two and one-half to three feet high, larger than that of Chinese Giant and more productive. The fruits are rich deep crimson when mature. The flesh is very mild and exceptionally thick. We consider Giant Crimson the most desirable very large Pepper yet introduced.

RADISH

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 100 feet long, and 8 to 10 pounds will plant an acre

Whether grown for an early or late crop, Radishes require a well pulverized, light rich soil, and as the tender, crisp and mild quality of a Radish depends much upon the rapidity with which it reaches maturity, the bed should be in a warm, sheltered situation. Young Radishes are tender, but as they grow old the quality rapidly deteriorates and they become soft and pithy; therefore, successive plantings of seed should be made at intervals of two weeks.

For an early supply the seed should be started in a hotbed. For a Summer supply plant the seed in the Spring, [about one inch deep, in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, and thin out the plants until they are 3 inches apart in the rows.

Seed for the Winter varieties should be planted during August and the roots pulled before severe frosts, and stored in the same manner as are Turnips.

Radishes are subject to root maggots, for which there is no certain remedy. As a preventive avoid the use of rank manure, and do not plant the seed in the same place two consecutive years. You should plant only French seed.

TURNIP SHAPED RADISHES

(ALL BEST FRENCH SEED)

Gordinier's French Stock of Vick's Scarlet Globe

A most desirable sort for

greenhouse and hotbed forcing and for out of doors; very early, mild, crisp, juicy and tender; top small and will stand heat without becoming pithy. One of the best selling and most attractive Radishes on account of its handsome rich bright

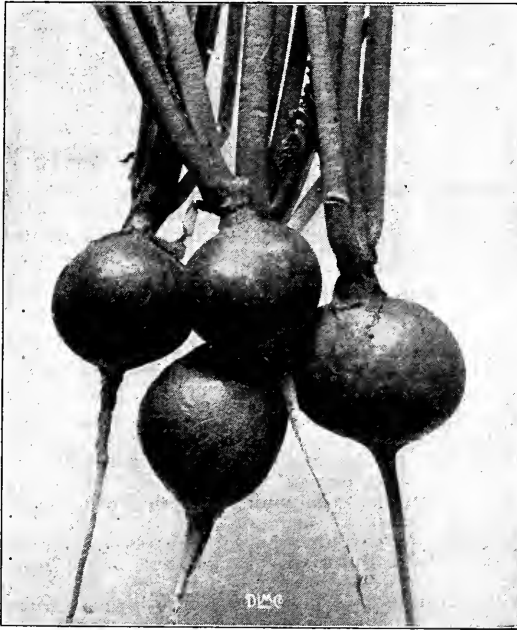
scarlet color. Is ready in 25 days. Our stock of this is the very best, selected with care as to size, shape color and earliness, and market-gardeners will find it a money maker; it is just right in every respect. We take great pains to have it so and our gardener customers who plant this seed always command the highest market prices. For family use this should be sown every ten days in order to always have a fresh supply

Rosy Gem. One of the earliest; perfectly round; color rich deep scarlet at top, white at bottom; very tender and crisp.

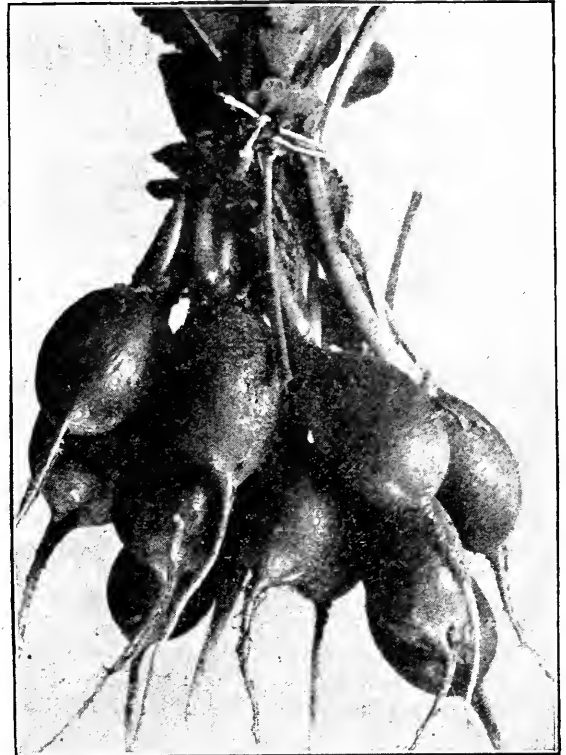
Large White Summer Turnip. Favorite with market-gardeners. Round, smooth, pure white, crisp and tender.

Golden Ball. Spherical root, small neck; color rich golden yellow; fine flavor.

Crimson Giant Turnip. A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to



Gordinier's French Scarlet Globe



Early Scarlet Globe

an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root turnip-shaped; color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second-early forcing variety, we specially recommend it for outdoor planting.

Sparkler. White-tipped Radishes are justly popular by reason of their attractive appearance, but the varieties already in existence are either too dull in the ground color or lack a clearly defined white tip. Sparkler, a quite distinct variety now offered for the first time, fulfills every requirement in each respect, the color being a rich carmine scarlet, with a very pronounced tip of the purest white. The roots even when fully developed are solid, crisp and sweet, and remain fit for use as long as the coarser kinds. It is equally well adapted for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground, for while the leaves are small, they are sufficiently large for bunching.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. One of the handsomest of the Turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White Tipped Forcing, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not the chief considerations. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

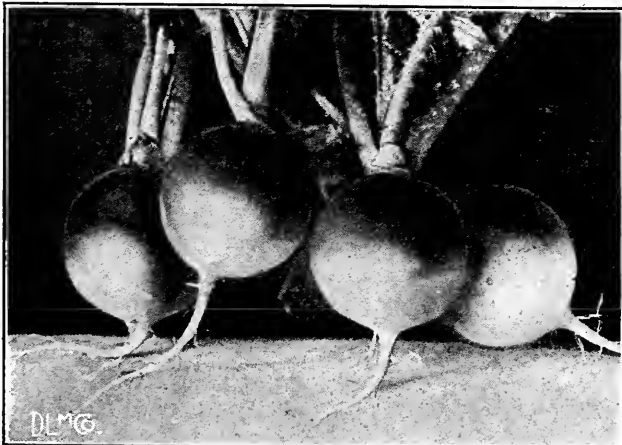
Early Scarlet Globe. The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich bright scarlet in color; flesh white and tender; fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. We specially recommend this to gardeners whose markets demand a large, first early forcing Radish.

OLIVE-SHAPED

French Breakfast. Splendid variety for table. Medium size, olive shape; bright scarlet, with white root; small top; rapid grower; very crisp and tender.

Early White Olive-Shaped. This is distinct from our Earliest White in being slightly larger in size, later in maturing and with harder flesh and slightly pungent flavor, but tender and delicious.

Scarlet Olive-Shaped. A small, very early olive-shaped Radish of rich brilliant color. Quite small white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild.



Sparkler Radish

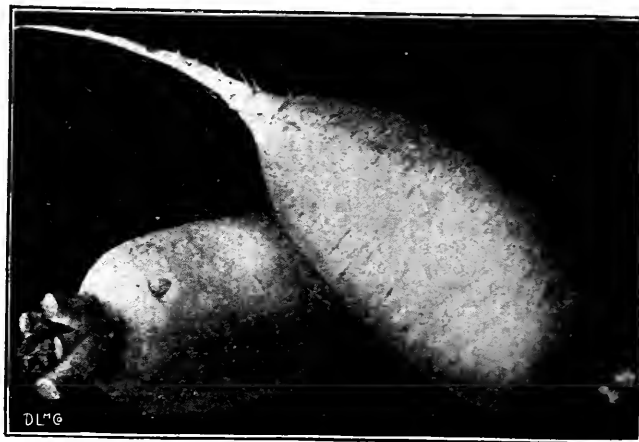
RADISHES—Continued

LONG VARIETIES

White Vienna. One of the finest of long white Radishes; snow-white, brittle and crisp; beautiful shape and rapid growth.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top. The finest strain of this most popular Radish. The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about twenty-five days; crisp, brittle, and of choicest quality. They reach a length of five to six inches, growing half out of the ground.

White Strasburg. Large, white, showy, half-long variety; matures quickly.



White Strasburg Radish

Long Cardinal. This is similar in growth and season to the Chartiers, of equally large size, fine quality, but the rosy carmine coloring is replaced by a bright deep scarlet. The crisp, tender Radishes grow quickly and are most attractive when bunched for market.

Gordinier's White Icicle The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in Spring the Radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; their long slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This Radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first-early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in the open ground, and gives a continuous supply of tender crisp Radishes throughout the season.

WINTER VARIETIES

Winter Radishes are not appreciated and grown by Americans as much as their merit warrants. They are easily grown, have few insect enemies and can be easily preserved through the Winter, and there is no vegetable which furnishes a more acceptable relish. While quick growth is not so essential for these as for the earlier sorts, they do best on a rich soil which has been made as fine and friable as possible. Sow late in Spring or during the Summer in rows 2 feet apart and thin the plants about four to the foot. They may be pulled as wanted through the Fall, and on the approach of severe freezing weather should be harvested, part packed in damp sand and stored in a cool cellar or other easily accessible, cool place for Winter use and the balance buried in the ground as one would bury Potatoes for Spring use.

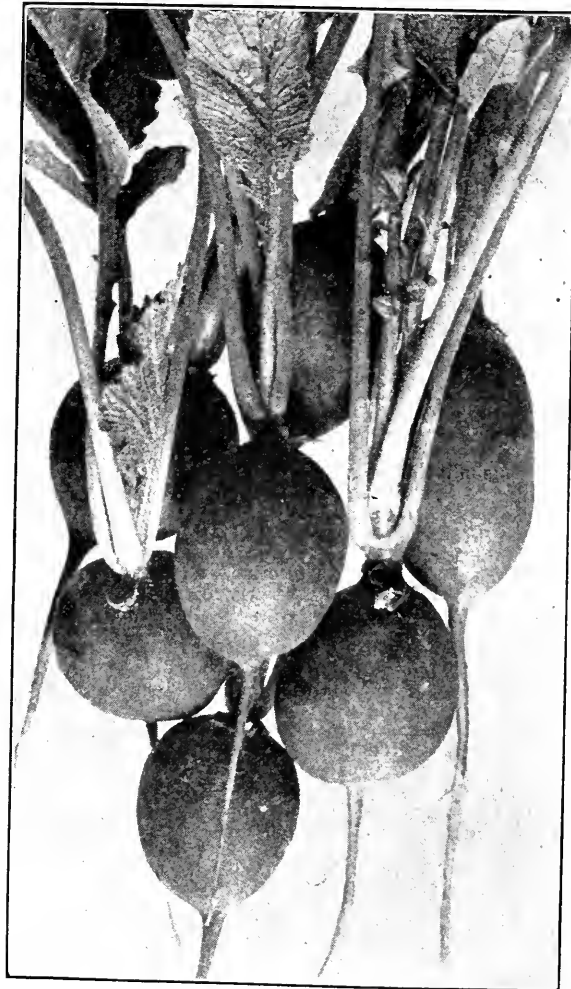
Rose China. Excellent Winter sort, nearly cylindrical in shape. Skin rose colored; flesh white, very pungent.

Celestial. A comparatively new variety which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical, with beautiful white skin and flesh, so white as to attract attention, even among the other white varieties. The flesh is tender and of good quality.

Long Black Spanish. Large; skin black; flesh firm and white; good sort.

Round Black Spanish. Round and firm; flesh white and fine-flavored, but strong; excellent keeper.

White Chinese. A mammoth white variety; grows about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering from shoulder to tip. Flesh crisp and tender, good keeper.



Scarlet Olive-Shaped Radish

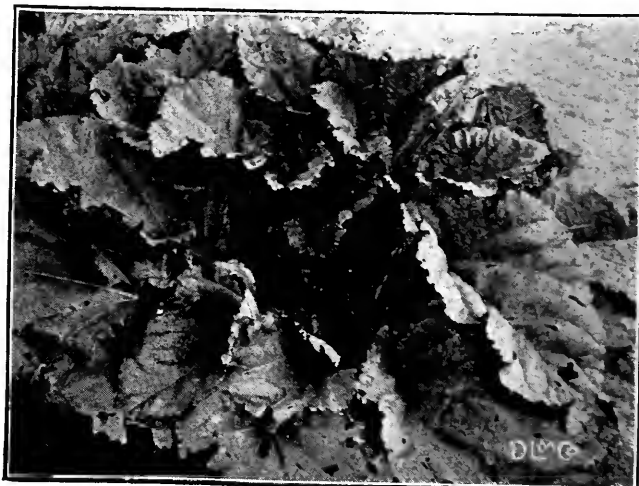
RHUBARB

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 125 feet long

Fine roots of Rhubarb for setting out can be grown easily from seed in a single season, and this is much the cheapest way to secure a stock of plants. The seed should be sown in a shallow drill, using one ounce to one hundred and twenty-five feet of drill. When well started, thin to stand 10 to 12 inches apart. They should be kept well cultivated. In the Fall or early Spring they can be transplanted to a permanent bed, standing 3 feet apart in the rows, and with rows from 4 to 6 feet apart. The stalks should not be gathered until plants have had a full season's growth. Manure the bed every Fall.

Myatt's Victoria. The finest market variety, producing large, thick, heavy stalks in rich soil.

Rhubarb Roots. We can also supply young roots of our superb strain of above variety, which if planted in good soil early in the Spring will make a strong growth and yield stalks for market the following Spring.



Rhubarb

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

One ounce of seed will plant a row 50 feet long

The seed should be planted one inch deep in drills 15 inches apart, and when the plants are large enough they must be either thinned out or transplanted until they stand 6 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground until Spring, when it will be found fresh and plump.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Larger than the ordinary white, tender and delicious. Invaluable for the market-gardener. This is the variety usually cultivated.

Long White. The standard variety with white roots, three-fourths of an inch in diameter at shoulder and tapering to a length of eight to ten inches.

SPINACH

One ounce of seed will plant a row 100 feet long, and 10 to 12 pounds will plant an acre

Spinach is largely grown and highly esteemed as a boiling "greens" during the Winter and Spring months. It is of easiest culture and should be more largely grown in the home garden. Seed may be planted as early in the Spring as the soil can be dug in a proper condition, and for the garden we would recommend sowing thinly in drills 12 inches apart to admit of frequent cultivation. By choosing the best heat-resisting kinds and making plantings in succession, a supply of fine, tender leaves may be had throughout the season, excepting in localities where the Summers are very hot and dry. When sowing Spinach broadcast in the Fall for Winter and Spring, thirty pounds of seed per acre is required, which should be broadcasted on the freshly prepared ground and lightly harrowed in. When the "greens" are wanted for market the plant is cut just below the surface and shipped in barrels.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

Long-Standing Thick-Leaved. Fine market sort. Leaves large and thick, and somewhat crumpled. Not liable to run to seed.

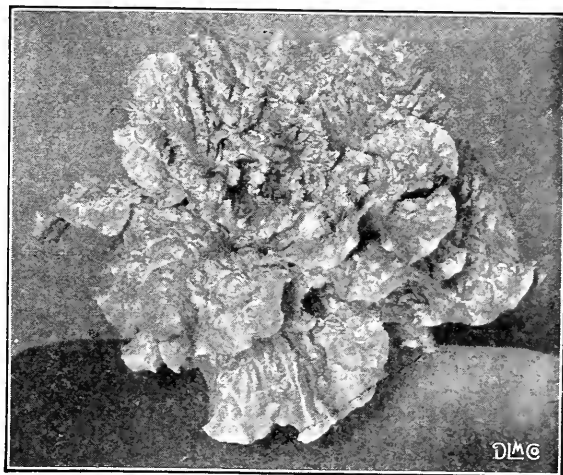
New Zealand. This is not a Spinach of the ordinary type but a plant of branching growth, eighteen inches in height. The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy and of a glaucous or crystalline appearance. Started early in the Spring, the plants will resist heat and drought, making a strong growth during the hottest Summer months. The young branches and leaves can be gathered at any time and prepared like Spinach, which they greatly resemble in flavor. Sow thinly in drills fifteen to twenty inches apart early in May.

Giant Thick-Leaved. The best sort for market-gardeners; produces a very large, thick leaf and stands a long time before running to seed.

Prickly. Exceedingly hardy and productive; adapted to Fall sowing.

Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved. Valuable variety, with much wrinkled leaves; very hardy and prolific.

Victoria. This variety is an acquisition to the list of Spinach; it matures later than the other varieties, but is of remarkably fine texture, of the deepest green, heavily crimped, thick, fleshy leaves, deep red stems.



Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved Spinach

SQUASH

There are two distinct types of Squashes; namely, the Summer Squash, the fruit of which is used during the Summer in the green or growing state, and the Winter Squash, the fruit of which is gathered in the Fall and stored in a warm, dry place for use during the Winter months. There are a few varieties that cannot be classified so distinctly, for they may be used either as Winter or Summer vegetables. However, as the varieties are few we will classify our list under the two divisions we mentioned.

The seed should be planted 2 inches deep, in hills, as soon as the weather has become settled, in warm, light soil. Plant ten seeds in each hill. The ground should be frequently and thoroughly worked until the vines start to trail, after which they should not be disturbed.

For the Summer varieties the hills should be 4 feet apart each way, and for the Winter varieties the hills should be from 6 to 10 feet apart each way.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Four ounces of seed will plant 100 hills, and 5 to 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Hills 4 feet apart

Gordinier's Giant Summer Crookneck This Squash is a great improvement over the standard popular yellow Summer Crookneck. The fruit, heavily warted, of a deep golden color and yellow flesh; nearly double the size of the older sort and grows in quantity on fine, healthy, compact, bushy plants. Quality is the best.

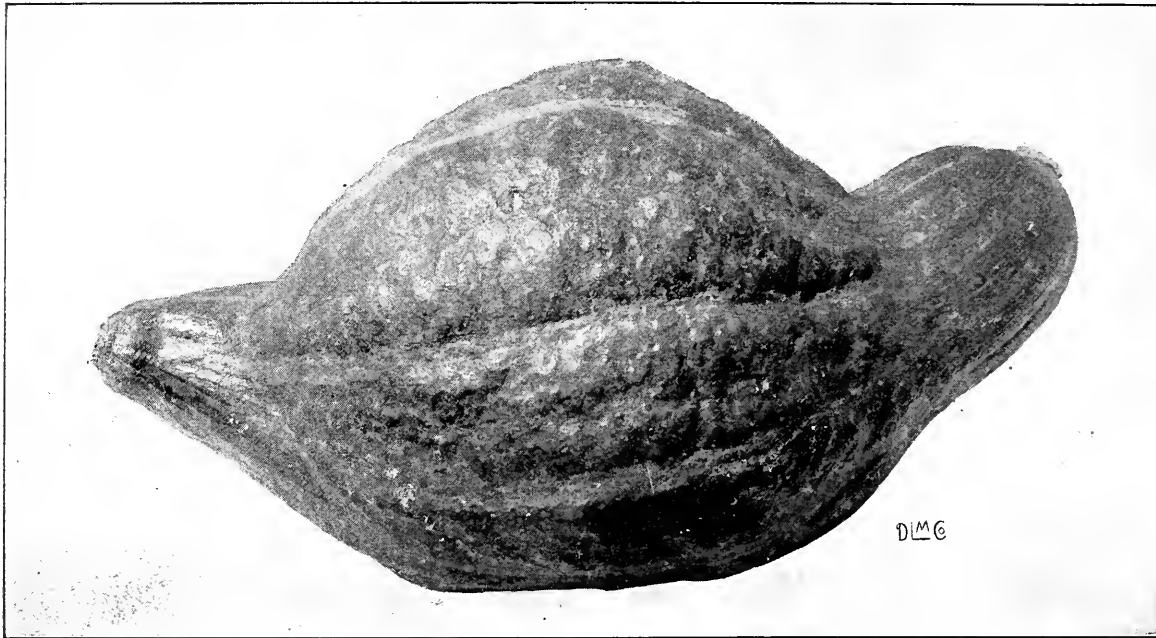
Mammoth White Bush Scallop. The fruit is a beautiful, clear waxy-white instead of the yellowish-white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop, and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. The handsomest of the scalloped Squashes.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop. A very early, flat, scalloped variety of largest size; color low; flesh pale yellow and well flavored. We have developed a strain of the old Bush Scallop which is fully as productive but uniformly larger and flatter than and has a very small seed cavity. Its superiority is so great that we should prevail custom in renaming it.



Gordinier's Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

SQUASH—Continued



Golden Hubbard Squash

White Summer Crookneck. Introduced in 1895. This excellent variety is the result of years of careful breeding and selection and it is now one of the most fixed and distinct of our Summer Squashes. The fruit is similar in size and shape to the Summer Crookneck, but of a beautiful ivory-white color and unsurpassed in quality. We recommend this sort as the most beautiful and one of the very best of the Summer varieties.

Bush Fordhook. Like the original Fordhook Squash, this new Bush type is unequalled in quality and delicious sweetness by any other variety either for Summer or Winter use. The young, tender fruits can be sliced and fried or prepared as other early varieties for Summer use, while the ripened fruits can be gathered just before frost and stored in a warm, dry place for Winter. They will keep in fine condition until the new crop is ready.

Italian Vegetable Marrow (*Cocozella di Napoli*). Vines produce large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. Fruits in best condition for the table when six to eight inches long, but can be used when much larger. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular, especially in Naples.

Boston Marrow. Oval in form, thin skin, orange in color. Flesh sweet and fine grained; good keeper.

Improved Hubbard. One of the best table sorts; a general favorite. Flesh bright orange-yellow; very dry, sweet, rich-flavored. Keeps perfectly through the Winter.

Golden Hubbard. This is a true Hubbard Squash, except in color, which is bright red. The vine is a vigorous, but not rampant grower and wonderfully productive, expending the energy derived from liberal fertilizing in the production of an increased number rather than of overgrown and coarse fruits, as some varieties are apt to do. The fruits are very uniform in size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds and in shape are like the Hubbard; although in condition for use much earlier, they are wonderfully long keepers and can be held over in good condition for Spring use. The shell is warty, hard and strong and of a very beautiful orange-red color, except for a bit of olive green on the blossom end. The flesh is a deep orange and uniformly so to the shell, never having the green tinge so objectionable in the older sort. It cooks very dry, fine grained and good flavored. We believe this to be a very superior table variety; certainly it has become very popular.

Gordinier's Delicious

The best flavored Squash in existence. Its color is almost uniformly of a green shade occasionally a blue specimen, it being just about as pure in this respect as was the original Hubbard. In size, it also closely follows the original Hubbard, which weighed between five and ten pounds. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every variety, the color being a dark orange. For table use no Squash compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and exceeding richness of flavor. It is a Fall and Winter Squash, being excellent at all seasons, but does not acquire its best quality until Winter.

The best flavored Squash in existence. Its color is almost uniformly of a green shade occasionally

WINTER VARIETIES

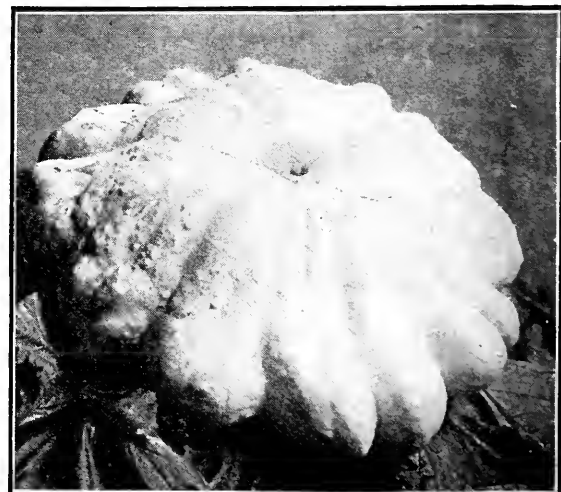
Eight ounces of seed will plant 100 hills, and 3 to 4 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Hills 10 feet apart

Prolific Orange Marrow. Early, productive; brilliant orange-red; good cooker and keeper.

Warty Hubbard. This form of the Hubbard is a great favorite with many market men, as it is very striking in appearance; and having been selected for years from exceptionally large specimens, it crops heavily. The warty knobs draw general attention, and it will generally sell in the market better than those having smooth shells.



Orange Marrow Squash



Early Yellow Bush Scallop Squash

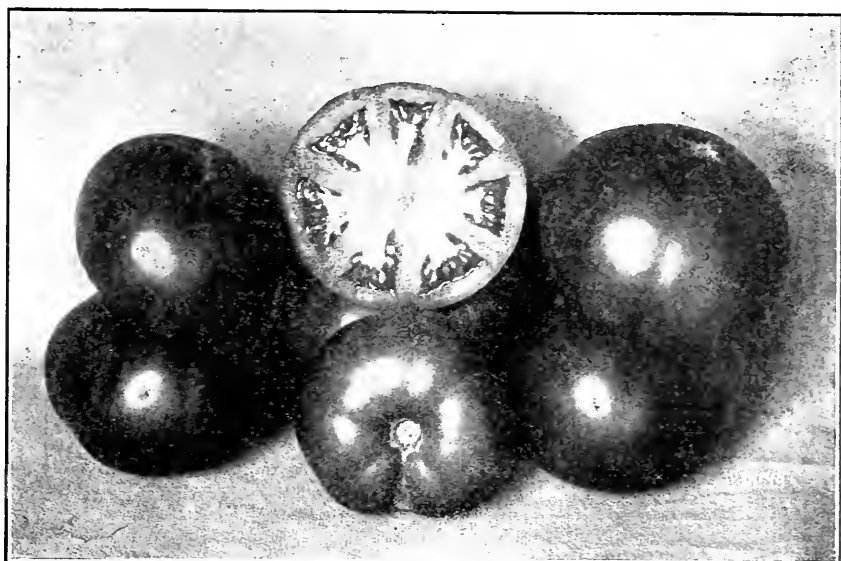
TOMATO

One ounce of seed will produce 2000 plants

For very early fruit, the seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in March, in drills 5 inches apart and one-half an inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the last of April. (Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot and placing in a sunny window in the house.) When the young plants are 3 to 4 inches high, they should be set 4 to 5 inches apart in another hotbed or coldframe, or transplanted into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them for planting out. Water freely at the time of transplanting into the open ground and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Tomatoes are easily propagated from cuttings and will come into bearing about a week sooner than from seed. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but the last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow (surface cultivation) or the crop may be badly injured, especially if the cultivator is run too near the young plants. Tomatoes grow splendidly trained to stakes or trellises, and the fruit is much improved, not only in appearance, but in quality. This mode of cultivation is quite common among gardeners who grow for early market, and at private places throughout the country; especially is this desirable where neatness and at the same time economy of space in the home garden is desired. The usual method is to set one strong plant to a stake 5 to 7 feet high, tying the plant up with wool or other strong, soft twine, and pruning quite freely as the vine advances in growth. By this method plants may be set much closer than in the ordinary way. For fine, large specimens of high color and attractive appearance generally, grow the clusters of the fruit in paper sacks, as is commonly practiced by grape growers. These paper sacks or bags should be put on when the Tomatoes are about three-fourths grown. That about 2000 plants will be produced from one ounce of seed is a safe estimate.

Livingston's Favorite. Smoother than Paragon, darker red than Perfection, larger than either. Ripens evenly and early; free from cracks, and not apt to rot at the blossom end; very prolific; good flavor; few seeds, flesh solid, bears shipping long distances.

Chalk's Early Jewel. The largest, smoothest and finest flavored extra early Tomato in cultivation—says the originator. Within a week or ten days as early as the famous Spark's Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with Tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, while its more robust growth makes it a sure cropper. Of compact growth. Large, handsome fruits, very solid, deep through, being almost round, or ball shaped. Color brightest scarlet, ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. The foliage is rather open, admitting the sunlight to the center of each plant, so that all the fruits are thoroughly ripened; but the leaves are dark green and not inclined to curl as in most extremely early varieties. Flesh thick, bright scarlet, solid, with



Livingston's Favorite Tomato

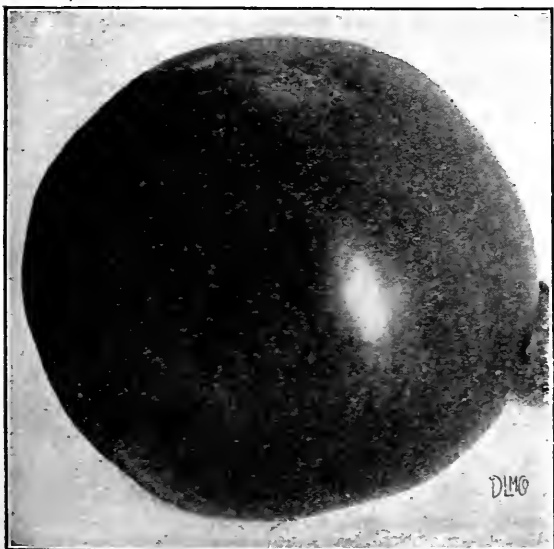
comparatively few seeds, and of sweet flavor; skin thin, but sufficiently strong to make it a good shipper.

New Coreless. Large size, globe shaped, full at stem end, rich, bright red, a strong grower and big cropper. Here is another one of those magnificent globe-shaped Tomatoes—the new type that is fast superseding the old flat and more or less wrinkled varieties. All markets requiring a bright, rich, red sort will be pleased with the Livingston's New Coreless. In shape it is almost round, being of about the same diameter each way. The depression at the stem end has been almost eliminated, making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to a very small amount of loss in material and labor. It is immensely productive, clusters of four to seven fruits are produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem when plants are trained to stakes. All of the fruits are of marketable size, and many of them are quite large, twelve to fifteen ounces. A grand, good slicing variety, the seed cells being surrounded by bright red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh.

New Globe. The New Globe is an extra good all-round sort, of a distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a very beautiful variety, and on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit. New Globe is early. In time of ripening we class it with the first earlies, being among the first to ripen fruit, both in our greenhouses as well as our field trials, along with many other varieties. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season; it is always smooth, of firm flesh, and few seeds, ripens evenly; color a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest tinge of yellow at any stage of ripening. New Globe is an exceedingly productive variety, having plants with many short joints, at which large clusters containing three to seven fruits are almost invariably formed, so that it can be truthfully stated the plants are literally loaded with fruit. It is a remarkably good keeper, none of the many varieties we grow surpassing it in this respect—not even the everlasting-keeping Peach varieties. New Globe is first-class as a general field cropper. It is so firmly fixed in its characteristic features that it was difficult to detect any variation in our crops of the past four seasons.

Gordinier's Earliana We have in Gordinier's strain of Earliana, a Tomato that is the result of five years of careful selection.

This strain must not be confounded with any other strain, for no other seedsman in the country can give you Gordinier's strain, as we have purchased the entire stock of the originator and grower. Gordinier's strain has produced a ripe fruit ten days in advance of other strains of Earliana, thus making Gordinier's Earliana the earliest Tomato on the market. Its fruit is of medium size, smooth and bright glossy red in color. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with scanty foliage, thus exposing the fruit to the sun and ensuring early ripening. The bulk of the fruit will ripen early, thus commanding the highest market prices. The fruits are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is glossy red, with solid center and small seed cells, slightly acid flavor. It has yielded 18½ tons of fruit per acre on the originator's ground, ripening the entire crop before the first frost. For the home garden Gordinier's Earliana is all that can be desired, being early, a heavy yielder and of the best flavor with very few seeds. For the market-gardener it is the best money-maker because of its earliness and immense yield. The seed of Gordinier's Earliana will always be high, as it requires from seven to nine bushels of tomatoes to produce one pound of seed.



New Coreless Tomato



Earliana Tomato

TOMATOES—Continued

Matchless. A large, bright red Tomato, which has become very popular in the East. The fruit is large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. The flesh is a rich, bright red color and of fine quality, though softer than that of either Improved Trophy or Stone.

June Pink. Another great money-maker in a distinct class. The June Pink Tomato (we herewith give you the originator's description) in habit of growth is similar to the Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruit hanging in clusters of six to ten fruits, both in the crown and at the forks of the branches. Under exactly the same conditions as given Spark's Earliana and Chalk's Early Jewel, the June Pink yielded as much as either, and the vines after the fruit had been harvested were greener and brighter, and showed no tendency to blight. It ripens as early as Spark's Earliana, and ten days to two weeks ahead of Chalk's Early Jewel. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or any green core. The fruit will average two and three-quarters to three inches in diameter, and two to two and one-half inches in depth. The skin is reasonably tough, so that it is excellent for shipping. In color, it is a bright, pleasing pink, and in markets where a pink Tomato is desired will bring 25 per cent. more in price than any red variety. It has the further quality, making it especially desirable for private use, of continuing to bear and ripen fruit until frost. In offering the June Pink we do so with every confidence that it will at once take the unique position in pink varieties which the Earliana now holds over the whole country in the red sorts. The above is the exact description of the introducers, whom we consider very reliable.

John Baer. An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. Although its first pickings are not equal to those of Earliana, the later pickings of John Baer show that it averages the largest of the extra early sorts, as well as being most attractive in color. Not only is this one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits, but it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. The vines are hardy, exceptionally vigorous, and show less tendency to blight than other varieties of this class. An invaluable variety for market gardeners, and the best extra early shipping sort. Also recommended as a most desirable early variety for canners.

Early Ruby. Fruit, though not as large and smooth as the Perfection, ripens earlier. Open habit of plant admits the sun, which ripens the fruit evenly.

Livingston's Perfection. An improvement on the Acme, having a red skin; somewhat larger, fully as early and has more solid flesh and fewer seeds, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season. Smooth and of a handsome blood-red color.

Ponderosa. The fruit ripens early and bears well until very late; very solid, almost seedless, of good sub-acid flavor, and of immense size, frequently weighing considerably more than two pounds. Somewhat scattered on the vine, and a percentage is rather rough. A good Tomato for home use; a splendid slicer. This Tomato seems to ripen on the inside first, on which account it should be picked when three-fourths ripe. Our strain a great improvement over the original type.

New Stone. Gordinier's Improved Strain. The Tomato for a main crop. Choicest seed. We call this the king of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color fine scarlet, stem (calyx) set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. We want to make what we say of this kind definite, because there are very many good kinds, and a long list is confusing. If in doubt buy the New Stone for market, or home use for that matter.

Gordinier's Dwarf Champion This is a purple fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium-sized, color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited Tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, particularly for home use. The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original.

Truckers' Favorite. The finest large-fruited purple Tomato. Most regular in form and size; thick meat and very solid; this is one of the largest smooth Tomatoes grown. Of a beautiful purplish-red color, well ripened throughout, the smooth fleshy fruits always bring the highest prices. The vines are of strong, healthy growth, not subject to rust or blight, and produce enormous crops until killed by frost. The fruits continue of large size to the very last and are always unexcelled for slicing or cooking.

Gordinier's Beauty We have been selecting this to a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have made it one of the smoothest and best of the large, purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin, purplish-pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. While we think the color weak for canning, it is used considerably for this purpose.

Fordhook First. A perfectly smooth, solid Tomato of fine appearance and extremely early. It is ready to market nearly as soon as the rough, unshapely fruits of poor quality of the old early type. The fruit of this variety is purplish-red and ripens evenly around the stem.

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES

These are very delicious for preserving. The vines are immensely productive. The seed has all been grown on our Farms.

Yellow Plum. The fruits average two inches in length and one inch in diameter, of a bright lemon-yellow; fleshy, and of excellent flavor.

Yellow Pear. Similar to the Yellow Plum, but the fruits have a slim neck or distinct pear shape.

Peach. The fruits average one and a half inches in diameter. Skin is covered with a slight bloom or pubescence, as in a peach, and of beautiful pinkish coloring.

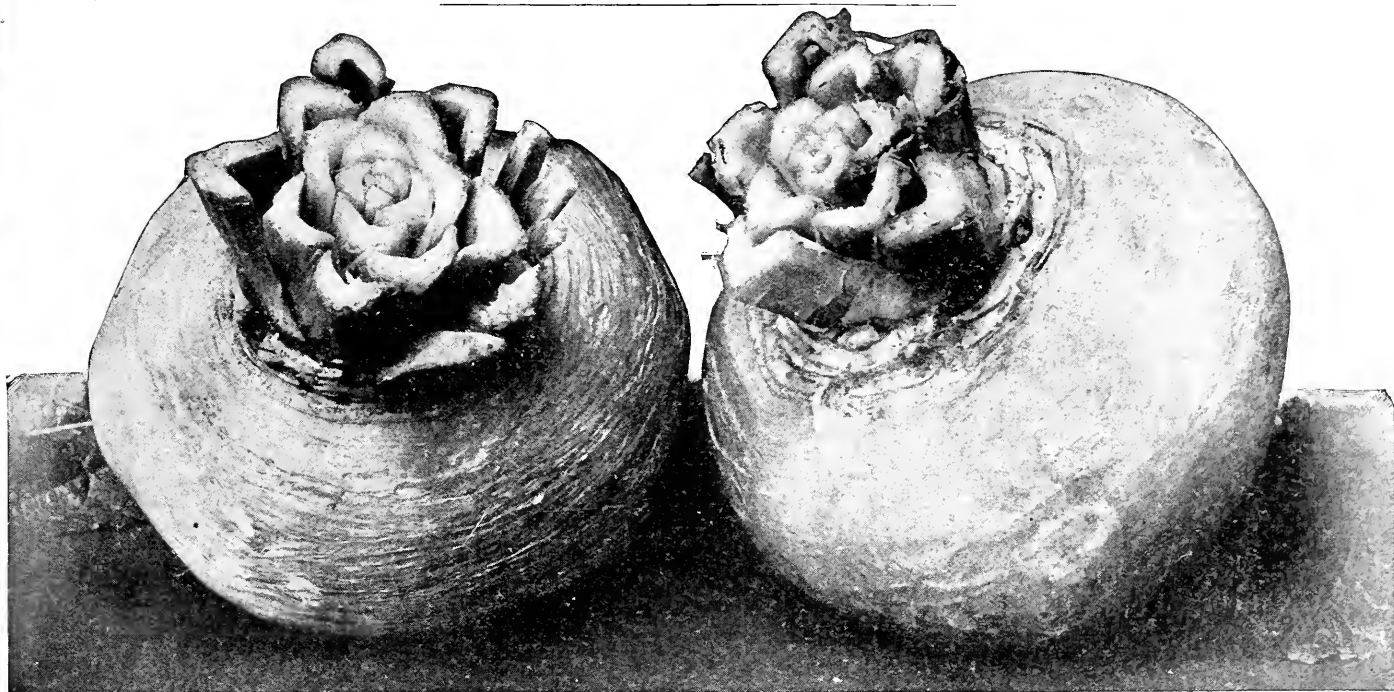
Burbank Preserving. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth, with dark-green potato-leaf foliage. The small, round, scarlet Tomatoes, borne in clusters, measure only three-quarters of an inch in diameter; of unusually rich, sweet flavor.

Yellow Cherry. The small yellow fruits, borne in clusters, average half an inch in diameter.

Red Cherry. Little fruits of a bright scarlet color.

Strawberry, or Husk Tomato. Plants of low-spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor, highly esteemed for preserving or making pies. They are also excellent to eat raw as fruit.

Red Pear-Shaped. This is a leading favorite for preserves and also to make "Tomato Figs." The fruit is bright red, of true pear shape, and of rich distinct flavor. The larger plum-shaped red Tomato, often sold under the same name, is not nearly equal to the true variety.



TURNIP

One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 1 to 4 pounds will plant an acre

The value of Turnips and Ruta Bagas for feeding stock in Fall and Winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

This wholesome and agreeable vegetable is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden or farm.

Sow in drills about 2 feet apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the Spring and Summer crops started very early so that the Turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

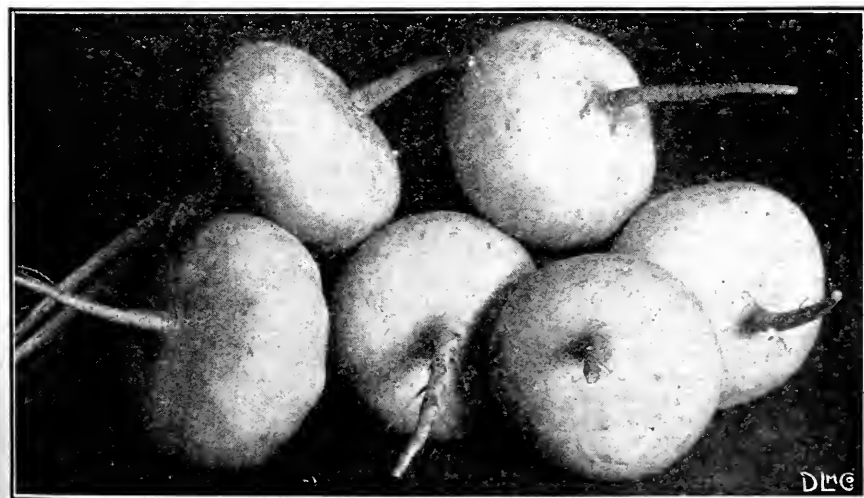
In the Middle and Western States sow for Fall and main crop from middle of July to last of August and in the manner given for Spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are often sown broadcast, though in most cases better results are obtained by drill culture.

For Winter keeping, store the Turnips in a cool cellar and cover with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a pit dug in dry soil where there will be no danger of water standing and to cover with straw overlaid with earth sufficiently deep to keep out frost. Thus protected, Turnips will keep well till Spring.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early White Milan. This variety is remarkably early. The top is very small, upright and compact, so that the rows can be planted close together. The roots are clear white, very smooth, flat and symmetrical. The flesh is white, sweet and tender.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. Similar to the white Milan, except that the roots are a little flatter and a beautiful purple-red on the upper portion. All in all, these Milan Turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden Turnip.



Extra Early White Milan

White Egg. A quick-growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety with small top and rough leaves. The root grows half out of the ground. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties.

Snowball. This is a fine-looking, pure white variety of Turnip which matures in from six to seven weeks. It grows nearly round in shape, and the skin and flesh are pure white. It makes a solid Turnip, crisp, tender and very sweet. It is very desirable for early table use.

Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved. An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, entire, upright in growth. Root of medium size. Color, purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.

Purple Top White Globe. A globular variety nearly as large as Pomeranian White Globe, very even in shape and of beautiful appearance. The flesh is white, of excellent quality and desirable for table or stock. The variety is a good keeper and a fine market sort.

TURNIPS—Continued

Cow Horn, or Long White. Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top; carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for Fall and early Winter use.

Pomeranian White Globe. One of the most productive kinds and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is globe-shaped, skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Used largely for stock feeding, but is also excellent for table use.

Sweet German. Very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England States; grows to a large size and is considered one of the best for table use or feeding stock. It partakes largely of the nature of the Ruta Baga and should be sown a month earlier than the flat Turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet; keeps nearly as well as the Ruta Baga.

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES

Large Amber Globe. One of the best yellow fleshed varieties grown as a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and a good cropper. Very popular in the South.

Yellow Stone. Roots of medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape; skin smooth and of beautiful pale yellow color. Flesh crisp, tender and of fine quality.

Yellow Globe. A round, smooth, light yellow Turnip of medium size. The flesh is crisp, firm and of very good quality for the table or for stock feeding. The roots are in best condition for table use when three to four inches in diameter. This sort keeps well and is a good cropper.

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball. A distinct variety, one of the most delicately flavored of the yellow fleshed turnips. The tops are small. The roots are medium sized, round, very smooth and with deeper yellow skin than most of this class. The flesh is firm, crisp and of most excellent quality. The roots are in best condition for table use when about three inches in diameter. This variety is of quick growth, adapted to Spring as well as Fall planting, and keeps exceptionally well. Known also as Robertson's Golden Ball.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. A medium-sized, round, late maturing, yellow-fleshed Turnip. The roots are yellow with purple top. The flesh is pale yellow in color, of very firm texture, approaching the Ruta Baga in this regard, but tender and sweet. Since it requires a longer time to mature, the seed should be sown about two weeks earlier than most sorts. The variety is hardy, productive and especially valuable for stock feeding. Unequalled for its long keeping qualities and therefore particularly desirable for late Winter and Spring use.



Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip

RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDISH VARIETIES

These grow to large size with more solid flesh than the early varieties of Turnips. They need rich soil and good cultivation. As they require longer time to mature growth, the seed should be sown early in July. For field culture sow thinly in drills on slightly raised ridges 3 feet apart, thinning the plants when well started to stand 6 to 8 inches apart, giving them constant cultivation during growth. Late in Fall the tops should be trimmed off and roots stored in pits or root-cellars for use during Winter and Spring. Well-ripened bulbs will keep in fine condition until late in Spring.

White Swede, or Sweet Russian Turnip. This variety is an excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich.

Perfection White. A Ruta Baga that is absolutely neckless; top strap leaved, flesh white and unusually fine-grained; growth vigorous and with us even under adverse conditions it has given a better yield than the yellow-fleshed sorts. While in common with all Ruta Bagas it is valuable for stock feeding, the white flesh is so very fine grained and excellent in quality that it is particularly desirable for table use and for this we strongly recommend it.

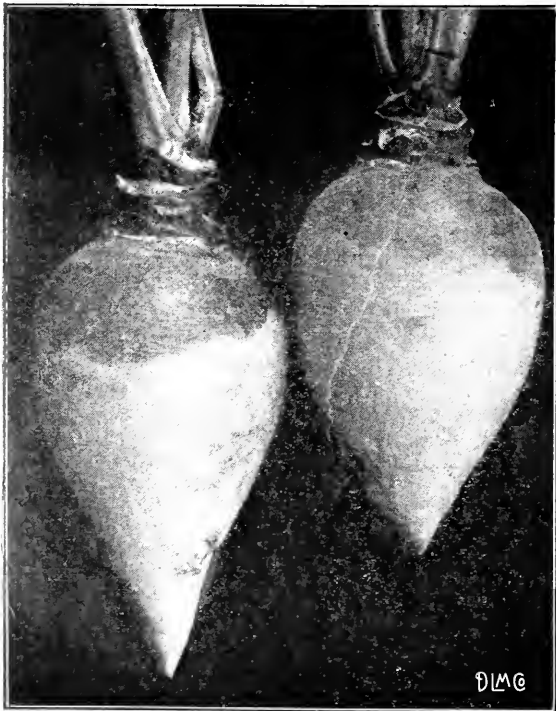
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Roots medium sized, round; flesh pale yellow tender and sugary; the variety is hardy and productive and the roots keep well. It is considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardness and firmness of texture and therefore is of special value for feeding cattle.

Monarch or Tankard. This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large, tankard shaped roots with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor.

American Purple Top, or Improved Long Island. This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable sorts.

Yellow Swede. Shape oblong, dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath; is harder than the common Turnip, and will keep solid until Spring.

Carter's Imperial Purple Top. A most excellent sort for table use or feeding stock. Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. Hardy and yields heavily.



Yellow Swede Turnip

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We have in season, a complete line of the following Vegetable Plants:

Cabbage Plants
Celery Plants

Tomato Plants
Pepper Plants

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL and POT HERBS

Most of the varieties of herbs thrive best on sandy soil and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on that which is rather poor. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds.

Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*). An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and a pleasant taste; used medicinally for aromatic cordials, colic and nausea. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. Plant of slender upright growth with deeply cut foliage; flowers small, yellowish white, borne in large loose umbels.

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*). A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor similar to lemons and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant one or two feet high, hairy, loosely branched with ovate leaves; flowers white or pale yellow in loose axillary clusters.

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocimum basilicum*). A hardy, aromatic annual. The seeds and stems have a strong flavor and are used in soups and sauces. Plant about eighteen inches high, branching, with ovate toothed leaves; flowers white or bluish white in leafy terminal racemes or spikes.

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*). A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasture. The bruised leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable flavor and are sometimes used in salads to give a cucumber-like taste. Plant of coarse growth, hairy, with large oval leaves; flowers blue or purplish in racemes.

CARAWAY (*Carum carui*). A well known herb, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups, for flavoring liquors and for colic in children. Plant one and one-half to two feet high, with finely cut foliage and clusters of small, white flowers. Plants never seed till the second year.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*). A hardy annual cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Plant slender, two to two and one-half feet high, strong smelling, with smooth, finely cut foliage and small white flowers.

DILL (*Anethum graveolens*). An annual of aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. Its seeds are used for seasoning. It possesses medicinal properties but its largest use is for making Dill pickles. Plant branching, two to three feet high; leaves very much cut into thread-like segments.

DILL MAMMOTH. Plant, stems and seed heads much larger than in the common variety.

FENNEL, SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*). A hardy perennial. The seeds of this aromatic herb have a pleasant taste, and are sometimes used in confectionery, also in various medicinal preparations. The young shoots are sometimes eaten raw and are used in salads, soups and fish sauces. Plant very branching, two to four feet high, with dense thread-like foliage; flowers light yellow in large loose umbels. Seed oval.

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*). A perennial herb with an aromatic odor and a bitter, pungent taste. It is a tonic and enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Laxative in large doses. Will thrive in any soil but is stronger if grown on light, poor land. Plant spreading, one to two feet high; leaves ovate, roughened, covered with whitish down; flowers small, white, borne at axils of leaves.

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*). A hardy perennial with an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant, expectorant and mild tonic. The flowering summits and leaves are the parts used. It does best on dry, sandy soil. Plant upright with narrow glossy dark green leaves; flowers small, borne in whorled spikes, blue, sometimes white or pink.

LAVENDER (*Lavendula spica*). A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high. It is used for the distillation of lavender water or dried and used to perfume linen. It should be picked before it becomes dry and hard, and dried quickly. The seed is of rather slow and uncertain germination. Plant erect, with slender grayish green leaves and small violet-blue flowers.

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum majorana*). An aromatic herb for seasoning. The young tender tops and leaves are used green in Summer to flavor broths, dressings, etc., and are also dried for Winter use. Usually grown as an annual as it is not hardy enough to endure the Winter of the northern states. Plant erect but branching with small oval grayish green leaves and small purplish or whitish flowers.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor and a warm bitter taste. The leaves are used for flavoring meats and soups, and for medicinal drinks. Plant erect, branching with smaller slender leaves and small light blue flowers. The blossoms form the principal ingredient in the distillation of toilet waters. Plants do not reach a size suitable for use until the second season.

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*). A hardy perennial with a peculiar, unpleasant smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister



Sage

the skin. It is a stimulant and antispasmodic but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed and does best on poor soil. Plant one and one-half to two feet high, becoming woody at the base; leaves much divided; flowers yellow.

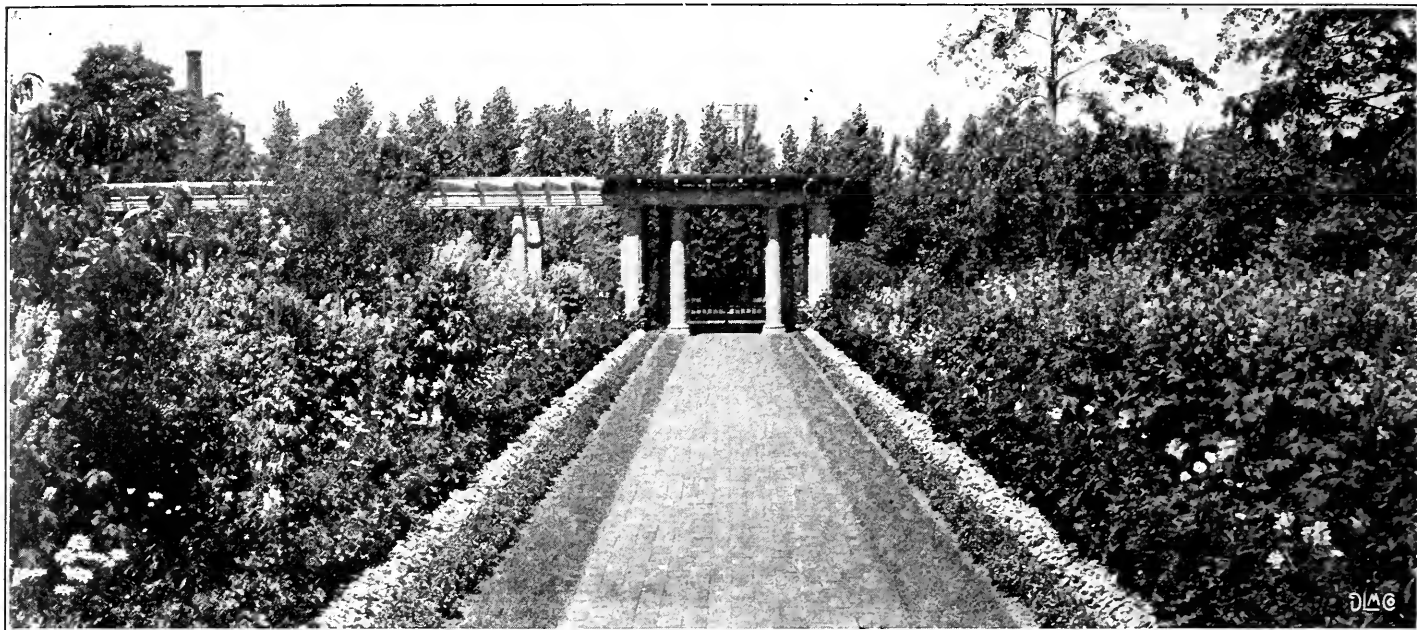
SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*). A hardy annual. Cultivated for its flowers which are used principally for coloring, sometimes for flavoring and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. The flowers should be picked while in full bloom. Plant upright in growth, one to three feet high; leaves ovate, prickly; flower-heads yellow, thistle-like.

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*). One of the most extensively used herbs for seasoning. It is also believed to possess medicinal properties. Hardy perennial, about fifteen to eighteen inches high. Plant very branching; flowers usually blue, sometimes pink or white; leaves grayish green, oval, wrinkled. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the Winter and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality.

SAVORY, SUMMER (*Satureia hortensis*). A hardy aromatic annual twelve to fifteen inches high, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for seasoning, especially in dressings and soups. Plant erect, branching; leaves small, narrow; flowers small, purple, pink or white, borne in short spikes.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*). An aromatic perennial herb, eight to ten inches high, used principally for seasoning. Plant very branching with wiry foliage and small lilac flowers. Sometimes the leaves are used to make a tea for the purpose of relieving nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia absinthium*). A perennial plant of fragrant and spicy odor, but with intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic, vermifuge and as a dressing for fresh bruises. Plant erect, two to three feet high, with much divided leaves and loose clusters of small light yellow flowers. It may be raised from seed, propagating by cuttings or dividing the roots. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bring out the peculiar virtues of this plant.



SELECTED LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM

For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue, no annual is so good as the Ageratum. Though ordinarily used in bedding and borders in contrast with such plants as Geraniums, Perillas, etc., the white and blue sorts are exceedingly attractive when mingled with Alyssum, Candytuft and similar plants. They grow well almost anywhere. The plants are neat, bushy and erect, with a continual profuse clustering of pretty bush-like flowers throughout the season. The dwarf blue sorts make fine borders. Sow under glass early in the season or, later, outdoors in a mellow seed-bed. Seeds sown in August will produce good plants for Winter flowering.

- 3 **Princess Victoria Louise.** This is the prettiest of the Dwarf Ageratums. The plants grow in dense bushes, 5 inches high, with a diameter of 6 inches. Flowers abundantly throughout the whole season, are of the loveliest sky-blue with white centers. This is a splendid plant for borders, ribbon bedding, etc., and if a row of Little Gem Alyssum is sown in front there is a lovely combination of white and blue. Pkt. 10c.

ALYSSUM

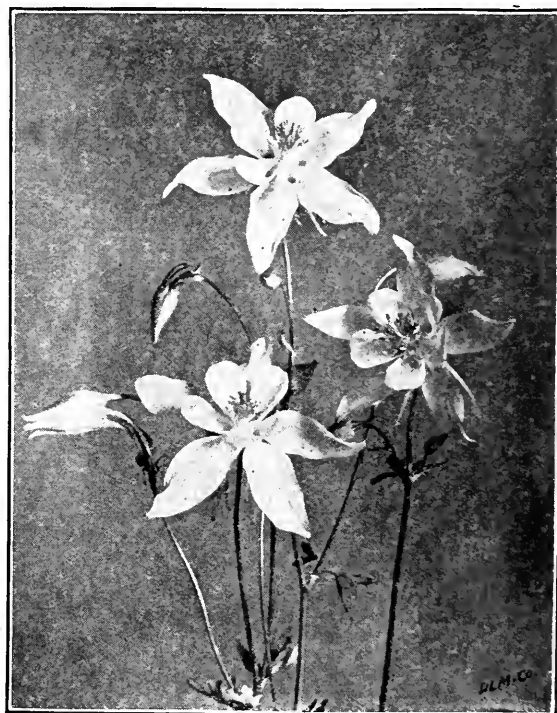
The Sweet Alyssum is such a serviceable little plant that it is absolutely indispensable to every garden. The plants, being stocky and remarkably uniform in growth, are, therefore, peculiarly well adapted to borders and rockwork. It is, moreover, a valuable plant for the hanging basket; but when put to this use, great care should be exercised in order that the plants may not retard one another's growth by being too thick. A dozen plants are amply sufficient for a large basket. The plants, which are very easily raised from seed, begin to flower while quite young, and remain in full bloom from early in the Spring until late in the Fall. The flowers, produced in racemes, are, owing to their fragrance and the profusion in which they are produced, useful in all kinds of small bouquets.

- 5 **Gordinier's Little Gem.** The plants are very dwarf and spreading; they grow only three to four inches high, and each plant completely covers a circular space twelve to twenty inches in diameter. They soon become one mass of white, remaining in full bloom from Spring to Fall—each plant being densely studded with the beautiful spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.
- 7 **Alyssum Maritimum.** This is the true Sweet Alyssum. A fine variety with fragrant white flowers all Summer. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.
- 8 **Gordinier's Carpet of Snow.** The old-fashioned Sweet Alyssum has been too long a favorite to need any introduction here. This new variety emits the same honey-like perfume, is of purer white, and grows only two to three inches high and flowers even more profusely; in fact, it is a perfect carpet of snow throughout the season. We have counted as many as 300 heads of pure white flowers open on one plant at one time. For edgings and bedding this is a very satisfactory little annual. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Charming hardy perennial plants, growing from one to three feet high, bearing in countless numbers through May and June their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery, this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best of all hardy plants.

- 10 **New Long-Spurred, Double-Flowering Hybrids.** Beautiful long-spurred, large, double flowers, formed of several rows of cornucopia-like petals and of various shades of yellow, lavender, blue, indigo and white. Pkt. 20c.



Long-Spurred Aquilegia



Aster, American Beauty, Purple

ASTERS

The China Asters are among the best of all the annual garden flowers. They are of the easiest culture, most free of bloom, and comprise a multitude of forms and colors. They are, therefore, admirably adapted to profuse and generous effects in schemes of planting. They are also worthy of wide attention because they are adapted to many of the purposes for which Chrysanthemums are grown, and they can be raised to perfection wholly without the use of glass. They attain their best in the decline of the season, from late August till frost, at a time when many of the annuals and the greater part of the perennials are spent and gone. No other garden flowers carry such a profusion of bloom and color down to the very closing in of Winter. The Aster border still had blooms when the snows fell in November, and when even the wild Golden Rods had waned and died.

The China Aster is an annual and especially effective in borders. It grows well in almost any soil, but prefers a rich, moderately moist, but well drained loam. It responds generously to liberal fertilizing. Recently there has been a quite general and widespread failure in successfully growing the China Aster, owing to various diseases and insect pests. Mr. R. E. Smith, of the Massachusetts Station, has been studying this subject and finds among the more important troubles of Asters a stem-rot disease or wilt, which is characterized by a wilting and final dying of affected plants, accompanied by a discoloration and rotting of the stem just at the surface of the ground; a yellow disease, which appears as a spindling yellow growth of the branches and leaves and a peculiar abnormal development of the flowers, and root lice, which cause the plant to stop growth and finally wilt and die. In such cases the roots are found to be covered with masses of small, bluish-colored plant lice.

The stem rot or wilt, although first showing itself at any time during the plant's growth, appears to be contracted only in the seed bed or pricking-out flats. Both this disease and the root lice may be avoided by proper methods of cultivation. For the yellow disease no treatment is known. None of these troubles can be remedied after they have once appeared.

Based on the results of his work, Mr. Smith gives directions for growing Asters, applicable more especially to regions north of Southern Pennsylvania, as follows: Start your own plants. Seed planted as late as June 1 will give an abundance of bloom before frost. Procure seed directly from a reliable seedsman. It costs no more and is much more liable to be fresh and true to name. Sow the seed in the open ground at any time after the ground gets into good condition, in good soil where Asters have never grown before. Fall sowing out of doors may also be practiced. For very early flowering sow in coldframes or in the greenhouse, but this, especially the latter, is much more liable to produce stem rot. Avoid at all times the use of soil where Asters have grown before, especially where the stem rot or root lice have occurred. Prepare the permanent bed by working in a liberal dressing of barnyard manure during the previous Fall, and a light application of any good commercial fertilizer in the Spring. If this is not practicable, remember that as a general principle the richer the soil the better will be your Asters. Plant, if possible, in moderately moist soil. This will give better growth and less trouble from grubworms.

The Aster is so well known and so universally admired that any description of the plant or flower seems entirely unnecessary. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties, all of which are worthy of cultivation. For profusion of flowers and richness of display, the Aster is unexcelled, and constitutes the principal adornment of the garden during the Autumn. For early flowers, the seed should be planted about the middle of March in shallow boxes of fine, rich soil, the boxes being placed near a light window where an even temperature is constantly maintained. When the seedlings are sufficiently strong, and all danger from frost is over, they should be transplanted to their permanent place in the open ground. The plants of the large varieties, such as the Victoria, should be set about a foot apart, while the dwarf varieties, which make beautiful border plants, should be set at least six inches apart. The directions given above are for plants that are to be used early in the season; however, as the Aster is an Autumn plant, the late flowers are generally the finest and largest. The seed should be planted thinly in rich soil early in May, and the seedlings, when they are three or four inches high, transplanted to their permanent place. During the Summer the soil around the plants should be frequently stirred and mulched with well-rotted manure, in order to encourage a vigorous growth and increase the size of the flowers.

Gordinier's Giant Comet Asters

- 19 **COMET, WHITE MIKADO.** The flowers of this beautiful new white variety are immense, measuring four and a half to five inches in diameter, with curled and twisted petals, resembling huge Chrysanthemums, and are borne on long, stiff stems. Plants grow from eighteen inches to two feet high. Pkt. 15c.

- 20 **MIKADO PINK.** The premier of shell-pink Asters. Following is the description of the originators: "In type, Mikado Pink belongs to the Comet class. Petals are narrow, very long and gracefully reflexed. In color it is a most exquisite shade of shell pink. Strong-growing, free-branching, long-stemmed plants. In growth these plants are unusually vigorous for their type. It is not uncommon to find plants with a dozen long strong, graceful stems each crowned with flowers from 4½ to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt. 15c.

Gordinier's Superb Branching Asters

It would be impossible to get a color-plate to do full justice to these beautiful Asters. This superb strain is of American origin, and is especially adapted to our peculiar climatic conditions. It is the result of years of patient and painstaking selection from the original Branching type, and for size of bloom, freedom of flowering, length of stem and other good qualities, we have never seen it equaled.

The plants form strong, branching bushes, two to two and one-half feet high, bearing on long, strong stems their handsome Chrysanthemum-like flowers, which, under ordinary cultivation, average over five inches across. The form of the flowers, together with the length of the stems, places them at the head of Asters for cutting. They come into bloom from two to three weeks after the average type, usually being at their best during September, and filling in the gap between the general run of Asters and Chrysanthemums. We offer eight beautiful and distinct colors, viz.:

	Pkt.		Pkt.
26 Rosy Carmine	\$0.10	31 Pure White	\$0.10
27 Dark Violet.....	.10	32 Shell Pink.....	.10
28 Rose Pink.....	.10	33 Deep Purple.....	.10
29 Deep Crimson.....	.10	34 Finest Mixed . All	
30 Lavender Blue.....	.10	the colors mixed..	.10



American Beauty Aster



Mammoth Non-Lateral Branching Aster

Queen of the Market

The earliest-flowering, first-class Aster, coming into flower in July or fully three weeks in advance of the general run; of branching habit; flowers of good size and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting; excellent for growing under glass; one foot.

44 **Gordinier's Finest Mixture.** Pkt. 10c.

Gordinier's Mammoth Non-Lateral Branching Asters

This is quite a distinct class of Asters. The plants grow about two feet high with a low branching habit. The flowers, which are borne on non-lateral stems, are full and of immense size. The petals are curled and incurved, giving the appearance of a cross between an Ostrich Feather and Plain Branching Aster, which makes this New Aster one of the most attractive.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
54A White	\$0.15	54C Dark Blue	\$0.15
54B Light Blue.....	.15	54D Mixed.....	.15

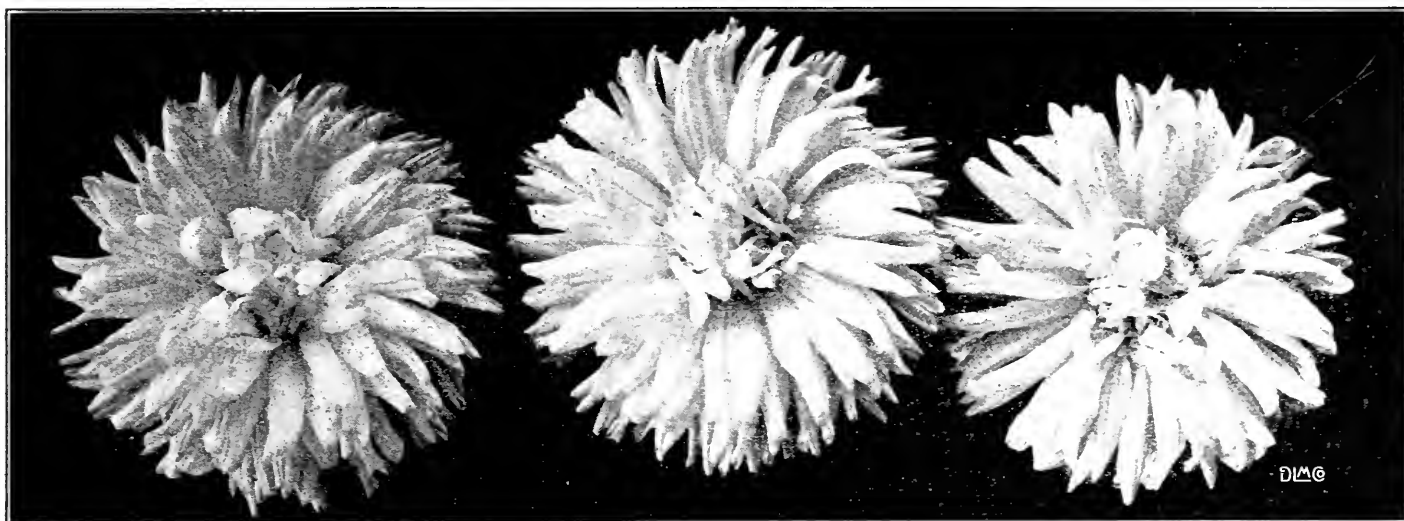
American Beauty Aster

This grand variety has proved to be one of the most popular Asters of recent introduction. Has large full flowers incurved petals on stout stems from 15 to 20 inches in length. Has a very long flowering season.

	Pkt.
71A American Beauty Carmine Rose	\$0.15
71B American Beauty Purple.....	.15

FOR THREE NEW ASTERS

See Page 102



ASTERS—Continued

VICTORIA ASTERS

Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular over-lapping petals double clear to the center. The flowers measure four to five inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. The plants grow very evenly, about eighteen inches high, and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on a plant. Perhaps the handsomest Asters, taken all in all, for size, color and profusion of bloom.

46 **Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

89 **VICK'S ENCHANTRESS PINK.** Its vigorous, upright habit of growth, the profusion of good, strong-flowering stems, together with the size and loose graceful effect of the branching type of flower make this variety a very desirable acquisition. The beautiful, large, double flowers have the delicate shade of the Pink Enchantress Carnation. Unlike many other pink Asters, this variety holds its soft delicate color for a long time without fading. The broad, flat petals give a soft effect which is extremely pleasing. The rare combination of desirable qualities in this new production attracted favorable comment

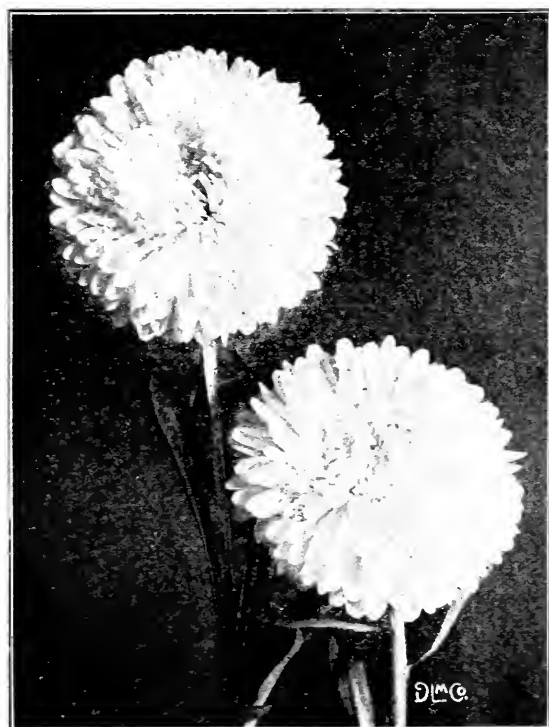
of every florist and seedsman who visited our farm the past Summer. Pkt. 15c.

90 **VICK'S WHITE KING.** Vick's White King will attract the attention of every person acquainted with Vick's Violet King and Vick's Rose King. The flowers are large, full centered, and pure white, and of the same type as Vick's Violet King. The plant, however, belongs to the upright class. Stems are long and very free from side shoots. In the field this Summer there were any number of plants from which one could have cut six to twelve marketable flowers with stems 14 to 20 inches long. Vick's White King is an extra good shipping variety, and is sure to win favor among commercial florists. Pkt. 15c.

80 **CARDINAL.** The coloring of this novelty is entirely distinct from any other Aster; in fact, it possesses a striking color of its own. It is particularly adapted for bedding, owing to its free blooming qualities and brilliant coloring. When massed in a bed by itself its deep, vivid cardinal color is as striking as the scarlet Salvia. Cardinal begins blooming the first to the middle of August, retaining its brilliant coloring and full, well developed flowers until late in the Fall. Is excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

82 **DAYBREAK.** This beautiful Aster is one of those rare gems that have come to stay; no private garden is complete without it and for florists' use it is unsurpassed. The flowers are round as a ball, very large and full, on long stems; the color a lovely sea-shell pink. The plant flowers very early, and is a continuous free bloomer, a compact strong grower, and in all respects a desirable addition. Pkt. 10c.

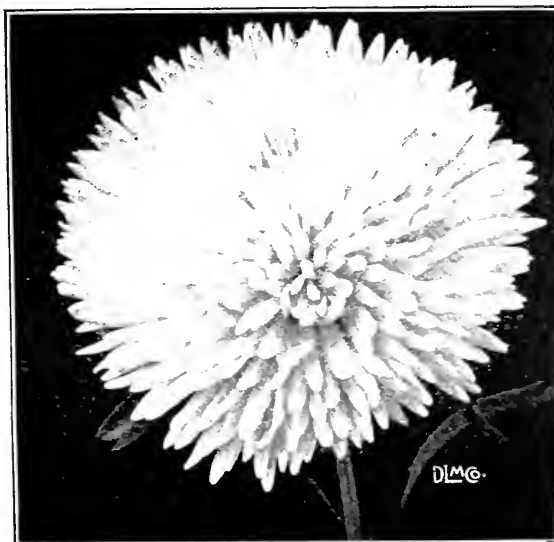
83 **PURITY.** Is the hand-maid to Daybreak, being identical with it in form and habit, but the blooms are pure white. A finer combination of color cannot well be imagined than the massing together of these two beauties, either in bouquet groups or for decorative design. The plant is an early free bloomer, like its companion. Pkt. 10c.



Aster Purity

FOR
THREE NEW
ASTERS

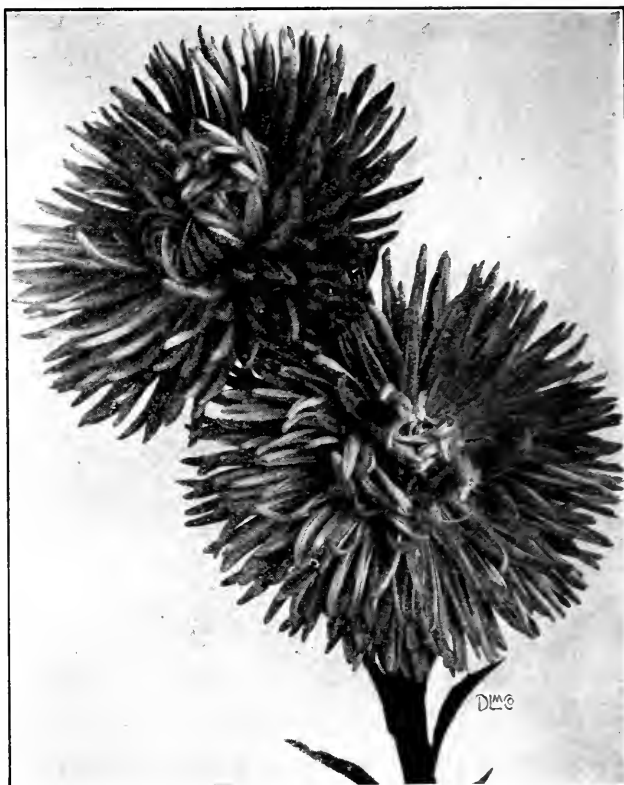
See Page 102



Aster Daybreak

ASTERS—Continued

- 81 **LAVENDER GEM.** The color of this new variety is the most beautiful ever seen in the Aster. When first opened the flower is an exquisite shade of delicate lavender, deepening with age. The flower is always full double, showing no tendency to produce single or semi-double blooms. The feathery effect of the ostrich-feathered type, to which it belongs, is enhanced by the fact that it bears a large proportion of long, partly tubular florets, that are irregularly cut and slashed, so that the flower looks like a ragged *Chrysanthemum*. In season it comes between Queen of the Earlies and Daybreak. Pkt. 10c.
- 84 **SUNSET.** Since the introduction of Daybreak and its sister, Purity, which in popularity have far surpassed our highest expectations, we have been striving to produce new colors in the same class, and at last our efforts have been rewarded with success. Last year we were pleased to introduce an additional color in the Imperial class, an extremely delicate shade of light pink, shading to a deep, rich pink in the center, making a most charming addition to this valuable class, not only on account of the color, but the time of blooming, which is several days earlier than Daybreak. The habit of the plant is identical with Daybreak and Purity, while the magnificent globe-shaped flowers are borne on long stems, and in the greatest profusion. Pkt. 10c.
- 85 **VIOLET KING.** The habit is similar to the branching Aster, vigorous in growth with long, stiff stems. In form the flower is entirely new and distinct from any other variety; petals somewhat resemble the quilled varieties, but are much larger and broader, those in the center being fantastically twisted, curled and incurved, completely covering the crown. The bloom is round, full and very large, many of the flowers measuring from four to five inches. Its color is a soft violet lilac. It comes into bloom about ten days before the Branching Aster. Pkt. 10c.
- 86 **EARLY SNOWDRIFT.** The earliest Aster in cultivation, being a few days in advance of Queen of the Earlies, while the flower is not surpassed in beauty by any of the later varieties. The entire energy of the plant seems given to the production of 12 to 20 long, slender, upright stems, crowned with immense feathery flowers. The long, recurved petals give the flowers an exceedingly graceful effect. Pkt. 20c.
- 87 **ROYAL PURPLE ASTER.** A new strain of branching Aster, growing about 15 inches high. Its habit of growth is entirely distinct, the stems growing directly from the ground, and not on side shoots from the main stem like other varieties. A medium early bloomer continuing in flower until late in the Fall; in fact holds its blooms longer than any other variety. The flowers are larger and full to the center; petals flat and somewhat incurved; color bright purple. Pkt. 10c.



Aster Violet King

All our Flower Seeds are grown especially for us by
the most reliable growers of Europe
and America

GORDINIER'S SPECIAL MIXTURE TALL ASTERS

- 88 This is a mixture of the most beautiful, striking and distinct colors of all the above tall-growing Asters, selected from the cream of the Truffauts, Victoria, Crown, Giant Comet, Hohenzollern, Ostrich Plume, Branching and other desirable sorts, and includes many kinds specially purchased for this mixture; also the kinds listed in the Novelties. This is the finest mixture of Tall Asters in existence and the most critical lover of this flower will be astonished at the wide range of colors and varieties given in this truly excelsior strain. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.



Royal Purple Aster

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper)

Balsam, known also as Lady's Slipper, is a superb house or outdoor plant, producing in great profusion, magnificent masses of perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers. The flowers are double, though semi-double and single ones may appear. Should this occur, the plants bearing them should immediately be removed. In order to obtain the best result, the plants should be grown in rich, sandy soil, in a sunny situation. The cutting out of some of the side branches is also advisable, especially with the strong and bushy-growing varieties. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and from seed sown in the open ground in May soon form handsome bushes thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double. Balsams are not often given room for perfect development; they will easily cover 12 to 18 inches of space each way. For the finest flowers choice seed is more than usually essential, for cultivation and selection have wrought wonders with this plant. We offer the finest double sorts.

Improved Camellia-Flowered Balsam. Of all the varieties under cultivation this is the finest. Flowers of extra size, double and full centered with reflexed petals. Pkt.

98 **Camellia-flowered White.** Flowers of extra size, double and full-centered, with reflexed petals. The most elegant of all Balsams. . . . \$0.05

99 **Camellia-flowered Mixed.** All the best colors.05
Separate Colors05

GORDINIER'S INVINCIBLE BALSAMS

101 The finest mixture in cultivation. The flowers are very large, measuring from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of perfect form, resembling the flower of the Camellia, and are as double. In fact, the petals are so densely produced that the yield of seed is extremely small, one single plant often producing not more than 5 seeds. The colors of the flowers are varied and brilliant, comprising pure white, crimson, white shaded lilac, rose, spotted, scarlet, blue, purple and many other tints. Pkt. 10c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

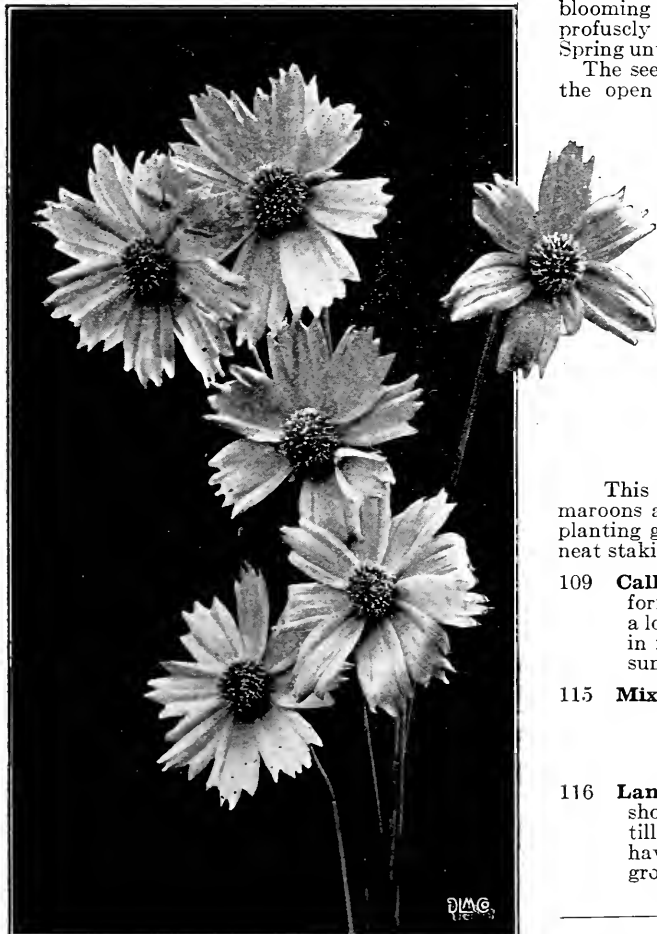
The Calendula or Pot Marigold, is a showy, free-flowering plant of easy culture—growing readily in any good garden soil—and very effective in backgrounds, beds, or mixed borders. It is also serviceable for pot culture in the Winter. The

flowers make a rich display, blooming continually and profusely from early in the Spring until late in the Fall.

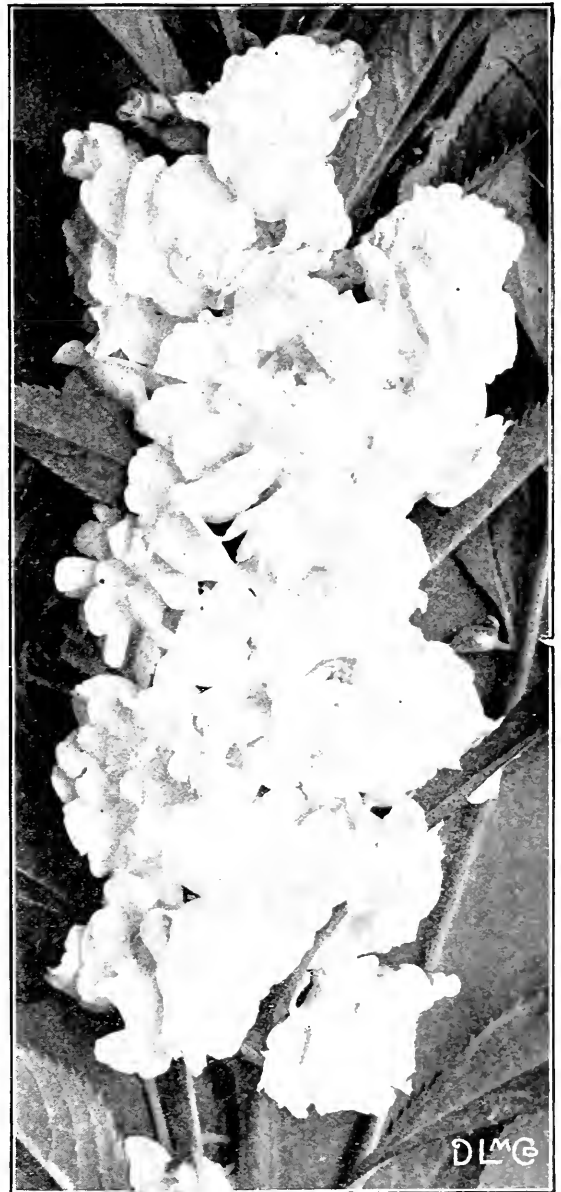
The seed may be sown in the open ground early in Spring, and the plants will bloom early in Summer, and continue until late in Autumn.

108 **Mixed.** All the double sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

We carry all named varieties.



Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora



Gordinier's Invincible Balsam

CALLIOPSIS

This is another of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red maroons and browns. Sow in the open ground in Spring and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes neat staking and tying necessary. All fine for cutting.

109 **Calliopsis Golden Ray.** This quaint little annual has much to recommend it, forming globular bushes not over 8 inches high, and completely covered through a long season with its bright, brown and golden-yellow flowers, which resemble in miniature a single Cactus Dahlia; of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position. Pkt. 10c.

115 **Mixed.** All the choice Calliopsis in mixture. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

COREOPSIS

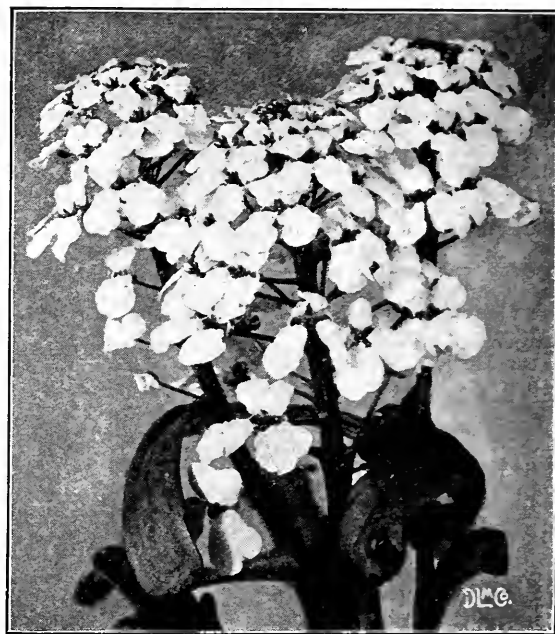
116 **Lanceolata grandiflora.** This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early. Pkt. 10c.

For a Good Garden Use "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer

CANDYTUFT

The seeds of the purple Candytuft were introduced into English gardens about three hundred years ago, having been brought from Canada, whence the name Candytuft. It is a showy plant, growing about one foot high, with fine foliage, and bearing, in great profusion, close spikes of fragrant flowers. The best effect in bedding is produced by raising plants in masses, and seeds being sown where the plants are to bloom. Sow the seed in rows from six to eight inches apart, and pull out some of the plants, so that those remaining will have plenty of room. The plants thrive best in rich soil, and should be frequently watered at blooming time, especially if the season is a dry one. The plants are of a branching habit, and it is sometimes necessary, in order to increase the size of the flowers, to prune away some of the shoots. Cultivated in pots, it forms a very neat and pretty plant for the conservatory. Seed sown in the Autumn, out of doors, produces flowers in early Spring; if sown in April, it flowers from July until late in the Fall.

- 117 **Empress, or Giant White Hyacinth-Flowered.** A grand variety, producing enormous spikes of bloom, resembling a white Hyacinth. These spikes often measure 7 inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; plant in bloom 12 inches high. To produce the finest spikes the plant should be transplanted. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c.
- 118 **Rose-Cardinal.** Produces very large umbels of bright rosy-cardinal flowers, so the plant presents one unbroken sheet of bloom. 8 inches high. Pkt. 10c.
- 120 **Crimson.** Rich, deep shade. Oz. 25c. \$0.05
- 121 **White Fragrant.** Flowers small, very sweetly scented. Oz. 25c. .05
- 123 **Lavender.** Delicate shade of rosy lavender. . . Oz. 25c. .05
- 124 **Mixed Colors.** Oz. 25c. .05
- 125 **Little Prince.** In appearance like the Giant Hyacinth-flowered. The bushes grow only about 6 inches high, the spikes are very massive, pure white, and planted in a row or a mass the effect is very fine. It also makes a fine pot plant. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.



Candytuft

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula)

These fine old plants are rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture. For outdoor effects, when planted in quantity, they are glorious, and finest full-bloom specimens of such varieties as C. calycanthema can be transplanted to pots for house decoration by soaking the soil about them with water and lifting with a ball of earth. Sow seed of biennials outdoors early in July and thin or transplant to temporary quarters until October. Transplant, then, six or eight inches apart, in a coldframe, where they will make large plants by Spring and are as easily cared for as Pansies. The old practice of covering Canterbury Bells with leaves through Winter is not satisfactory. Transplant in Spring, 18 to 20 inches apart, in beds where they are to bloom. In June and July they flower most profusely, and are in fine form a long time. They also make beautiful pot plants for Easter.

- 134 **Single Mixed.** Pkt. \$0.05
- 136 **Double Mixed.** All the double-flowering medium varieties. Pkt. 5c.
- 137 **Imperialis** (Imperial Canterbury Bells). A new type, having many points of merit over the common form, being dwarfier, of more regular pyramidal form, blooming two weeks earlier, flowers larger and of better texture, borne upright on stiff stems, making them as valuable for pot culture as for the open ground. The colors comprise white, delicate rose, carmine rose, violet, Cattleya or orchid color, dark blue, etc., with the delicate shades predominating. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells). This is unquestionably the finest type of this old-fashioned and much-prized garden plant. They differ from the ordinary type in having an extra large calyx, which is of the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer. They are effective either in the garden or grown in pots for conservatory or table decoration. The increasing demand has induced us to offer this type in separate colors as well as in mixture.

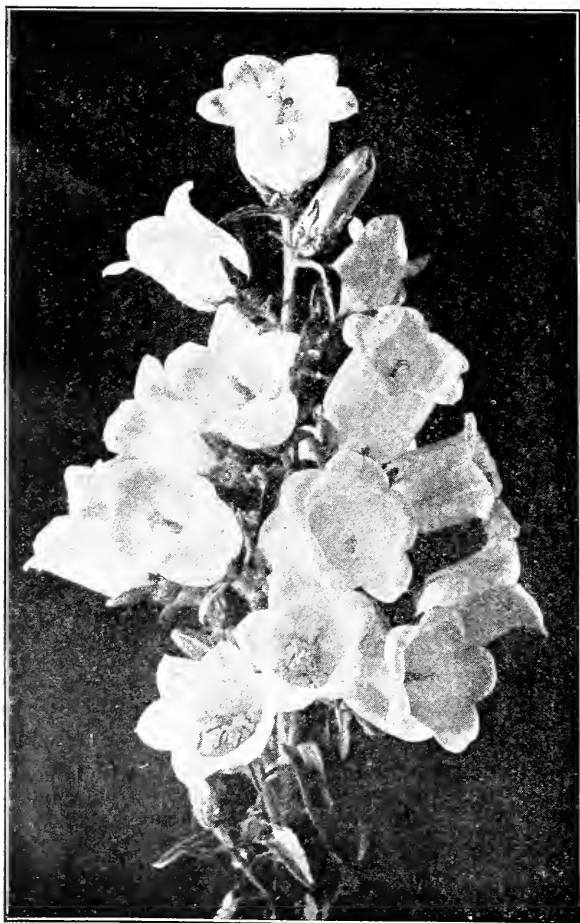
- 135 **Finest Mixed.** All colors of the Cup and Saucer type. Pkt. 5c.

CARNATION

Well-known and very popular half-hardy perennial, which, until the introduction of the Marguerite class, was mainly grown by the florist in the greenhouse and occasionally by the amateur in pots in the house. The Marguerite class, including the original and later introductions of similar type, are treated as annuals, blooming in about four months from seed, which may be sown in the open early in Spring, usually by May 1, but preferably earlier in the house. Set plants in the open about the middle of May; this greatly lengthens the period of blooming. By cutting the flower stems early in Fall and potting plants, they will bloom through the Winter in a cool room. Plant in rich soil about 12 inches apart.

Giant-Flowering Marguerite Carnation Seed. These gorgeous and fragrant garden Carnations flower profusely Summer and Autumn, from seeds sown in the Spring. The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of color includes white, blush, deep pink, salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon, and many beautifully variegated flowers. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals, and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these Carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seeds sown in the Spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the Summer for the Winter-flowering plants.

- 133 **Giant Double Marguerite Carnation, Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.



Campanula

CASTOR OIL PLANT (Ricinus)

Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects, and may be used in a variety of ways. Grown as a specimen it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves; a dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors and may be admired from a long distance; planted thickly, it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge; the lower-growing, dark-leaved sorts are beautiful for dotting here and there among Cannas. Tall varieties grow from eight to ten feet high, with leaves several feet across and beautifully lobed. For a temporary hedge, quickly raised from seed, and one that will serve every purpose during the time which must elapse before the permanent planting is established, there is nothing better than Ricinus. By sowing the mixed varieties you will get a good mixture of foliage color when the plants reach maturity. Seed should be planted where they are to grow, as transplanting often stunts growth.

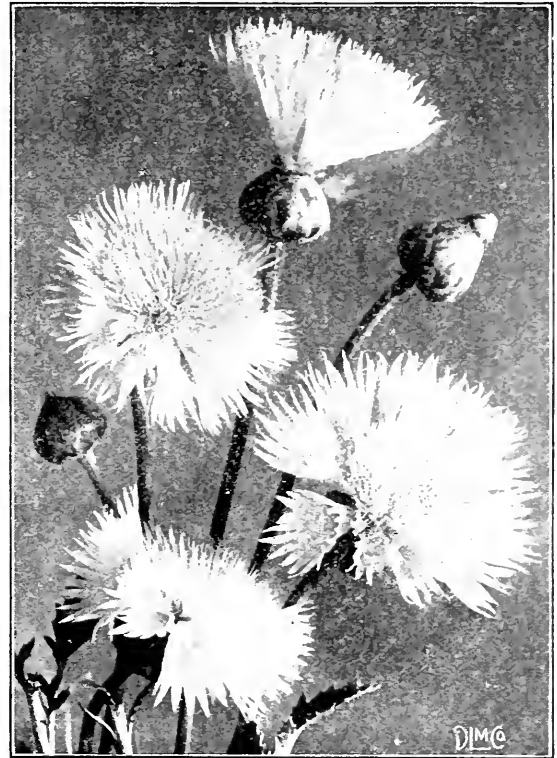
- 139 **Ricinus Panormitanus.** A cross between Ricinus Cambodgensis and Zanzibariensis gave birth to this splendid hybrid, which inherits its color from the former, and from the latter its gigantic dimensions. Thus the stem and stalks at an early age are covered with a blue bloom, becoming later on quite dark, while the leaves measure two and one-half to three feet in diameter. The plant has a noble, upright habit and when fully developed forms a huge symmetrical bush of wonderfully ornamental aspect; it will doubtless play an important part for planting in isolated positions on lawns and for other decorative purposes where large specimen plants are required. Pkt. 10c.
- 142 **Cambodgensis.** The main stem and leaf stalks are shining ebony, leaves large, regularly divided and richly colored. The foliage assumes different shades as the plant increases in size, so that very striking effects may be obtained when planted in groups; 5 feet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.
- 143 **Zanzibariensis.** A distinct class which surpasses in size and beauty all the varieties hitherto known. The plants attain great dimensions, presenting a splendid aspect with their gigantic leaves. The different varieties included in our mixture have light and dark green leaves and some of coppery bronze, changing to dark green, with reddish ribs. The seeds are quite distinct in color, and beautifully marked. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.
- 144 **Mixed.** All sorts, old varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

CENTAUREA

C. Cyanus, the popular Cornflower, is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor," "Kaiser Blumen," sometimes as "Bachelor's Button." Bright-flowered plants of hardiest nature and simplest culture; esteemed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. Placed in water flowers increase in size.



Castor Oil Plant



Centaurea Sweet Sultan

CORNFLOWER (Centaurea Cyanus)

- 145 **Emperor William.** This is a beautiful, dark blue variety growing about 1½ foot high and also known as "Blue Bottle." A fine variety for cutting. Pkt. 10c.
- 146 **Victoria.** A dwarf variety, growing only about 9 inches high. Fine for pots and edgings. A beautiful azure blue. Pkt. 10c.
- 149 **Cornflower Mixed.** Pkt. 5c.
- 150 **Cornflower Double Blue.** This is identical in color to the popular single blue variety, which is so much in demand for cutting, especially for boutonnières, but, being a full double flower, it takes fewer of them to make a nice bunch, and is better in every way. Pkt. 10c.

VARIOUS CENTAUREAS

- 159 **Giant Imperial Sweet Sultan (Centaurea Imperialis).** These new varieties of the old Sweet Sultan are grand improvements, producing long-stemmed blossoms three to four inches across, of graceful, airy effect, and most deliciously fragrant. The colors are varied from glistening white through shades of red, from flesh pink to crimson and through blues from silvery lilac to royal purple, some of them having centers of some distinct color, as violet with white center, etc.; for bouquets, vases, or as corsage flowers they are of exceptional value. If cut scarcely opened they will last for ten days in water. The plants are of the easiest culture, flowering freely in the garden the first Summer from seed sown in the Spring. They are of strong, bushy form. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c.
- 160 **Centaurea Americana.** A splendid native variety, growing three feet high and bearing immense thistle-like blooms of a heliotrope color. Very showy in the mixed border and splendid for cutting. Pkt. 10c.
- 161 **Giant White Centaurea (Centaurea Americana alba).** This native annual flower is also known as the Star Thistle. It is showy when in bloom and a free and hardy plant. Although an annual it grows to a large size in the one season, and the immense heads of double fluffy blooms are quite as showy in flower borders as Peonies or Hollyhocks. The color is almost pure white. The stems shoot up from one to three feet, sturdy and strong, branching near the ends and every branch bearing a bloom. It is an excellent plant for cut flowers, the flower lasting several days when cut and the stalks being long and wiry. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE-LEAVED CENTAUREAS (Dusty Millers)

Fine for bedding, vases, hanging baskets and pots; also extensively used for margins. As an edging to a bed of dark-leaved Cannas, these are particularly effective. Sow the seed from December to April. Pkt.

- 166 **Gymnocarpa.** Fine cut silvery foliage. 1½ feet. \$0.10
- 167 **Candidissima.** Silvery white; leaves broadly cut. .10

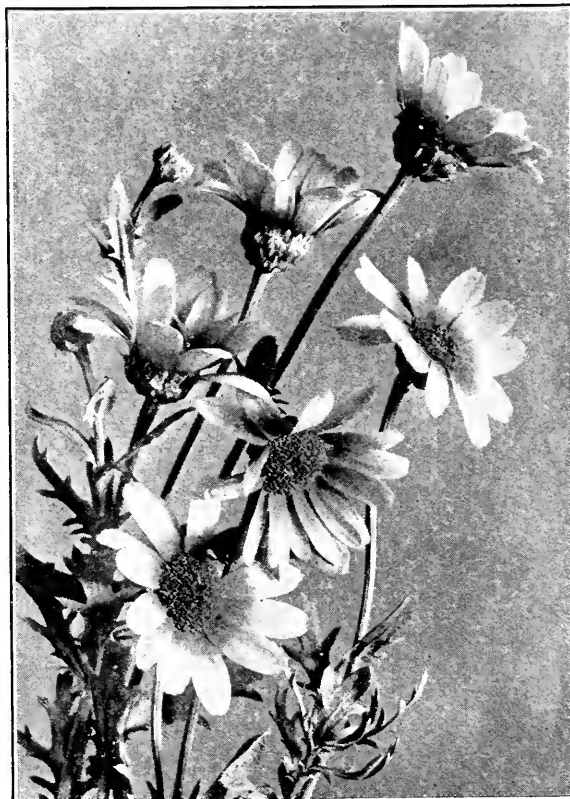


CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Do not confound these annuals with the Winter-flowering sorts of the florist. They bloom profusely from early Summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses their bright colors make a splendid show. The plants can be brought into bloom early by sowing the seed in frames or window boxes, and afterward transplanting to the garden; or seeds may be sown where the plants are to flower, if the seedlings are thinned to eight or ten inches apart. A little pinching back in early growth makes the plants bushy and shapey. Average height, 1 to 1½ feet. For the magnificent large-flowered sorts the more expensive packets should be ordered.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

- 172 **Segetum, Evening Star, or Helios** (Annual Golden Marguerites). A splendid variety for cutting, flowers three inches across, of pure golden yellow; in general appearance resembles the yellow Paris Daisy. Pkt. 10c.
- 173 **Morning Star.** This is a wonderfully attractive and easily grown annual, producing very freely large and single flowers of simple yet most attractive form. The color effect is delightfully fresh, a bright yellow with deeper shade at base of petals. These flowers are splendid for cutting and even florists find them in strong demand both in the Spring and Fall market. Pkt. 10c.
- 174 **Coronarium Double Mixed.** Yellow, white, etc. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.
- 175 **Single Mixed** (Painted Daisies). Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.
- 176 **Chrysanthemum Carinatum Northern Star.** The flowers of this giant-flowering variety of Chrysanthemum carinatum album measure on the average 3½ inches across, i. e., they are considerably larger than those of the old Chrysanthemum carinatum album. Although not quite as floriferous as the latter, the plants, 18 inches in height, are quite distinct by their robust habit, and make a better display by reason of the much greater size of the bloom. The radiant white of the petals, passing toward the center into a soft yellow shows up strikingly against the bold black disc, and there is no doubt that this new Chrysanthemum, which comes nearly true from seed, will prove a real treasure to the grower of flowers for cutting. Pkt. 10c.



Chrysanthemum Morning Star

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

This section includes the large-flowered sorts, and also the pretty, hardy Pompons that make bright masses of color in our gardens long after heavy frosts have cut down other flowers. We wish to make quite clear the distinction between this class and the Annual Chrysanthemums just described, that, as has sometimes happened heretofore, customers may not order seed of the Summer-blooming garden varieties, expecting them to yield the grand show flowers of late Fall. The great blooms of the exhibitions are obtained from

cuttings carefully cultivated. For ordinary culture and room decoration, plants pinched back to form a number of branches and holding from five to ten flowers are satisfactory. Average height of show kinds, three feet.

- 177 **Chinese and Japanese Chrysanthemums.** The seed we offer is saved from a collection of 50 different varieties, both Chinese and Japanese. If this seed is sown in February and March, and properly treated, the plants will bloom profusely next Fall. Pkt. 15c.

CLARKIA

These are among the prettiest native hardy annuals that come to us from beyond the Rocky Mountains. They bloom so freely and have flowers of such various bright colors that a bed of them in full bloom is a very beautiful sight. They are useful, too, for hanging baskets, for vases and as edging plants. Sow outdoors in early Spring and grow in partial shade. They bloom through Midsummer to late Autumn. Average height, 1½ feet. Pkt.

- 182 **Finest Double Mixed**.....\$0.05
183 **Finest Single Mixed**..... .05

This is the largest Country Store in this section of the country.

Ask for catalogues on
FIELD SEEDS

COCKSCOMB

Popular free-blooming, half-hardy annual, bearing flowers of comb-like form, the recently improved strains producing under best cultivation heads of enormous size. Grown either by itself or combined with other plants, the Cockscumb makes a striking and effective display. While seed may be, and more generally is, sown in the open ground, for best results it should be sown early in the house, and the young plants transplanted into small pots in which they should remain, until they show signs of blooming, when they should be shifted to a permanent location. The Cockscumb requires good rich soil, ample room and plenty of moisture to fully develop its flowers.

184 **Empress.** Combs of colossal proportions; they have been grown measuring 45 inches from tip to tip; rich crimson. Pkt. 10c.

FEATHERED COCKSCOMB (*Celosia Plumosa*)

Make fine plants for large beds or groups, and the plumes or flowers can be cut and dried for Winter bouquets.

PLUMED COCKSCOMB

A very superior type of *Celosia*, forming pyramidal, branching plants three and one-half feet high and bearing large conical, plumed heads of either golden-yellow, fiery scarlet-purple, salmon, blood-red, etc. The plants are annuals, growing easily and quickly from seed, and present a very showy appearance in the Summer garden, lasting long in bloom.

190 **Thompson's "Magnifica," Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.

COSMOS

A rapid-growing, graceful plant, with beautiful, feathery foliage, bearing flowers which resemble the single Dahlias; very hardy annual of strong, vigorous habit, growing about five feet high in ordinary soil and often eight feet in very rich. It is seldom given room enough; plants should not stand closer than two and one-half feet apart and, in rich soil, a greater distance. Cosmos makes a most desirable background for many other plants, its beautiful, finely cut foliage alone making it well worth the growing for this purpose. Its value, however, is greatly increased by its lovely flowers—white, pink, crimson or rosy purple—borne in great profusion on long stems, rising above the foliage in an especially graceful manner, equally graceful in appearance when arranged in a vase with sufficient foliage. For this purpose but few other flowers are so desirable, and none can be had so late in the season, as, owing to the great hardiness of the plant, it bears fine flowers even after the first

light frosts have come. Topping the plants when half grown will induce earlier flowering and they will also flower earlier and more profusely if grown on rather light and not too rich soil.

GORDINIER'S MAMMOTH PERFECTION

The Glory of the Autumn Garden

These are the latest developments in this favorite Autumn-flowering annual; the flowers are giants, often four to five inches across. The petals are broad and overlapping, and of splendid substance. For cutting this is one of the finest flowers grown. The long stems and feathery foliage lend themselves to graceful arrangements. The plants, five to six feet high, are of symmetrical, pyramidal form.

194 **Gordinier's Mammoth Mixed**..... Pkt. \$0.05

195 **New Gigantic-Flowering Cosmos "Lady Lenox."** This, the latest development in this popular Autumn flower, bears gigantic flowers six to seven inches across, with wide, overlapping petals of splendid substance, making a perfectly circular flower which is borne on very long stems; in color a beautiful shell-pink. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, six to seven feet high. Pkt. 20c.

NEW DOUBLE COSMOS

These varieties have full, round, double flowers and are very fine indeed. It is one of the favorite novelties of recent introduction.

196A	Snowball. Pure white.....	Pkt. \$0.15
196B	Eureka. Pink.....	.15
196C	Eureka. Crimson.....	.15
196D	Double Mixed.....	.15

NEW DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS

These are not fully double but are double crested, having double centers and a row of petals around the base of the flower which makes them very attractive.

201A	Pink Beauty. Soft pink.....	Pkt. \$0.15
201B	Crimson King. Dark crimson.....	.15
201C	White Queen. Pure white.....	.15
201D	The Bride. Very delicate pink.....	.15
201E	White Lady. Pure white, curved petals.....	.20
201F	Mixed.....	.15

GORDINIER'S EARLY COSMOS

Summer-Flowering

Unfortunately, large-flowering Cosmos do not bloom until late in the season. This new early-flowering strain begins to bloom scatteringly in June, the quantity increasing gradually until August, and from that time until frost the plants are a mass of flowers. The flowers are smaller and the plants are dwarfer than the late-flowering Cosmos offered above, forming compact bushes only four feet high.

200 **Gordinier's Early Cosmos, Mixed**..... Pkt. 10c.



Cosmos, New Double Crested



Celosia Plumosa

SUMMER CYPRESS (Kochia)

- 202 **Kochia Scoparia.** This ornamental annual plant grows quickly from seed sown in the open ground when the trees are coming out in leaf, and the plants are always of rounded or globe-like form. The stems are clothed with slender light green leaves. Early in the Fall the ends of the shoots are set thickly with small bright scarlet flowers—the bushy plants resembling balls of fire. The plants grow two and one-half feet high and are equally showy planted singly to show the ball-like form on all sides or grown in continuous rows. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

DAHLIA

One of the best late Summer and Autumn flowering plants, and now enjoying a wide popularity; the double sorts will bloom the first season if the seed is sown before the beginning of April; the single sorts will bloom from seed sown in the open ground as late as June, although an earlier start is better. Many prefer the single sorts to Cosmos, they having a larger variety of colors and a longer season of bloom.

- 210 **Benary's Giant Semi-Double.** This really remarkable strain of large-flowered Dahlias has arrested the attention of all visitors to my grounds this Summer. Nothing quite like them has as yet been offered. Whether semi-double or single the flowers are almost without exception of enormous size and gorgeous in color and seedlings readily flower the first year. Not only do they form magnificent late-blooming groups, but the huge flowers, skilfully arranged in large vases, make a most striking effect for table decoration. Pkt. 20c.



Summer Cypress (Kochia)

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

In variety and beauty of its blue tints which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. Ordinarily the tall sorts are planted among shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs which are favorites for bedding. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems. They are sometimes increased by division, but are much more robust when grown from seed. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure their blooms are the finest. They must have plenty of room to grow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

These include the Rocket and Hyacinth-flowered, so called from their long, narrow flower-spikes. They bloom best in a rather cool, moist soil. Sow seed in the open border, either in Spring or Fall, preferably the latter, so that germination may take place very early in the Spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to stand six to eighteen inches apart, according to variety. The shades of color include light, dark and azure-blue, white, buff rose, apple blossom, pink, brick-red, red-lilac, dark lilac, violet and fawn. The varieties are seldom kept separate as they are quite as pretty and convenient for cutting when sown in mixture. Some of these are really hardy biennials, but because they bloom the first season we treat them as hardy annuals.

TALL BRANCHING LARKSPURS. This splendid class grows two to three feet high and bears large double flowers on long spikes, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes. They are of long-continued bloom, keeping up a bright display until cut down by frost. Colors: white, light blue, dark blue, flesh color, pink, rose, violet, striped, etc.

213 **Mixed Colors**.....Pkt. \$0.10

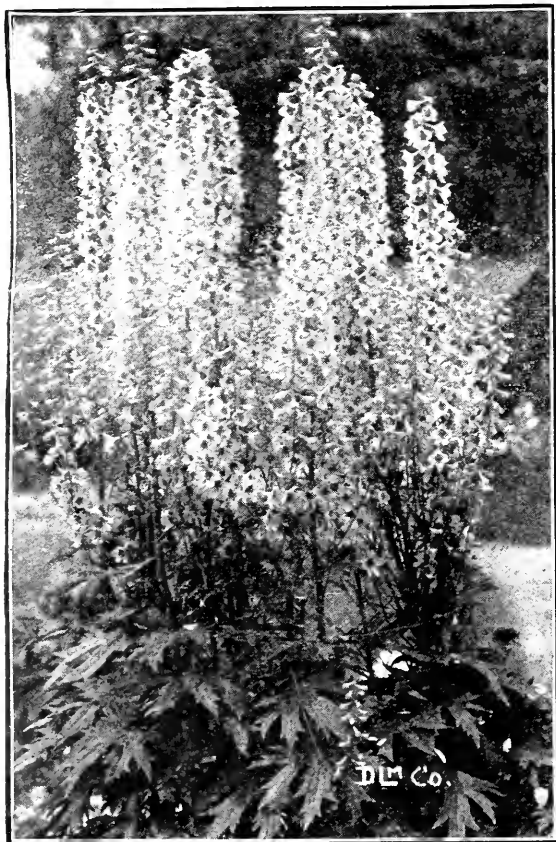
GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED LARKSPURS. A much improved type of the popular garden annual. The splendid flowers are very large, very double and of various beautiful colors, shades and markings, borne on spikes like immense Hyacinths. Height 15 to 18 inches.

215 **Mixed Colors**.....Pkt. \$0.10

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

These are usually taller than the annuals, requiring more space between the plants. If sown in the Fall or very early Spring, nearly all will bloom the first season. The foliage is clean and pretty; habit strong and neat; flower-spikes long and dazzling.

219 **Chinese Mixed (C. grandiflorum).** The stems have many lateral branches, with large flowers ranging from pure white to deep indigo blue. Young seedlings will bloom from Midsummer until frost; two feet. Pkt. 10c.



Delphinium

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(Commonly called California Poppy)

The State flower of California. An annual, very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers from early Spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in Spring, or late in Autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next Spring. Useful as a pot plant and for cut flowers.

- Pkt.
 228 **Single Mixed.** All colors.....Oz. 25c.. \$0.05
 229 **Double Mixed.** All colors.....Oz. 40c.. .05
 232 **Hunemannia fumariaefoliae (Bush).** Grows into a bush two feet high, with the beautiful foliage of the Eschscholtzia enlarged. Large cup-shaped flowers, three inches across, on stems 12 inches long; the color is of clear, bright yellow, contrasting vividly with the bunch of golden stamens in the center; the petals are broad, overlapping and crinkled like crushed yellow satin. Plants, from seed sown early, commence to bloom in July and continue to flower for months. Pkt. 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)

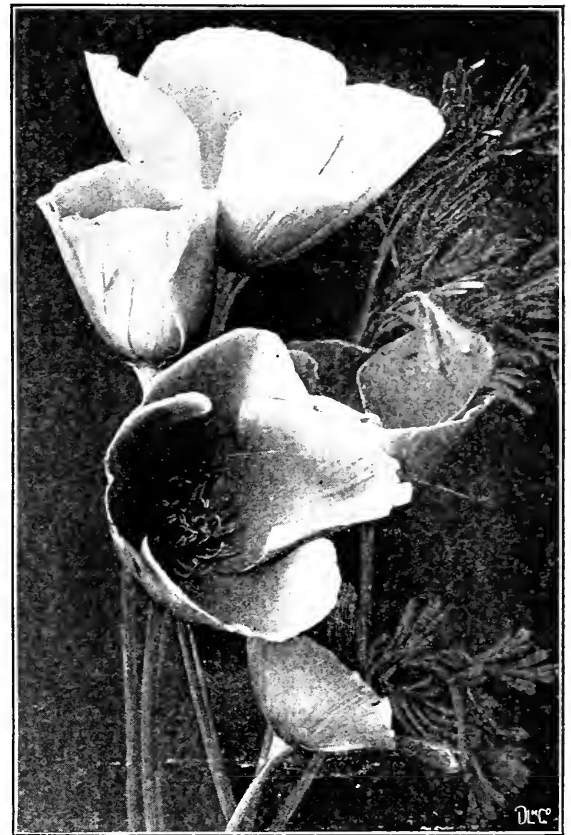
The Mirabilis, commonly known as Four O'Clock, or Marvel of Peru, is a beautiful Summer-blooming plant of bushy habit, each plant bearing throughout the season large flowers which are produced amidst dense foliage, making a very attractive display. The funnel-shaped flowers are very fragrant, some being of one solid color, while others are striped and spotted in a most beautiful and diversified manner. Flowers have the strange habit of remaining tightly closed until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when they all open together and the plants become a glowing bank of vivid coloring. Seed should be sown thinly in drills where plants are to bloom as soon as all danger of frost is past in the Spring.

- Pkt.
 234 **Gordinier's Finest Mixture**..... \$0.05
Separate Colors..... .05

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)

These dainty elegant little flowers are hardy perennials that love cool, moist soils, and, like Pansies, bloom most freely in Fall and early Spring. They make beautiful close borders, or edging, thickly sprinkled with pretty flower sprays, and will bloom nicely in Winter in a cool room or coldframe. Once at home in a garden they establish themselves by self-seeding. All the varieties are general favorites. Sow in Spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season, profusely the second. Average height, 6 inches.

- 239 **Royal Blue.** This beautiful variety belongs to the upright pillar-shaped section, of which a number of varieties have been sent out in the last few years. This is a grand addition, the flowers being of larger size and a deeper blue than any other, and as a variety for pot culture is unexcelled. Pkt. 15c.



Eschscholtzia

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)

Some new sorts rival Gloxinias in shadings and markings. Seed may be sown outdoors in Spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or, preferably, to a coldframe, where they make extra-strong plants, that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich, deep soil and partial shade.

Average height, two to three feet. Easily cultivated. When the center spike begins to fade it should be cut out, and the side shoots will, in consequence, grow more vigorously.

- 245 **Monstrosa. Mixed colors.** A very unique and beautiful type, producing long spikes of large flowers of various colors, many of which are beautifully spotted, etc., but the striking feature of this strain is the enormous bell-shaped blossom that tops each spike of flowers. Pkt. 10c.



Foxglove

Don't neglect to
 try a package
 of No. 88 Aster

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)**ANNUAL VARIETIES**

Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early Summer till November; excellent for beds, borders or for cutting; one and a half feet.

- 249 **Picta Josephus.** A very desirable new annual, which grows about fifteen inches high and produces its brilliant single flowers almost the entire Summer. Color rich red in the center with a broad yellow band. Valuable for beds, borders and cut. Pkt. 10c.
- 250 **Picta Mixed.** Single sorts; fine colors. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

The following are among the showiest and most effective hardy perennial plants, and should find a place in every hardy border. They thrive in almost any position or soil, require no protection, and take care of themselves. If sown early they begin flowering in July, continuing a mass of bloom until frost; fine for cutting; two feet.

- 251 **Grandiflora Maxima Kermesina Splendens.** New crimson hardy Gaillardia. A magnificent color; rich crimson center with a border of canary yellow. The flowers are immense, over four inches across and are borne on long, stout stems. Pkt. 10c.

GOURDS

Gourds, being of extremely rapid growth, are excellent for covering verandas or trellis work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. The curious fruit and the highly ornamental foliage render the vines very attractive. The seed may be planted in the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is over. Care should be taken to give the vines early and ample support.

	Pkt.	Oz.
253 Dipper, or Calabash.	\$0.05	\$0.25
254 Hercules' Club. Club shaped. 4 ft. long .....	.05	.25
255 Egg shaped. Fruit white like an egg .....	.05	.25
256 Orange shaped (Mock orange) .....	.05	.25
257 Bottle shaped. .....	.05	.25
258 Turk's Turban. Red striped .....	.05	.25
259 Pear shaped. Striped; very showy .....	.05	.25
260 Serpent. Striped like a serpent; five feet in length .....	.05	.25
261 Chinese Sponge or Dish Rag. Beautiful foliage and yellow flowers, followed by long green fruit, the inside being a tough fibrous mass, which upon removal of the seeds makes an excellent substitute for a sponge in the bath, or for a dish rag .....	.05	.25
262 Egg shaped. Resembling in color, shape and size the eggs of hens, do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet; they make excellent nest eggs .....	.05	.25
263 Sugar Trough .....	.05	.25
264 Mixed Varieties .....	.05	.20



Gaillardia



Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCK

These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and, in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Their color variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ashen grey, and almost black. Although Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first Winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones. Sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June, to flower the next year.

Sow seed in a drill one inch deep in a sunny, rich soil, leaving plenty of space between the seeds to allow the young plants to grow without crowding until the next Spring—not less than four inches. The drills should be eighteen inches apart to permit cultivation either with the wheel cultivator or hand hoe. At the approach of Winter protect the plants by a light covering of straw and leaves with boards placed over all, both to hold the covering and to shed water. This is, of course, best done by having two boards joined together to form an inverted V. When the covering is removed the following Spring, the plants will be in perfect condition to transplant to the position they are to fill in the garden. When lifting them take great care to dig deep and secure intact the long, fleshy roots, as they are the standby of the plants during the stress of hot weather and drought. The reason why there are so many Hollyhocks of only average quality seen, and so few really good ones is that insufficient care is given to preparing the soil. The Hollyhock is a plant that can hardly be overfed, and revels in a deep, rich soil. Double dig the place where they are to be planted and put a generous quantity of rich manure in the trench when refilling it; or feed freely all through the growing season with nitrate of soda, one-half ounce, and superphosphate and kainit, one-fourth ounce each, to two gallons of water. Give this once in three weeks. In final transplanting give each seedling a foot or more space each way for development. Average height, four feet. Our seed is of magnificent double varieties grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which has revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock.

- 274 **Double Mixed Extra Choice.** Pkt. \$0.10
- 275 **"Allegheny."** Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged fringed petals, which look as if made from the finest China silk. The colors vary from the palest shrimp pink to deep red. The plants are of strong growth, sending up spikes six to seven feet high. Selected mixture. Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCKS—Continued

SINGLE FLOWERS. Many prefer the single-flowering Hollyhocks. They are usually of freer growth than the doubles, and present a very handsome appearance when covered with their artistic blossoms.

276 **Selected Mixture**.....Pkt. \$0.10

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos)

The Hyacinth Bean is a splendid climber, producing clusters of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. Being of very rapid growth, it is excellent for trailing over arbors or fences. The seed may be planted in the open ground after all danger from frost is over. Care should be taken to give the vines early and ample support.

281 **Hyacinth Bean. Mixed.** Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA

The following dwarf and trailing varieties of this popular and beautiful flowering plant will be found most desirable for pot culture, edgings, hanging-baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November. The hardy perennial varieties are among the most attractive of our garden favorites, producing beautiful spikes of handsome flowers.

282 **Crystal Palace Compacta.** Rich deep blue; dark foliage; the finest dark blue for bedding. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

MARIGOLD (Tagetes)

These, like the Calendula, are valuable because they light the garden with such a grand glitter of yellow far into the frosts of Autumn. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders. Hardy annuals. Average height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

The African and French Marigolds are old favorite free-flowering annuals of easy culture; both are extremely effective. The former have uniformly large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders; the latter are dwarfer in growth, with beautifully striped flowers, and better suited for bedding purposes or for pot culture; they succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun.

FRENCH VARIETIES

291 **Dwarf French.** Fine colors, mixed; very double; one foot. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

292 **Legion d'Honneur** ("Little Brownie"). A single-flowering Marigold, forming compact bushes six inches high. Begins flowering early, commencing in June. The flowers are golden-yellow marked with a large spot of crimson velvet. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

293 **Gordinier's Selected Mixture.** Pkt. 5c.



Marigold, Orange and Lemon Ball

TRY THE NEW
AMERICAN BEAUTY ASTERS—See Page 50

AFRICAN VARIETIES

295 **El Dorado.** Flowers very large, imbricated and extremely double. Colors in all shades of yellow. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

298 **Orange Prince.** Flowers very large, of a deep golden-orange. Pkt. 15c.

299 **Lemon Queen.** Immense double flowers, in color a soft lemon-yellow, making a fine contrast to the rich orange of the preceding. Pkt. 15c.

300 **Finest Mixture.** Pkt. 5c.

PRIDE OF THE GARDEN MARIGOLD. These grand African Marigolds produce densely double flowers, five to six inches in circumference, and of the regularity and perfection of a Dahlia. A highly meritorious feature is the compact, dwarf habit of the plants, which form dense bushes only fifteen to eighteen inches high by two feet across. For effective garden display during the Summer and Autumn months, nothing can surpass the gorgeous masses of color of these grand varieties.

301 **Mixed Colors**.....Pkt. \$0.10

MIGNONETTE

Every in or outdoor garden must have Mignonette in plentiful supply. The seed can be sown at any time, and if successive sowings are made its fragrant, modest colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow in pots or boxes under glass in February or March, and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding out about April 15. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1, and again regularly at intervals of about three weeks till August, a row or two at a time for succession. The July sowing will make good Winter-flowering plants.

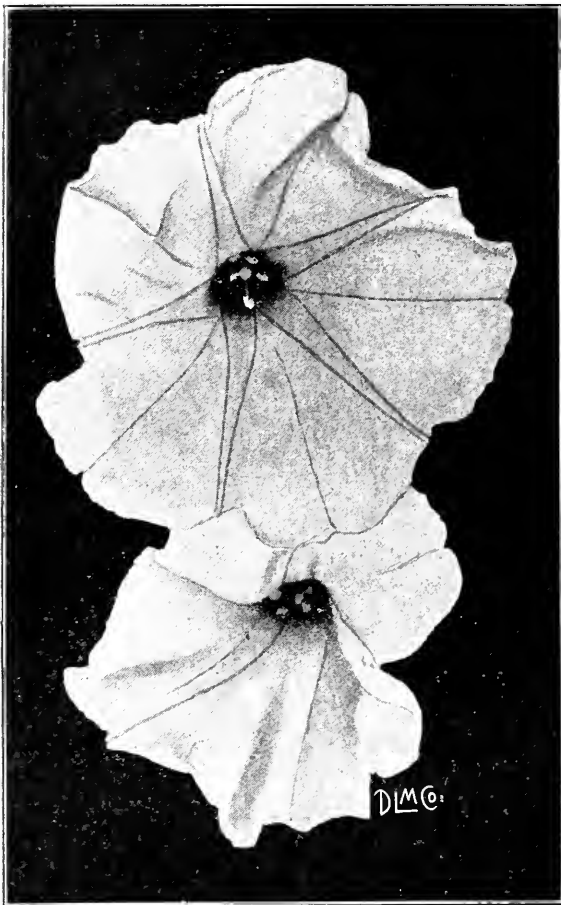
304 **Gordinier's Double-Flowering Red Goliath.** One of the finest Mignonettes for garden culture; of stocky, candelabra habit, strong growth, luxuriant foliage, healthy and deep-rooting. The average spikes of flowers are immense, measuring six to eight inches long by two and one-half inches in diameter, and are compactly filled with giant florets, measuring one-half inch across and packed full, even in the center, with anthers, or three times as many as the older Mignonettes contain, consequently this variety is correctly called a double Mignonette. The color of the florets, fire-red, is strengthened on account of the density of the florets and spikes, thus presenting almost solid columns of brilliant red, effectively contrasted against the healthy rich green foliage. The fragrance is delightfully rich and powerful. For cutting it is perfection, remaining fresh for eight to ten days in water. Pkt. 15c.

305 **Machet's Perfection.** This improved popular Mignonette produces broad, cone-shaped spikes of very fragrant red flowers on strong and graceful stems dressed with vigorous foliage, evenly branched and of continuous blooming habit much the superior of its type; one of the best for either garden or pot culture. Pkt. 10c.

316 **Sweet-scented** (Reseda Odorata). The old variety with small spikes, but very sweetly scented. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.



Gordinier's Mignonette Machet



Moon Flower

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY AND MOON FLOWERS

This race is now celebrated everywhere for extraordinary beauty. The leaves are mostly plain green, but some are oddly marbled and blotched with white or yellow. The flowers vary from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine, through blues and purples of every shade to almost black. The vines are wonderfully vigorous, growing rapidly to a height of ten to twenty feet, and their foliage is spangled with hundreds of these large and lovely flowers.

- 321 **Mixed Imperial Japanese.** Saved from a grand collection, which we feel sure will produce results more than equaling our description of this wonderful plant. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.
- 323 **Evening Glory** (Bona Nox). Rosy lilac flowers, expanding in the evening; of very rapid growth. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.
- 324 **Rubra cœrulea** (Heavenly Blue). Immense flowers of bright sky blue; very beautiful. Pkt. 10c.
- 325 **Moon Flower.** At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers, five to six inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. Pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 25c.

"RUFFLED AND FRILLED" JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

The perfection of Morning Glories, Immense flowers, often as big as saucers, all wavy, ruffled and fluted from throat to margin, like crumpled velvet. They are simply magnificent.

- 326 **Mixed Colors**.....Pkt. \$0.15

DOUBLE-FLOWERING MORNING GLORIES

These beautiful climbing annuals are of very rapid and luxuriant growth; the flowers will come double, semi-double and a few, perhaps, single. The colors vary; there are various shades of blue, white spotted with red, white marbled with purple and lavender, crimson, pure white, etc.

- 327 **Mixed Colors**.....Pkt. \$0.10

THE BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY (*Ipomœa Setosa*)

Magnificent Summer climbing annual. It grows with the greatest vigor and luxuriance. The leaves are eight to twelve inches across, overlapping each other and making a dense shade. The vine is covered with short reddish hairs which, with its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed capsules, render it highly ornamental. We know of nothing better for quickly covering a piazza, arbor or tree. The flowers are of a beautiful rose color, and are borne in large clusters.

- 328.....Pkt. \$0.10

NASTURTIIUMS

The Nasturtium is, undoubtedly, one of the most popular of all the garden annuals, and is so well known that any lengthy description of the flower or plant would be superfluous. While the Nasturtium is to be found in almost every garden, few people fully realize its wide range of colors as the mixture usually planted contains only three or four of the more common varieties. Indeed, of all the Nasturtiums planted, it is safe to say 75 per cent. of the flowers are of the yellow or orange shades, but there are great possibilities for beautiful garden effects in the use of the scarlets, crimsons and browns—a mass of one color is always more effective than a mixture of colors.

The Nasturtium is admirably adapted to profuse and beautiful effects in schemes of planting. It may be used in hanging baskets, vases, on the trellises, among shrubbery, on walls, in beds, and in borders. Moreover, there is always an abundance of flowers and the beautiful leaves are always clean and free from insects.

Cultivation in House. The Tall Nasturtium is a very showy and useful plant to grow in the greenhouse in the Winter. Give it a sunny situation and a wealth of beautiful flowers will be produced from which daily pickings may be made. Sow the seeds in July or August in two-inch pots, and as the plants grow shift them gradually until they are in six-inch pots. Train the vines to the posts or rafters of the house. Very pretty effects can be had by growing six or seven plants in a large pot and training the vines over a frame. Nasturtiums thrive equally well in boxes, and in this way they succeed admirably when grown in a living-room window.

Cultivation in Garden. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum bloom is produced in thin soils—in soils too rich, leaves predominate—and for this reason the Nasturtium is especially serviceable for sections of the garden in which no other plants will thrive. Plant the seeds about an inch deep and thin the seedlings to stand not less than six inches apart—crowding is the one great cause of yellow foliage, and if too thick in wet weather the plants are apt to rot off at the ground. In soils too rich, leaves will be produced at the expense of the flowers. The rows for the dwarf, or bedding sorts, should be not less than a foot apart, and for tall varieties not less than four feet apart.

The Nasturtium Our Specialty. The Nasturtium is a specialty to which we devote our time and attention. All our Nasturtium seed is grown especially for us under contract by the most reliable grower of Europe. When we receive the seed from our grower each bag is given a distinctive number, and from each bag is taken a sample of 100 seeds. This sample is sent to an expert seed-tester who plants the seeds in soil to determine their vitality and germinating energy, and the records of all such tests are carefully recorded on cards in our office. From the information thus obtained we can accurately determine the germinating strength of the seed we have, and no seed is sold that does not equal our standard. Moreover, a sample of each variety is planted out-of-doors to determine its variety, but we have never found a variety that was not true to name.

Remember, the Nasturtium is our specialty, to which we devote our time and attention. The varieties we offer have been selected after a trial of more than 100 sorts, many of which we found to be simply duplicates in color of flower and habit of growth. In making your selection from our lists you have the benefit of the trial which we give to the Nasturtiums before we discard the poor sorts. Our lists are, therefore, strictly up-to-date, and you are assured only such varieties as are worthy of cultivation.

Tall, or Climbing Nasturtiums

A package contains from 50 to 75 seeds. An ounce contains from 200 to 300 seeds. All seeds delivered free of charge. Please order by number.

- 1021 **Gordinier's Special Mixture of Tall Nasturtiums.** As the name suggests, this is a special mixture composed of the finest named varieties carefully selected and blended by ourselves and mixed only in small quantities, so a complete mixture of all colors is assured. **Gordiniers' Special.** Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c.

- 1022 **Gordinier's Regular Mixture of Tall Nasturtiums.** This mixture is made up of several varieties and will give a wide range of colors, and we include Nasturtiums, both of the light and the dark foliage. Superior to the selected mixtures usually offered by other seedsmen. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

TALL, OR CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS—Continued

- 1042 **FANCY FRINGED. MIXED.** This beautiful new type of Tall Nasturtiums now comes quite true from seed and is produced mostly in self-colors ranging from yellow and orange-yellow to orange-red and scarlet, the three lower petals being most attractively fringed or lacinated. The habit of the plant is quite as vigorous as is the ordinary type of tall or running varieties and is extremely floriferous. It is sure to find favor with all who grow it. Pkt. 10c.

Variegated-Leaved Tall Nasturtiums

- 1023 **Variegated Mixed.** While the leaves are not so large as those of the common Tall Nasturtium, the plants are as tall and equally vigorous in growth. Every leaf is variegated with yellow, white, and green—but in such differing degrees that the plants present a most varied aspect—particularly if each plant is given ample space either to climb or simply trail on the ground. Some of the leaves are one-half to two-thirds white and yellow, while others are mostly green but beautifully blotched and striped. This mixture contains all colors. Pkt. 10c.
- 1027 **Tall Ivy-Leaved Nasturtiums, All Colors in Mixture.** This mixture contains a most remarkable range of colors. There are colors and color-combinations that are not found in any other strain of Nasturtiums. It is a most beautiful mixture. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf, or Bedding Nasturtiums

A package contains from 50 to 75 seeds. An ounce contains from 200 to 300 seeds. All seeds delivered free of charge. Please order by number

- 2023 **Gordinier's Special Mixture of Dwarf Nasturtiums.** As the name suggests, this is a special mixture composed of the very finest named varieties carefully selected and blended by ourselves and mixed only in small quantities so a complete mixture of all colors is assured. If you are going to plant any mixed Nasturtiums you will do well to try **Gordinier's Special.** Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.
- 2024 **Gordinier's Regular Mixture of Dwarf Nasturtiums.** This mixture is made up of several varieties and will give a wide range of colors, and we include Nasturtiums both of the light and the dark foliage. While this is our regular mixture it is, nevertheless, superior to the selected mixtures usually offered by other seedsmen. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 85c.
- 2025 **Dwarf "Ivy-Leaved" Nasturtiums. Finest Mixture.** A strikingly beautiful bush type. The plant is a true dwarf in habit of growth, having deep green leaves of the distinct ivy-shaped form. These attractive bushes burst into bloom very early and become quickly covered with bright golden-orange self-colored flowers. The flowers are beautifully fringed at edges of the petals and at the throat. This mixture, like the Tall Ivy-Leaved Mixture, contains a most remarkable range of colors. There are colors and color-combinations that are not found in any other strain of Nasturtiums. It is indeed a glorious mixture! Everyone who grows Nasturtiums should plant at least a packet of the seed in order to become acquainted with this grand new type. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c.



Gordinier's Nasturtiums

ESTABLISHED 1858
GORDINIER'S BIG COUNTRY STORE



Nasturtiums



PANSY (Heart's-Ease)

For very early outdoor bedding the seed is sown in the Fall, in a coldframe or in rich, moist garden beds from which the plants can be transferred to a coldframe. Pansy plants should be transplanted at least twice, setting them two or three inches apart each way, before severe Winter weather begins. In Spring three-fourths of them can be lifted out for bedding and the rest left to bloom in the frame. For Winter bloom in the frame, set the plants about twice as far apart, and thin out half of them in Spring. Cover the blooming plants with sashes, adding a covering of matting or straw in very cold weather. In mild weather remove the mats and tilt the sashes to admit light, heat and fresh air. In outdoor beds raised a few inches above the ground, with a mulch of dry leaves and some brush to hold them in place, Pansies will often Winter nicely, and bloom until Midsummer, when a relay of young, vigorous plants should be ready to replace them. Spring sowings should be made early, so as to secure good flowers during the early rains. Seeds sown in a cool, moist place in June and July, and well tended, will give good flowering plants for Fall. If they come into bloom in the heat of Summer the flowers may be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. Through Summer heat the flowers are finer in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in Spring and Fall. Early Fall sowings give the finest flowers.

The same care is required in sowing Pansies as for other small seeds. They must not be covered too deeply, nor be permitted to dry after they have commenced to germinate, for a dried plant is dead, no matter how small it is.

Pansy seed should be sown thinly in shallow furrows not more than one-sixteenth of an inch deep, made with the sharpened edge of a piece of lath. The seed-bed should be mellow and rich, leveled smooth before the seeds are sown and after sowing the seeds should be covered evenly, and the surface pressed with a piece of board. The seed-bed should be watered and shaded until the young plants are up, after which they should be gradually accustomed to full light. Shade for the seed-bed may be secured by a mulch about one inch thick of long, strawy horse manure. At the end of two weeks the seed will be up. Remove the straw gradually, selecting a dull day, if possible. Keep moist of course.

As soon as the plants are up, the shading must be gradually removed, as there is always danger of "damping off" with any kind of small plants in close, warm and damp situations. Too high temperature in the seed-bed is fatal to Pansy seeds, and those planted in Midsummer will not germinate strongly if the thermometer in the shade ranges for a long time above 75 degrees. If the seeds are permitted to dry after they have sprouted, their vitality is gone. If covered too deeply they cannot come up.

General Management. The plants which have flowered in the Spring will do well again in the Fall if the long branches are cut back late in June.



Gordinier's Dusseldorf Type of Pansy

The ability of the Pansy to stand hot weather depends greatly on its treatment. If the soil is rich enough, and not too dry, nor in too hot a situation, Pansies, with frequent cultivation, will stand a long siege of hot weather, if no seeds are allowed to form. With this care one can have Pansies from young plants in Midsummer. A rich, sandy loam is best for Pansies, and, if not too stiff, a clay soil is better than that which is very sandy. But whatever its texture the soil should be made rich with well-rotted manure, thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and stirred several times while the plants are in the seed-bed. This thorough preparation of the soil before transplanting is very important.

Well-rotted manure, if to be had, is preferable to commercial fertilizers.

Transplant after the plants have attained the fourth or fifth leaf and before they have become drawn and slender with crowding. Plants should be transplanted at least twice. An eastern and northern slope is preferable. My own experience does not permit me to favor shade, although shade is preferable to too much heat, and the shade of trees is more objectionable than shade of buildings. Temporary shade during the hottest portion of the day in extremely warm weather would be an advantage, but shade the whole season through will not admit the brightest colors, or an abundance of flowers.

If watering is necessary and possible, the ground should be well soaked in the evening and thoroughly stirred, about two inches deep, next morning, as soon as the soil is dry enough.

Pansies in Mixture

329 GORDINIER'S GIANT RUFFLED PANSIES. A remarkable strain of Giant Pansies, the flowers of which are so large and full that the broad petals seem to be "gathered" to the stem, causing them to be undulated and fluted from center to circumference, not unlike "frilled" velvet. The unusual substance of the flowers, aided by these corrugations, thus enables them to present bold, open and handsome faces, even during windy or dry Summer weather, when other Pansy flowers flop or wilt. The flowers are extraordinarily large and are borne on strong stems well above the foliage; they are nearly all five-blotched on the "Odier" pattern, and contain rich combinations of coloring, including some new tints and blendings not met with in other Pansies. The plants are vigorous and large, and flower abundantly. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 15c.

Gordinier's Superior Giant Trimardeau

Years of scientific culture, hybridization and selection in raising Pansies have gradually evolved a superior race of luxuriant, robust growth and deep-rooting, drought-withstanding qualities; the flowers have also correspondingly improved in size, substance, form and colors. Pkt.

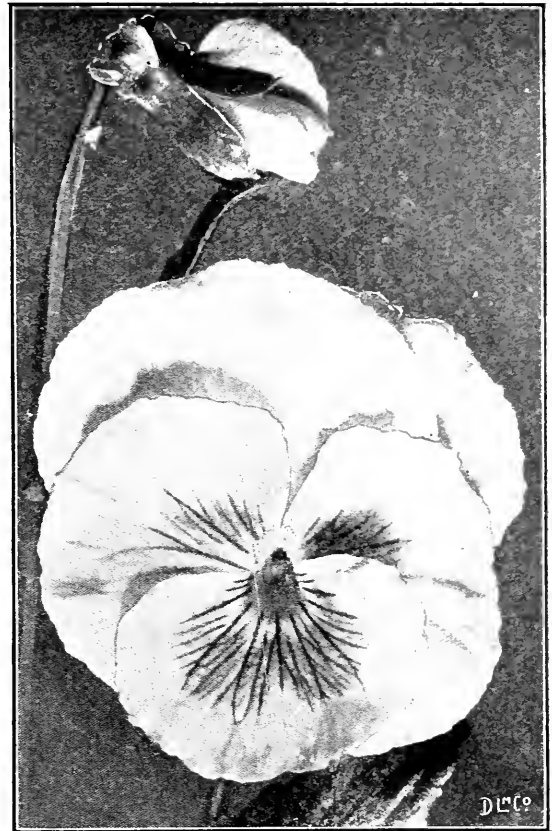
- 330 **Giant Trimardeau Pansies.** Mixed Colors.....\$0.10
 338 **Giant Show Queen.** Spotless, snow-white......10
 344 **Giant Yellow.** Golden-yellow, three maroon blotches..... .10
 345 **GORDINIER'S DUSSELDORF MIXTURE.** The plants distinguish themselves by their robust growth, and form compact bushes of round shape, with strikingly large, healthy-looking foliage. The imposing flowers which on long, vigorous stalks surmount the foliage in the most graceful manner are of enormous size, perfectly round form, original structure, and of unusual substance. The individual petals are exceedingly broad and cover one another in such a manner as to make the flowers appear almost double. With most of the flowers the border of every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled, grants the flowers a striking and very peculiar appearance, entirely new to this class of plants, the beauty, brilliancy and richness of color being the most striking. Very rare and new tones of red and brown are met with in these flowers. Pkt. 25c.
 346 **Masterpiece (Fringed Pansy).** A remarkable type, each petal being conspicuously curled or waved, giving the flower a double or globular appearance. The range of color is very extensive, the rich, dark velvety shades predominating. Pkt. 15c., 1/8 oz. 75c.
 348 **Mme. Perret.** A new and beautiful strain, originated with a French specialist; flowers of largest size and borne very freely in great diversity of colors; especially rich in red and wine shades. The stock we offer comes direct from the introducer. Pkt. 10c., 1/8 oz. 75c.

SEE OUR NEW COSMOS

PAGE 57

Pansies in Separate Colors

- 357 **Emperor William.** Brilliant ultramarine blue, with three purple-violet blotches. Pkt. 10c.
 358 **Faust (King of the Blacks).** Almost black. Pkt. 10c.
 359 **Cardinal.** The nearest approach to a bright red. Very showy. Pkt. 10c.
 362 **Lord Beaconsfield.** Deep purple-violet, shading to white on the upper petals; very effective. Pkt. 10c.
 363 **Mahogany Colored.** Rich and velvety. Pkt. 10c.
 364 **Mauve Queen.** A new and distinct color, being of a delicate mauve, each of the three lower petals marked with a large carmine blotch. Pkt. 20c.
 365 **Peacock.** A striking variety, the upper petals being of a beautiful ultramarine blue, while the lateral and lower are of a deep claret, with white margins. Pkt. 10c.
 368 **Golden Yellow,** with dark eye. Pkt. 10c.
 369 **Yellow Gem.** Pure yellow, without eye. Pkt. 10c.
 371 **Vulcan (new).** Very large, brilliant dark red, with five black blotches; of grand effect. Pkt. 20c.



Gordinier's Superior Giant Trimardeau Pansies

- 376 **NEW ORCHID-FLOWERING PANSIES.** A mixture of the most surprising, novel, unique and beautiful color-combinations entirely new among Pansies. The ground color of nearly all the flowers is in light shades, the petals are marked with large brown or golden-yellow blotches which diffuse into rays and veins toward the edge. The upper petals are upright and sort of plaited, which gives the flowers their resemblance to Orchids. The colors range in the terra cotta shadings as well as in the flesh, orange, rose, pink and lilac. Pkt. 15c.

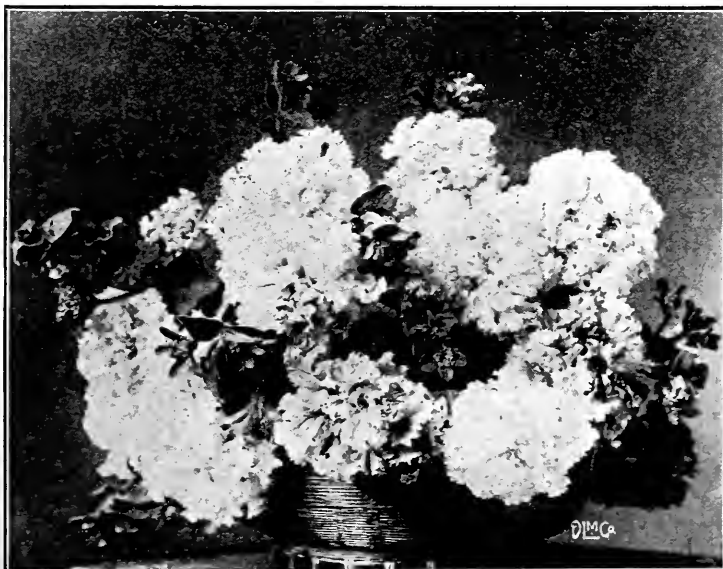
PETUNIA HYBRIDA

Once fairly started the Petunias grow almost as easily as weeds and furnish a glorious succession of bloom from early Summer until frost. The Large-Flowered strains are very beautiful and of almost endless variety. Seed of the Double and Giant-Flowered Petunias is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings with some care. Sow in a hotbed, coldframe or in boxes of fine soil in the sunny windows of a warm room in April or May, and transplant about a foot apart in garden beds. Seed of the double varieties has not so much vitality as that of single sorts, and needs a little more care in watering to be sure of germination. We have no better plants than the Petunias for beds and masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. They will grow in almost any soil and bloom profusely through long droughts. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

It is well known that seed saved from the most carefully hybridized flowers produces but a small percentage of double flowers, the balance being singles of unusually fine quality. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double flowers.

- 377 **Superb Double Fringed.** Saved from our own unrivalled collections; will produce a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors and tints. Pkt. 50c.
 378 **Double Large Flowering.** Beautiful varieties in mixture. Not our own saving, but the best that money can buy from other sources. Pkt. 25c.



Large Double-Flowering Petunias

FOR NEW PETUNIA, SEE PAGE 102

PETUNIAS—Continued

SINGLE VARIETIES

Note what we say in reference to saving the weaker seedlings of the double-flowering varieties; the same is true in a measure of the single sorts.

- 379 **Superb Large-Flowering Fringed.** Our own saving from finest flowers, of very large size and beautiful shape, deep-throated, and of varied and brilliant colors, and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 25c.
- 380 **Giant of California.** Flowers very large, in great variety of colors and markings, with deep yellow throats. Pkt. 25c.
- 381 **Ruffled Giant.** Flowers of extraordinary size and substance, and distinguished from the large-flowering fringed section by the deep fluting, giving the appearance as if artificially ruffled. Pkt. 25c.
- 382 **Fringed Ruffled Giant.** This differs from the preceding in having, in addition to the ruffling, a very fine fringed edging, making a very handsome flower. Pkt. 35c.
- 386 **Pure White.** Desirable for cemetery beds, or where large masses of white are wanted. Grows twelve to fifteen inches high. Where a more compact sort is wanted, we recommend "Snowball." Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.
- 387 **Fine Mixed.** All colors. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

PHLOX (Flame Flower)

The word "Phlox" signifies "a flame," and a good bed of Phlox is a dazzling sight. In a good, rich soil the plants will grow 18 inches or more in height, and for a mass of splendid colors no annual or perennial will give a more satisfactory return for so little cost. The colors range from the purest white to the deepest blood-purple, or crimson, while the clear eye of some of the varieties is peculiarly marked. The Phlox makes a very good border or low Summer hedge. The finest effect, however, is produced by planting each color in a separate bed, or in ribbon fashion, its constant blooming making it a desirable for these purposes. In selecting the plants, get good contrasts of color, as white scarlet and rose. Phlox usually comes very true from seed, so that it is particularly desirable for forming ribbon-beds.

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon-beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. There are few



Gordinier's Phlox Drummondii

desirable colors beyond their range, and if given good soil and plenty of water they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cuttings. For pot culture, as trailers, and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. The first sowings should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in Spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or on a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. In transplanting set the taller kinds about a foot apart; if planted too thickly they suffer from mildew. Cutting away the flowers and seed-pods makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time.

GORDINIER'S PHLOX GRANDIFLORA. This section has beautiful, round-petaled flowers, larger than the older sorts; very showy and blooms all season.

- 399 **Mixed.** Various large-flowering sorts, 5c., separate colors, 10c.

GORDINIER'S SPECIAL PHLOX MIXED

Contains all the above varieties and several other strains only to be had in this mixture, and will delight and astonish all with its extensive variety of colors. Over 30 different shades will be produced from a single package. A bed of Phlox Drummondii in assorted colors makes a grand display all Summer.

400 Pkt. 15c., oz. \$1.50.

DWARF VARIETIES

The dwarf annual Phloxes are very desirable for edgings and ribbon-beds and useful for pot culture. They grow 6 to 8 inches in height, forming dense masses of bloom all Summer. Of the many varieties the following are the best.

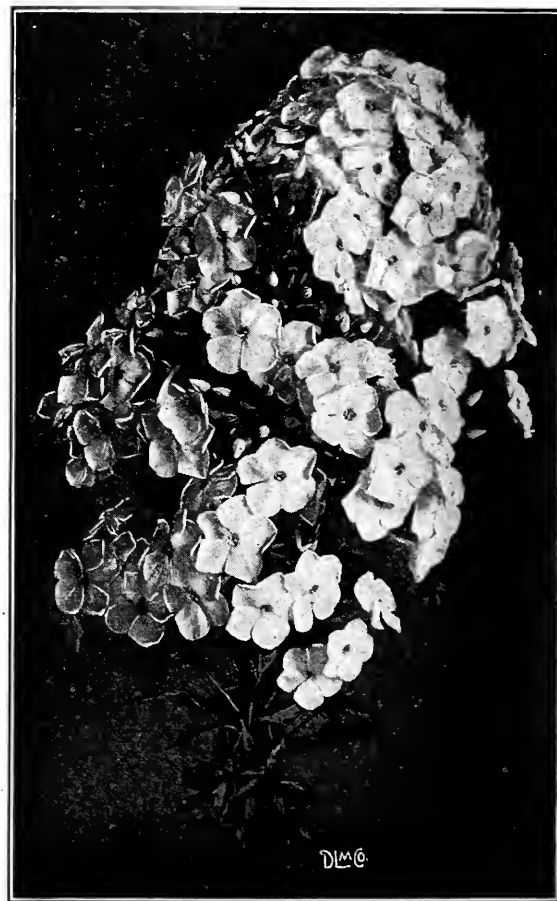
- 406 **Fancy Mixed.** Pkt. 10c.

407 **Star Phlox.** A decidedly unique variety. While the petals of all other Phloxes are entire, in this variety they are partly fringed and partly toothed; the central teeth of the petals are five or six times as long as the lateral ones, projecting like little spines, giving the flowers a regular star-like form. The beauty of the flower is enhanced by a white margin which borders the edges of the petals. Best varieties, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

- 408 **DOUBLE PHLOX.** Especially desirable for cut flowers, lasting better than the single sorts. To produce the best results they should be grown in light soil. Best mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c.

HARDY PHLOX New. Large-flowering Hybrids. Noble-flowering plants for permanent beds in the garden and herbaceous border. The strain of seed we herewith offer has been saved from choicest named varieties, as well as from grand hybrid seedlings, and should produce plants bearing immense panicles of large and bright-colored flowers, among which some new and beautiful colors, shades and combinations are likely to be found, as well as the usual range through reds from vermilion to pink and blush, salmon shades, white, striped, dotted, zoned, etc. The plants are perfectly hardy, two to three feet high, growing and flowering with increasing luxuriance year after year, and remaining in bloom, during the late Summer months.

- 409 **New Large-Flowering Hybrids.** Mixed colors. Pkt. 25c.



New Hardy Phlox

PINKS (Dianthus)

In this large and greatly varied genus are some of our most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassed for color and fragrance. They bloom finely the first season, remaining green all Winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earliest, but as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in the Spring, or in an open sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand eight to twelve inches apart; dwarf ones about six inches. If especially large, brilliant flowers are desired, a bed of well-mixed turfy loam, leaf-mold and well-decayed manure should be prepared for them. Average height, one foot.

Double Annual Pinks

- 422 **Gordinier's Finest Mixture of the Double Sorts.** This is a special mixture that contains all the sorts mentioned. Pkt. 10c.

SINGLE ANNUAL PINKS

All the single sorts have large flowers two to four inches in diameter and their many and brilliant colors make them very desirable for beds and borders. About one foot high.

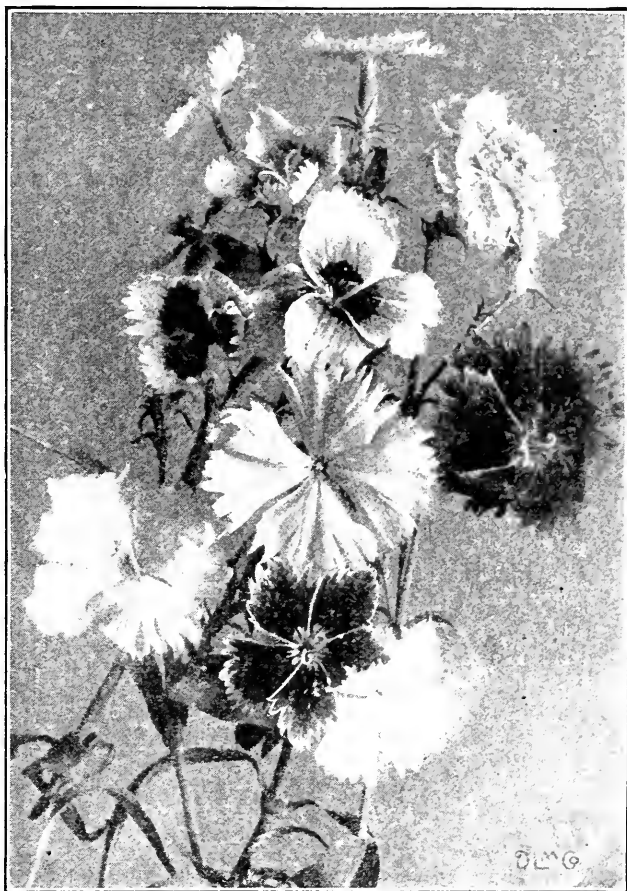
- 436 **Gordinier's Finest Mixture of the Single Sorts.** This special mixture contains all the sorts mentioned. A package of this should be in every flower garden. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1.00.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

These varieties are well adapted for beds and borders, delightful, refreshing spicy odor; should be in every garden where cut flowers are wanted.

- 438 **Pheasant Eye (Plumarius).** A beautiful, single hardy Pink with fringe-edged white flowers, with a dark center. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.
- 440 **Double Dwarf Erfurt Clove Pinks (Plumarius nanus fl. pl.).** This new strain is of compact growth and early flowering, coming into bloom two weeks or more in advance of any other variety. They possess the spicy clove fragrance of the old-fashioned Pink, and have a much richer variety of coloring. Pkt. 15c.

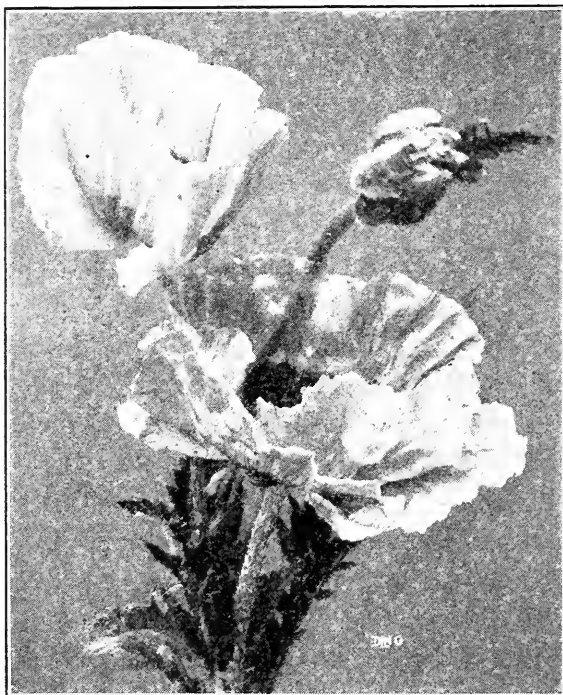
**FOR THREE NEW ASTERS and
PETUNIA, See Page 102**



Annual Pinks



Double Erfurt Clove Pinks

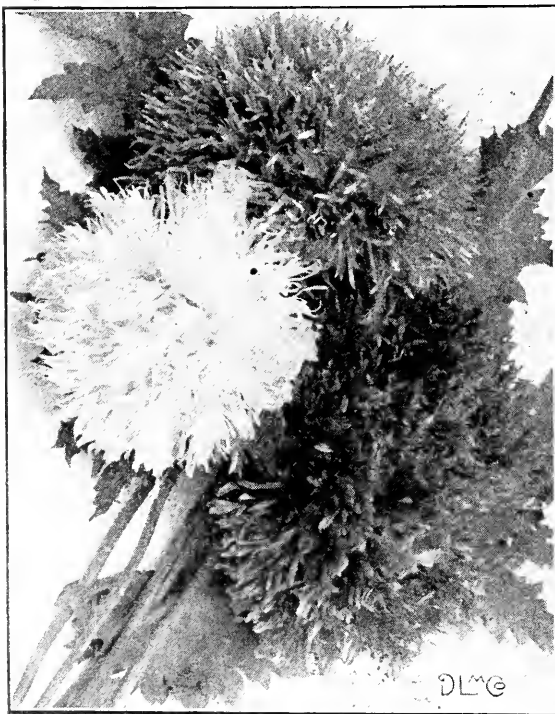


Oriental Poppy

ing three to four inches across, the petals are fluted and crinkled and in the sunlight appear like ruffled satin. The plants are well branched, about 12 inches high, and they bloom in continuous succession for weeks. There is white, white veiled pink, white splashed crimson, rose banded with white, salmon, carmine, blush, scarlet, and many splashed, striped, dotted and edged, etc.

464 **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 10c.

465 **ADMIRAL POPPY** (*Papaver pæniiflorum*). This single pæony-flowered Poppy is of surprising beauty. It is characterized by large, round smooth edged flowers of glistening pure white, with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top, occupying a full quarter of the corolla. These two colors form an extremely telling contrast, similar to that seen in the variety Danebrog. Planted in groups my new Admiral Poppy, which comes nearly true from seed, produces a magnificent effect. Pkt. 10c.



Gordinier's Carnation-Flowered Poppy

POPPY (*Papaver*)

Before Tulips are fairly gone our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green, there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in Fall and at intervals in Spring will provide a long succession of flowers. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist. Sow very thinly, barely covering the seed. Press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days.

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES

449 **Carnation-Flowered.** Splendid double fringed, mixed colors. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

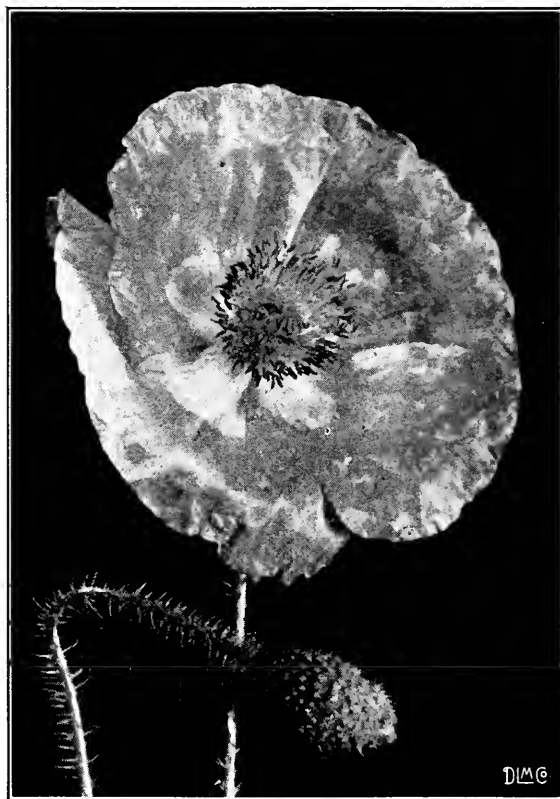
450 **Pæony-Flowered.** Large, showy, double globular flowers, resembling a double Pæony, mixed colors. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

GORDINIER'S SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES

459 **Single Mixed.** Annual sorts. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

GORDINIER'S 20th CENTURY GIANT SHIRLEY POPPIES

A great advance in single-flowering annual Poppies. The flowers are immense, often measur-



Shirley Poppy

ALL KINDS
OF
GARDEN
AND
FARM
TOOLS

NEW GIANT ORIENTAL HYBRID POPPIES

Among hardy perennials these hold an unrivaled position for gorgeous effectiveness in gardens and hardy borders; height, two to three feet; flowers immense, often six inches across. Colors: salmon, fiery-scarlet, rose, lilac and copper color, pink blotched purple, blood-red blotched black, orange, etc.

466 **Giant Oriental Colosseum.** Flowers eight inches across. Color, rich, shiny, dark scarlet, with a black spot at the base of each petal. Pkt. 20c.

WE CARRY THE
Most Complete Line of Poultry Supplies
IN NORTHERN NEW YORK

PORTULACA

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and has the happy faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions, though hot sun and a light, sandy soil suit it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rockwork, and for filling up irregular spaces or unexpected gaps in the flower beds. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is also valuable. Through the driest, hottest seasons it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by gayest flowers. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care. It can be transplanted in full flower. Average height, six inches. Each strong plant will cover a space about two feet in diameter.

SINGLE VARIETIES

- 476 **Mixed.** This is our special mixture of the finest named sorts. .Oz. 50c. Pkt. \$0.05
Separate Colors...... .05

DOUBLE VARIETIES

The flowers are so full and perfect as to resemble tiny Roses; toward the close of the season they will increase in size and beauty. As the full double flowers do not produce seed, it must be saved from the semi-double flowers growing with the full doubles. The product of that seed will produce many single flowers. As these bloom earlier, they can be pulled out like weeds. When the full doubles appear, cuttings can be made from them and the bed extended indefinitely with only full double flowers.

- 487 **Double Mixed.**.....Pkt. \$0.10
Separate Colors...... .10

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

(Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious)

This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of rich colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than in the old type. Hardy annual; twelve to eighteen inches high.

- 503 **Double Mixed.**.....Pkt. \$0.05
Separate Colors...... .05



Scabiosa



Portulaca

SALVIA (Flowering Sage)

The Salvia is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in Autumn. For pot culture, for cutting and for borders, etc., it is very valuable. In this climate sow seed in window-boxes or frames, in March or April, and set the plants outdoors the latter part of May; or sow outdoors not before June 1, and protect from heavy rains and strong winds. The plants grow and bloom profusely in any light, rich soil. Both the tender and hardy perennial sorts bloom the first year, and all are treated as annuals.

- 488 **Splendens (Scarlet Sage).** Beautiful bright scarlet; height about three feet. Pkt. 5c., ¼ oz. 40c.

- 489 **Bonfire.** This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush about two feet high by two feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand clear above the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. It attracts im-

mediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. Pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 75c.

- 491 **Salvia splendens "Fireball."** This noble plant comes of the Salvia splendens "Rudolf Pfitzer" being a valuable improvement on it. It forms a globular, strong branching bush of from fifteen to eighteen inches high. Its long, stout, shining scarlet blood-red panicles are borne erectly and freely above the luxuriant dark green foliage and are produced in such a quantity that the plants, fully developed, are entirely covered with them and nothing to be seen of the foliage. Its flowering season begins about the end of June and lasts in constant succession until frost. "Fireball" is a first-rate plant for groups and potting. Pkt. 10c.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum)

The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as annuals. Its bright-colored curiously formed flowers always excite interest, and among the newer sorts are flowers of a great variety of colors and markings. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground, plants will bloom in July and August. For early flowers, sow under glass in February or March and transplant into beds of warm, dry soil moderately enriched. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated as an annual and sown every year. Average height, one and one-half feet.

ANTIRRHINUM, GIANT-FLOWERING. Unusually effective bedding displays are made from these noble plants; they grow about two feet high, are healthy and stocky, and completely enveloped with large Snapdragon flowers of splendid texture and substance, rendering them very durable under all conditions of weather; their continuous-blooming qualities, ease of culture and independence of heat and drought, and pure, bright colors, should entitle them to a permanent place in gardens. Flowers are nearly double size of older sorts.

- 504 **Mixed Colors.**.....Pkt. \$0.10
 505 **Separate Colors, Every Variety.**..... .10



Giant-Flowering Snapdragon

STOCKS

From the general make-up of the great Stock family no desirable quality seems to have been omitted. The plants have good habit, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers in all refined colors, a long season of lavish bloom, vigor and adaptability to many conditions of culture. Such plants naturally have many uses; we find them unsurpassed for bedding, edgings, pot culture, house or conservatory decoration, and for cutting. For bouquets and floral work the double white sorts are especially useful. To secure fine early flowers, sow under glass in March or April, transplanting the seedlings when an inch high into other pots or boxes, or into fine soil spread over some discarded hotbed. In showery May weather, transfer to garden beds of deep, rich soil, setting the plants about a foot apart. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more dwarf and compact habit. For later flowers, sowings may be made in the open ground in May. If plants that begin to bloom late are carefully lifted and potted in Fall, they will flower finely all Winter in a house that is tolerably cool and moist. The blossoms are very lasting. Average height, one to one and one half feet.

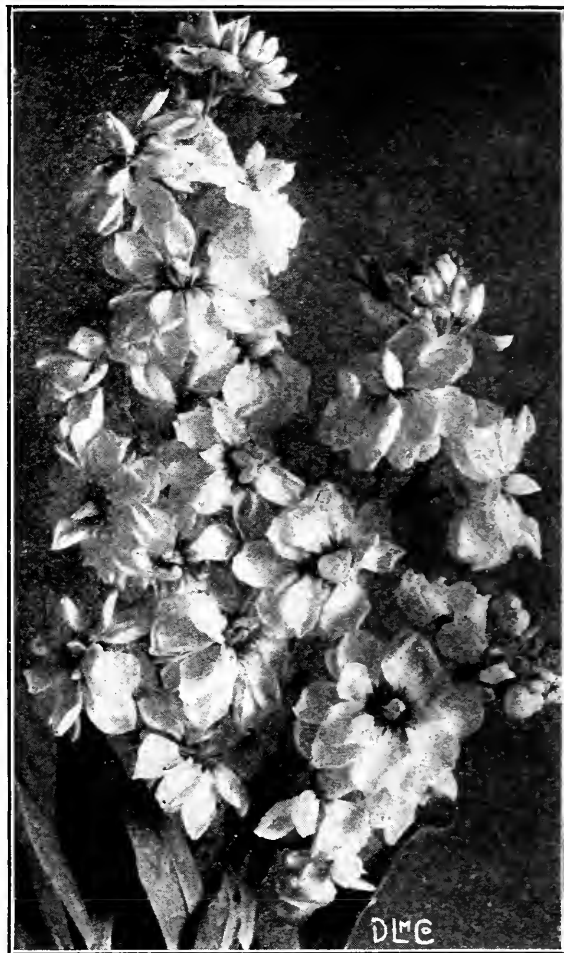
CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN 10-WEEK STOCKS

Splendid perpetual-blooming class; sown in March or April they begin flowering in July, continuing until frost, and are especially valuable during September and October when other flowers are scarce; they throw out numerous side branches all bearing very double, fragrant flowers; excellent for cutting.

- 512 **Finest Mixed.** All colors..... per pkt. \$0.15
We carry all named sorts in separate colors per pkt. .15



A Border of Sweet William



Stocks

SHASTA DAISY

519 *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Hybridum.*

The great white "Moon-Penny" Daisy has long been considered one of our finest hardy perennials for permanent garden decoration. This variety is the latest, finest and most valuable of all; it is hardy, of compact, bushy growth, bearing in profusion, throughout the season, single white Daisy flowers of immense size, often more than four inches across on stems one and one-half to two feet long. Pkt. 25c.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*)

Lordon Tufts

A well-known attractive, free-flowing hardy perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with its rich and varied flowers.

527 **Single Mixed.** All colors.. Oz. 30c. Pkt. 5c.

530 **Giant Double.** A decided improvement. The plants are of robust, bushy habit, producing numerous stems surmounted by immense umbels of full, double flowers, many of the individual flowers measuring over one inch in diameter. The colors are extremely varied. Pkt. 15c.

Try a package of Gordinier's
ASTER, PHLOX and ZINNIA

STOKESIA CYANEA

This beautiful hardy perennial plant is not so well known as it deserves to be. No garden, large or small, should be without it. As a single specimen or group in the herbaceous border it makes for itself a place that cannot be filled by any other hardy plant, while for beds or masses of any size it is very attractive. It is of the easiest culture, blooming the first year from seed, and succeeding in any open sunny position. The plants grow from eighteen to twenty-four inches high and begin flowering in July, continuing without interruption till late in October to produce their handsome lavender-blue corn-flower-like blossoms, four to five inches across, on long stems, rendering them highly valuable for cutting, supplying a shade of color not over plentiful at any season of the year.

531 **The Hardy Blue "Cornflower" Aster.** Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*)

Very stately decorative plants with great masses of yellow flowers. A few plants of the tall sorts can be placed here and there throughout the grounds with telling effect; it is the gardener's art to know how to locate them. Their golden yellow discs are like sunbursts among the shrubbery, and for backgrounds and screens nothing could be finer. Their long stems and wonderful lasting qualities also make them valuable as cut flowers. Like the Eucalyptus, they are said to be good for absorbing the miasma of low grounds. Plant the seed in the open ground in Spring and thin the plants to stand three to four feet apart. Height of different varieties varies greatly; all below are hardy annuals.



Sunflower Miniature



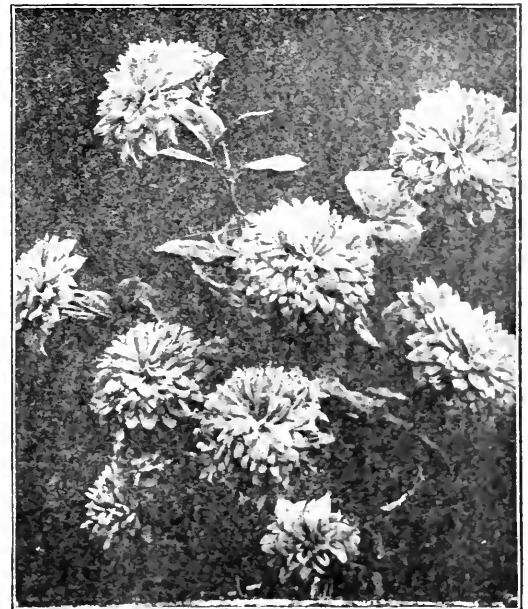
Stokesia Cyanea

SINGLE SUNFLOWER

The single Sunflowers are indispensable for cutting. Sown on a sunny spot in April or May they come into bloom early in Summer, and keep up a constant supply of flowers until cut down by frost.

534 **New Miniature.** A multitude of new varieties have been raised from the popular Miniature Sunflower which we offer in mixture. They all differ from the parent, most of them being larger, and many with curiously twisted petals. The prevailing colors are pale yellow, golden yellow and creamy white, some with black centers and all beautiful; for cutting they are indispensable. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

535 **SUNFLOWER "STARLIGHT."** In this new variety of annual single Sunflower we have a fine advance. The flowers are large, of very graceful appearance, and with petals beautifully twisted like a fine form of Single Cactus Dahlia. The color of the flowers is a beautiful canary yellow; borne on long stems they cannot be excelled for cutting purposes. The form of the flowers is most graceful and lends itself admirably to decorative work, and they also have the great merit of lasting a long time in water. Pkt. 20c.



Double Sunflowers

DOUBLE SUNFLOWER

537 **Double Yellow Miniature.** While many prefer single flowers on account of their generally more artistic form, others like the double forms as being more lasting when used as cut flowers; both have their uses, and this new variety will in a measure please both, the flowers, while double, being quite free and graceful; grows about four feet high; flowers three inches across, of a bright golden yellow. Pkt. 10c.

539 **DOUBLE CRESTED SUNFLOWER** (*Helianthus cucumerifolius plumosus*). The crested miniature Sunflower. In this strange novelty the disc-florets are peculiarly feathered, the whole of them forming a beautiful crest; the ray-florets are tongue-shaped and slightly recurved. The coloring of the flowers varies from pale yellow to the darkest golden yellow. For cutting this new variety is very valuable, the flower-heads are long stalked and last a long time. Pkt. 20c.

Try a Package of **Wild Garden Mixture**

Novelties and Specialties in Sweet Peas

NEW SWEET PEAS

The "Spencer" Type of Sweet Peas, Special Re-selected Stock

Because of such unusual size, of waved or fluted appearance, and and charming blendings of harmonious colors the new "Spencer" type may be appropriately described as Truly Gigantic "Orchid-flowered." The flowers are not only of extremely large size, but are distinct in having the outer edges of the standard and wings beautifully crumpled or waved, the tissue being so full that there is not room for it to lie flatly expanded or smoothly rolled. The standard is broad and tall; the wings are broad, well spread and held erect by the keel.

SPENCER, or GIANT ORCHID. FLOWERED TYPE

The New Race of Sweet Peas

Greatly surpasses in several respects all previous introductions. The most notable difference is in the beautiful form of the flowers, the tissue being so full that, unlike the older types, it can neither flatly expand nor smoothly roll, but causes both the standard and wings to wave and crinkle in a peculiarly beautiful manner. The flowers are all so uniformly of extraordinary size, averaging considerably larger than the latest introduction of the older Grandiflora type. Another remarkable and very desirable feature is that a large percentage of the flowers are borne three or four to the stem. Other desirable features are the long stems and great substance of flowers and remarkably vigorous growth and free-blooming habit of plant. The class excels in all characteristics that are desirable in the Sweet Pea and is destined to be very popular.

Though, as noted, the Spencers are very profuse in bloom, they produce but little seed. And not only does this prevent seed from being produced cheaply, but the tendency to sport and revert necessitates careful and frequent roguing: that is, taking out the vines which produce flowers not true to type, often to the extent of destroying half the crop. Pure seed, therefore, is necessarily expensive, and intending purchasers should bear this in mind in comparing prices. The seeds of the Spencer varieties which we offer, like all our Sweet Peas, are grown on contract by noted growers in California, who have themselves originated most of the Spencer varieties, and than whom there are no more skillful and reliable growers in the world. For these seeds we paid much higher prices than other growers quoted, and we have every reason to believe that the flowers will be of the true type.

APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER. Bright rose standard with wings of very light primrose flushed or tinged rose-carmine. Very large Spencer form.

ASTA OHN. Suffused lavender or tinted mauve sometimes with pinkish tinge. Spencer form, large and wavy.

AURORA SPENCER. Flowers brilliant orange-rose, striped and flaked on white. One of the most attractive very large striped Spencers.

BLANCHE FERRY SPENCER. This is similar in color to the old Blanche Ferry but like all Spencers the type is not unalterably fixed. Rose-pink standard wings white, suffused and tinted with light pink.

BLUE PICOTEE. Almost pure white except for a narrow edging of violet blue on the standard and wings. Flowers large and of fine form.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES SPENCER. Purple, with blue wings, beautifully waved; margin of petals marbled.

COUNTESS SPENCER. Bright clear pink, sometimes darker towards the edges; very large, open form; long stems. The first variety introduced of the Spencer type and still considered one of the best.

DAINTY SPENCER. White suffused and edged with rose-pink; large Spencer form; picotee edged; very free blooming.

DOBBIE'S CREAM. A strong growing, profuse blooming variety, with large, much waved flowers, often duplex and with many four-blossomed sprays.

ELFRIDA PEARSON. A very large light pink on white ground, beautifully edged and shaded. Plants sturdy and very vigorous. A most useful pink Spencer for decoration and exhibition.

GEORGE HERBERT. A bright, rose-crimson or rose-carmine Spencer variety of large size suffused with magenta and showing veins in wings. Both standard and wings beautifully waved.

HELEN LEWIS. A rich crimson-orange, with wings of orange rose or orange-salmon-pink. Large, fine Spencer form.

HELEN PIERCE SPENCER. White veined, mottled and marbled with bright blue. Very attractive gloxinia-like coloring.

ILLUMINATOR. Bright glowing salmon tinged with orange.

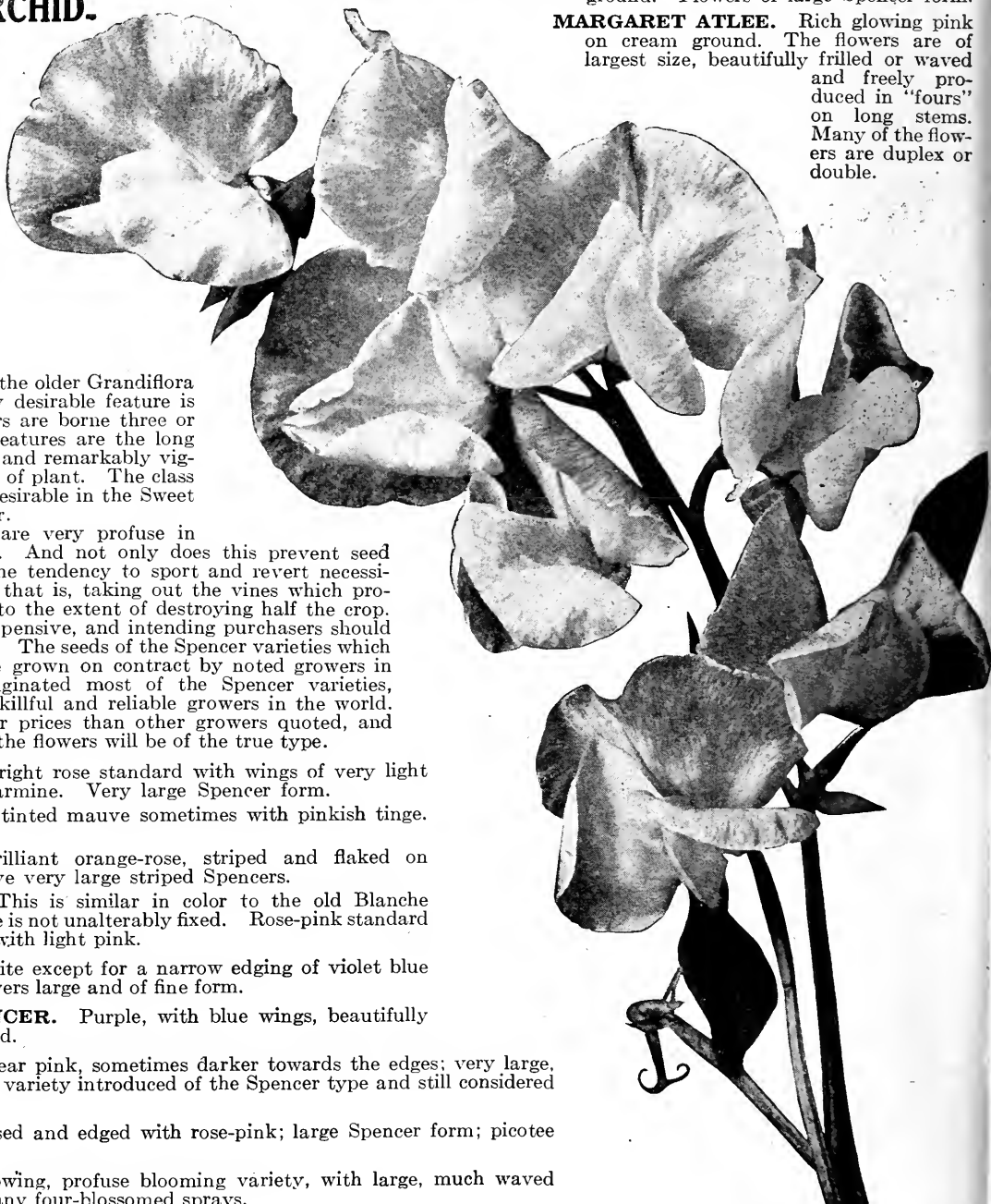
KING EDWARD SPENCER. Brilliant crimson-scarlet; very large size and of open form.

KING WHITE. The form, size, vigor, waviness and purity of color, give pre-eminence to its claim as the best Spencer yet introduced. Seed white.

KING MANUEL. A large maroon of exceptional merit.

LOYALTY SPENCER. Bright blue flaked and striped on white ground. Flowers of large Spencer form.

MARGARET ATLEE. Rich glowing pink on cream ground. The flowers are of largest size, beautifully frilled or waved and freely produced in "fours" on long stems. Many of the flowers are duplex or double.



Novelties and Specialties in Sweet Peas

MIRIAM BEAVER. A leading light cream pink Sweet Pea. Flowers exceptionally large and wavy with the standard often duplexed or doubled. Coloring very dainty and pleasing, soft shell salmon pink on cream ground.

MRS. HUGH DICKSON. Buff, apricot and rose. Flowers of the largest size borne on long stems; mostly four blossoms on each stem.

MARGARET MADISON (New). A self-colored soft light azure-blue or pale lavender Spencer. The form and coloring when grown under favorable conditions are exquisite.

OTHELLO SPENCER. A beautiful, deep, pure maroon of very large Spencer type. One of the most reliable of the maroon shades of Spencers.

PRIMROSE SPENCER. One of the best primroses, or cream and ivory Sweet Peas. Spencer type, large wavy petals, clear, distinct color. Seed white.

ROSABELLE. A very rich bright rose with a faint tinge of purple. Flowers beautifully waved or fluted and of extra large size.

ROYAL PURPLE. Rich royal purple. The best purple yet introduced.

SCARLET EMPEROR. Brilliant deep scarlet. Flowers of large size and very attractive.

STIRLING STENT. A rich deep metallic salmon, suffused with orange. A beautiful Spencer, especially in artificial light, requiring shading to show true color.



Spencer Type Sweet Peas

THOMAS STEVENSON. Brilliant orange-scarlet of large Spencer form, the standard showing more orange than the wings. Vines vigorous and very floriferous. The intense coloring is heightened by shading.

WEDGEWOOD. Bright silvery blue. Large, well waved flowers on long stems. An attractive and very desirable shade.

WHITE SPENCER. Standard and wings of pure white, beautifully waved and fluted. An especially attractive variety of very large size. Seed white.

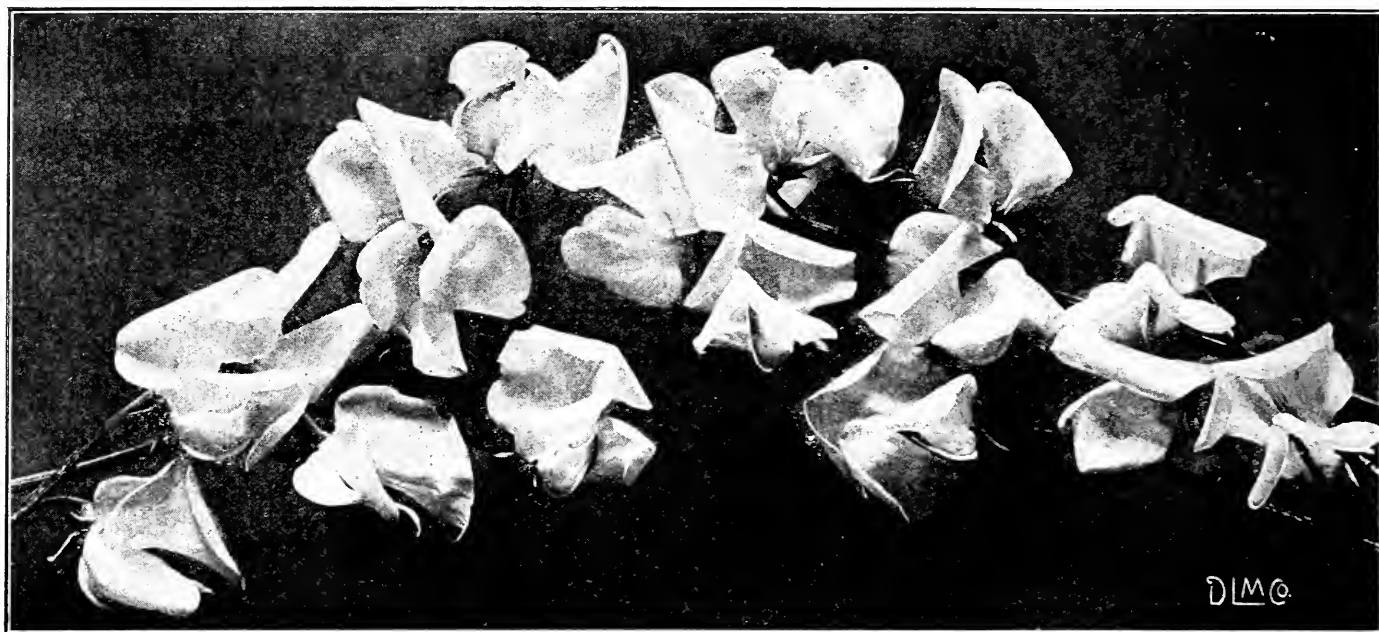
PRICES ON ALL NAMED SPENCER SWEET PEAS. Pkt. 15c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

6026 TRUE GRAND GIGANTIC "ORCHID-FLOWERED" SWEET PEAS—SURPASSINGLY SUPERB NEW "SPENCER" SEEDLINGS. Gordinier's Unequaled Mixture. This Special Mixture, as improved, will give a rare treat to lovers of true "Spencer" Sweet Peas. It contains some most superb seedlings that have not yet been separately introduced, because, while true to the "Spencer type," they show variations in color. Nearly all of the colors contained in this new mixture came true to the superb gigantic waved "Spencer" type, the past season.

These "Spencers" include the best of the "Spencer" varieties introduced previously to this year and also some entirely new shades, including colors similar to Coccinea, "deep apricot and straw," shades of mauve, light and darker blue, several shades of scarlet, beautiful pinks from extremely light to very deep (Mrs. Taft) and rose colored, several striped and mottled varieties, together with a few deep purple and several shades of maroon. The flowers are of extremely large size, most beautifully frilled and waved on the standard, with well-waved wings. While the plants are vigorous in growth and the gigantic flowers are borne most profusely on long strong stems, yet like all varieties of the true "Spencer" type they are extremely shy seeders and the seed can never be produced cheaply unless this superb new strain should be allowed to deteriorate.

PRICE SPENCER MIXED SWEET PEAS. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

White Spencer Sweet Peas



Gordinier's Preferred List of the Best Varieties of Sweet Peas

We carry the largest stock of Sweet Peas in this section of the country. The seed is grown for us by one of the most reliable California growers. We buy only in separate colors—we carry **112 named varieties and can supply you with any variety you may want.**

A deep, rich moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. They are usually grown in double rows with a wire trellis or a row of brush between. For each double row make the drills about five inches deep and nine or ten inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering the seed with only about two inches of light soil at first, and by degrees, as the vines grow up, gradually fill in the trenches with soil. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings.

All Sweet Peas, but particularly the white-seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry, they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold, they will not sprout at all. In soils which are at all heavy or composed largely of clay, it will generally pay to put about two inches of sand in the bottom of the trench and to sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Often it will be an advantage to cover the row with a board so as to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but care should be taken to remove this as soon as the young plants push through the soil. The flowers should be picked before they form pods, or the plants will soon stop flowering.

Many people have become discouraged in the growing of Sweet Peas because of blight, i. e., a falling and dying of the plants soon after they have begun to bloom. This trouble has been quite prevalent some seasons, but is not of permanent nature. Its cause may be one or both of the following conditions:

1. Unfavorable season. Not only Sweet Peas, but edible Peas as well, suffer some seasons because of peculiarly unfortunate weather conditions. Untimely rains, hot weather, etc., have done great damage when otherwise crops would have been very large.

2. All Peas will suffer if planted on the same ground year after year. They should be given fresh earth.

The greatest enemy to young Sweet Peas is the cut worm and they are so destructive as to prevent some people from ever having a good stand of Sweet Peas. They usually take the young shoots just as they come up, and while some plants will send out new shoots and grow again after being cut off, most of them are cut too far down and are ruined. A sprinkling of lime over the row sometimes helps to keep out the cut worms. A handful of grass, dipped in a solution of Paris green will sometimes attract the worms and the poison kills them. A place that has been free from weeds or grass for one or two seasons is less likely to have cut worms.

Sweet Peas can be sown in small pots and transplanted, providing the root is not disturbed. This is a good method for a limited number of plants, when the cut worms are very destructive.

It is important that during the blossoming season all the flowers be kept picked, since the plants cease blooming as soon as the seed pods set.

As a fertilizer for Sweet Peas, a liberal use of **Gordinier's Pure Bone Meal**, worked in the soil about the vines, will give most excellent results.

Directions for Fall Sowing. Sow between September 25 and October 1. Select a dry situation and deep, rich soil. Plant from four to five inches deep and sow thickly. Give level culture. As a fertilizer for Fall sowing a liberal quantity of bone meal to barnyard manure is recommended, as the ground mice like to make their nests in the manure, and there is also considerable loss from leaching in the winter.

As soon as the frost is about six inches in the ground, cover lightly with salt hay or some other coarse material. Too much covering is detrimental to the young plants, and also makes a harbor for ground mice and moles. To shelter the row from the cutting north winds use a 10-inch board set edgewise alongside the row.

The frost will not hurt Sweet Peas; it is the thawing and freezing in the Spring which is harmful; therefore a little more covering should be added in March to prevent the ground from thawing until the fine weather sets in. When the frost is out of the ground thin out the seedlings to five inches apart in the row. They will sprout out very freely and will make an immense growth. The wire trellis or brush support should be at least five feet high.

There are more than two hundred named varieties of Sweet Peas, but while the names differ, many of the varieties are exactly alike in color. For instance, "Black Knight" and "Othello" are both deep maroon, but the latter is the better. "Mrs. Sankey" and "Sadie Burpee" are both white, but the latter variety is the better; again "Blushing Beauty," "Royal Robe" and "Prima Donna" are almost alike in coloring, but the last named variety is the best. Therefore, in order to aid you in making your selection, we have made a Color Classification and Preferred List.

Any arrangement of the various shades and colors of Sweet Peas looking to a classification must be more or less arbitrary if we would make it brief enough to be practical. To properly classify the entire list it would probably be necessary to make a great many more headings than we have done, but the following arrangement is our idea of a short and useful classification. The names of the varieties printed represent our selection of preferred varieties.

PRICE: Any of the following, except where noted, 5c. per pkt., 15c. per oz., 40c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Early Flowering Grandiflora Varieties

PRICE: Any of the following. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

The Early-Flowering Grandiflora sorts are especially recommended for florists who grow Sweet Peas under glass. The group is sometimes called "Winter-Flowering." It includes the earliest blooming Sweet Peas such as florists supply for Thanksgiving and Christmas trade. They are also largely planted for early-flowering out-of-doors.

EARLIEST WHITE. The earliest blooming white Sweet Pea. The flowers are of hooded form and hold their size and form well. Seed black.

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY. Vines vigorous and hardy though of dwarf habit. It will be found to be the first to furnish flowers either in greenhouse or out-of-doors.

MONT BLANC. The flowers are of open form, good size, very clear white and bloom very early. This is considered the best forcing white Sweet Pea. Seed white.

MRS. CHARLES H. TOTTY. A most desirable early lavender for forcing and is also recommended for out-of-door planting. Flowers of large size, shell shaped. Vines strong growing with flowers borne on long stems. One of the very best early flowering or Christmas sorts.

MRS. F. J. DOLANSKY. The best early, pure light pink. An excellent sort for early flowering indoors. Vines vigorous with flowers borne on long stems. A very desirable variety for cutting.

Grandiflora Varieties

The Grandifloras, sometimes called the Eckford class, are an older type than the Waved or Spencer sorts and the flowers are not so large. They are usually not so long in bloom, but are decidedly cheaper and more easily grown.

AMERICA. Carmine striped and splashed on white ground. Open form, good size.

AURORA. Large, hooded form; striped and flaked with orange-salmon-pink over white.

BLACK NIGHT. Glossy deep maroon, medium size, open form.

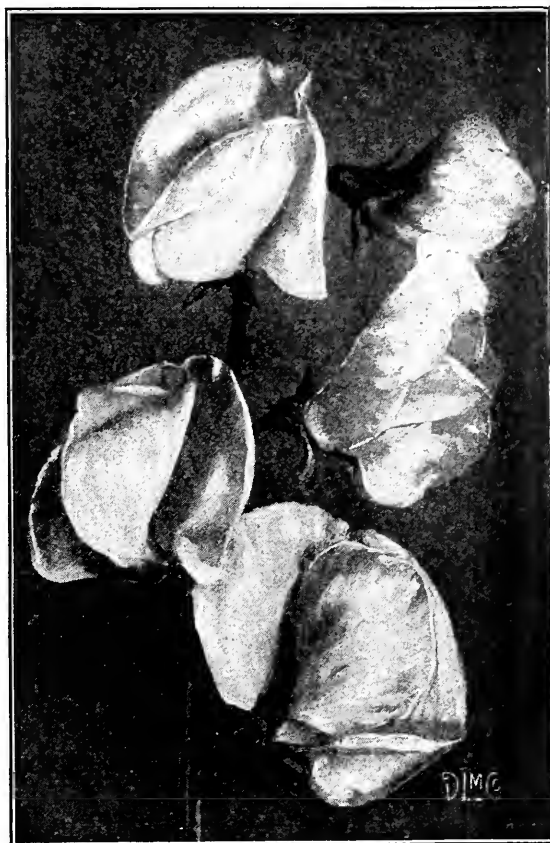
BLANCHE FERRY. Blooms very early and continues to produce abundantly through a long season. The standard is medium sized, of open form, and bright rose-pink; wings large, rounded, nearly white.

COUNTESS OF RADNOR. A beautiful lavender of hooded form, nearly self-colored.

DAINTY. White shaded lightly and edged with light pink. They are of good size, hooded form and are borne on very long stems.

DOROTHY ECKFORD. Pure white, shell shaped and are of extra good substance. The variety is considered the best of this class. Seed white.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER. Purple standard, with wings shading to violet large size, hooded form.



Lady Grisel Hamilton

EMILY HENDERSON. A desirable clear white grandiflora Sweet Pea of open form. This sort is an early and free bloomer. Seed white.

FLORA NORTON. Flowers light clear blue; medium size, hooded form.

HELEN PIERCE. Ivory-white veined and finely mottled bright blue; semi-hooded form.

HON. MRS. E. KENYON. Clear primrose; large semi-hooded flower. White seeded.

KATHERINE TRACY. Flowers soft but brilliant pink; open form. Plants vigorous, and free flowering.

KING EDWARD VII. Superior to Firefly. A bright crimson-scarlet or pure red of largest grandiflora size; open form.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. A large soft lavender, tinted mauve; similar to Countess of Radnor, but nearer blue; hooded form. One of the best.

LORD NELSON (Brilliant Blue). The best grandiflora dark blue; semi-hooded.

LOTTIE ECKFORD. Picotee edged with magenta-blue; standard white, heavily shaded lilac; wings with lighter shade of lilac; hooded form.

MISS WILLMOTT. A fine orange-pink, showing veins of deeper tint. Flowers semi-hooded, good size, on long stems; plant very vigorous.

MRS. COLLIER. A lighter shade of primrose than Mrs. Kenyon. Seed white.

MRS. GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR. A very clear delicate shade of lilac-blue, self colored; medium size, semi-hooded form.

MRS. WALTER WRIGHT. A large, hooded, rosy purple of fine form.

OTHELLO. A very dark maroon, practically self colored with almost black veining. Large size, hooded form, very attractive.

PRIMA DONNA. Flowers of good size, clear soft pink self-colored.

PRINCE OF WALES. Flowers large, shell shaped; pure rose-crimson. A very attractive sort, larger and finer than Her Majesty.

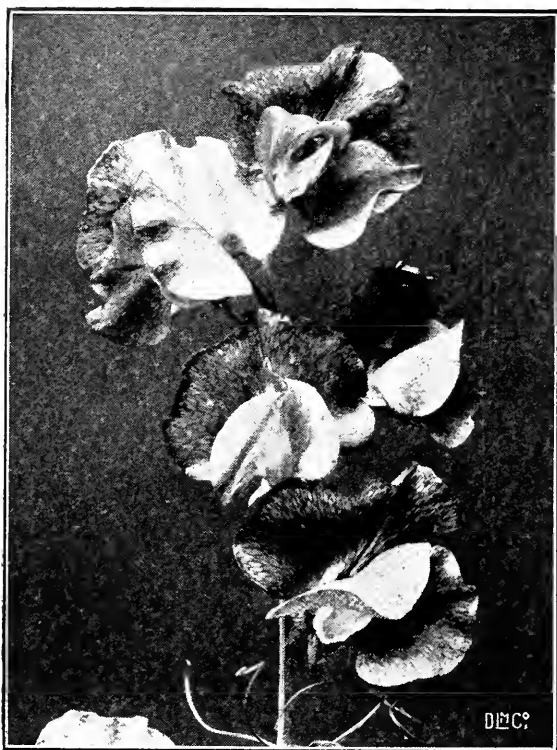
QUEEN ALEXANDRA. Flowers very bright red, large semi-hooded. Unsurpassed in brilliancy of color. The nearest scarlet in Sweet Peas.

SENATOR. Purplish maroon and indigo heavily striped and splashed on light ground; medium size, hooded form.

ST. GEORGE. Flowers flame color. The brightest of the orange-pinks; large, of open form and slightly waved Unwin type; wonderfully brilliant.



Emily Henderson



Helen Lewis. See page 72

6028 **Choice Mixed.** We assure our customers the mixed Sweet Pea seed which we offer is the result of as great care in breeding and selecting as any stock we grow, and as fine flowers are obtained from it as from any seed that can be bought. We invite comparison of our mixture with any and all others, no matter under what name or at how high a price offered, and are certain a trial will demonstrate its superiority. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., 1 lb. 75c.

VERBENA HYBRIDA

In rich soil single plants of this pretty annual creeper, flowering the first season, will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter with neat foliage, and scores of fine flower umbels. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window-boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like Lilies. Plants raised from seed are not only cheaper, but more vigorous, producing more and larger flowers for a longer season than those grown from cuttings. Moreover, seedling Verbenas are often fragrant, particularly among the white and blue sorts. For early Spring bloom, sow the seeds under glass in February; for later flowers, sow in March or April. Soak the seed a few hours in tepid water, and sow in seed-boxes filled with light, rich soil, cover one-fourth of an inch deep, press down firmly and water sparingly. When the seedlings are about an inch high, transplant into other boxes. Use a liberal amount of manure in the beds that are to receive them, and plant out 10 to 15 inches apart each way in May. Give a sunny position. The plants bloom from early Summer until frost. Our seed is saved from very fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.

GORDINIER'S MAMMOTH VERBENAS

We have been carefully selecting and improving this fine strain of Verbenas for years, and can recommend it as the very best procurable. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors; free blooming and of vigorous habit. For best results seed should be sown early in the house or hotbed, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. Verbenas are better grown from seed than from cuttings, being more vigorous and not liable to disease.

GORDINIER'S BEST MIXTURE

546-B This mixture embraces all that is choice and desirable in Verbenas. It includes the Mammoth Flowered strains of three celebrated Verbena specialists, the beautiful and dazzling Defiance, the Mammoth Snowball, Purples, Striped and all the auricula-flowered varieties with their large umbels of white-eyed flowers, the New Giant Striped, the new Mammoth Reds and Pinks, and Howard's "Royal Splendor" Verbenas. We feel perfectly safe in stating that this mixture of Verbenas will eclipse every other strain offered by any other house, and it will produce flowers that will delight all beholders, throughout the whole Summer. Pkt. 15c.

550 **Hybrida compacta, mixed.** A distinct sort. The plant forms compact bunches about five inches high and eighteen inches across, covered throughout the season with large trusses of white, scarlet and violet flowers. Flowers well from seed sown in the Spring. Pkt. 15c.

Our Best Mixed

Our own mixture of the choicest large-flowered varieties includes the best of all the standard sorts, all the varieties of the new Giant Orchid-flowering class, including both the Countess Spencer and the Unwin types, and the new unnamed Spencer seedlings. The mixture comprises all shades, is of pleasing diversity, but is blended in carefully studied proportions, the most desirable and popular shades and colors predominating. The mixture is by far the best we ever offered, and we are quite certain that it will not be surpassed by any offered elsewhere, regardless of the price others may ask, or of the claims which may be made. Considering the liberal proportions of the new expensive sorts which the mixture contains, our price is very reasonable, and, when compared with the price at which some firms have usually offered similar (not better) mixtures, our price is very low. 6027 Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Double Flowering Sweet Peas

These produce usually 20 to 40 per cent. of beautiful double blossoms; generally doubles and singles are borne about half-and-half on each stem. In some uncongenial situations they produce no double flowers at all, but in such cases bear in proportion large single flowers.

4002 **Double Sweet Peas, Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

GORDINIER'S SUPERB COLLECTION OF SWEET PEAS

Most people obtain more satisfaction from planting Sweet Peas in mixture than from growing named sorts, but to be successful it is necessary that the seed be of the best quality obtainable. Often what is offered as mixed seed is stock harvested from plants that have come up as volunteers on ground where Sweet Peas have been grown before or a lot of seed which has been grown, saved or handled so carelessly that it cannot be sold as any distinct variety. The use of such seed will not give satisfactory results. However, where the seed is grown from the very best stock that can be produced, is mixed in most carefully studied proportions, and then the seeds of desirable but shy seeding sorts are added, there is nothing superior for use in the home garden.



Gordinier's Mammoth Verbena

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age)

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, beds, borders, garden lines and Summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in Spring. Average height, one and one-half to two feet. The collections offered below are choice.

TALL DOUBLE. Showy, large-flowered; beautiful for borders and groups; three feet.

Gordinier's Giant-Flowered Zinnia. This is a mixture of the largest Zinnias yet obtained, plants being of vigorous growth, about three feet high, and very profuse of bloom. The flowers are extremely double and very brilliant in color, showing shades not found in any former collection, while in size they surpass all other Zinnias, often four to five inches in diameter. It also includes the Mammoth Zebra strain, equal in size to the largest, and striped and marked in scarlet and gold, white and scarlet and other combinations.

GORDINIER'S DOUBLE REAL GIANT ZINNIAS

	Pkt.		Pkt.
564-A Crimson	\$0.10	564-G Purple	\$0.10
564-B Cream Color .....	.10	564-H Scarlet .....	.10
564-C Flesh Shades .....	.10	564-I Sulphur Yellow .....	.10
564-D Golden Yellow .....	.10	564-J White .....	.10
564-E Orange .....	.10	564-K Mixed .....	.10
564-F Pink Shades .....	.10		

565 **Curled and Crested.** This curious but beautiful strain has the petals twisted, curled and crested into the most fantastic and graceful forms. The colors comprise all the brilliant shades characteristic of the Zinnia Pkt. 10c., ¼ oz. 25c.

566 **Double Fringed.** A new type, which has much to recommend it. The petals of the perfectly formed double flowers are more or less deeply cut or fringed, giving them a rather more graceful appearance than the usual form. The plants are of compact habit, about 30 inches high, and have all the free-flowering merits of the family.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

573 **Miniature Fireball.** This is without question one of the most brilliant of all the dwarf annual flowers. The plants are compact little bushes and are literally covered with their tiny, double, ball-shaped flowers of the most glowing fiery red. The plants commence to bloom early and continue until frost. It is also a splendid cut-flower. Pkt. 10c.



Gordinier's Giant-Flowered Zinnia



Giant Quilled Bronze New Zinnia

We Sell
Everything
for the
Farm
and
Garden



Giant Picotee New Zinnia

GORDINIER'S NEW GIANT BRONZE KING QUILLED ZINNIA

This is quite distinct; the flowers are large, and full bronze color and the petals are quite quilled, making it very attractive.

574 Per pkt. \$0.15

575 **Zinnia, Double Giant Picotee.** This remarkable new and distinct class was introduced in 1916. From flesh color with each petal distinctly tipped with dark chocolate color, and from this variety we have produced the following colors, all tipped with various shades of dark, giving the flowers a very attractive and pleasing appearance resembling Picotee Carnations. This is the most attractive Zinnia Novelty introduced in many years. Mixed Seed Pkt., 15c.

BUTTERFLY RUNNER BEAN

- 579 **Phaseolus multiflorus Papilio.** Among the climbing plants which deck our arbors and trellises the varieties of the Scarlet Runner Bean occupy a leading place, and rightly so as they serve a double purpose, yielding a useful dish for the kitchen and brightening the garden by their gaily hued flowers until far into the Autumn. They are seen in the smallest cottage garden, where no room can be spared for anything purely ornamental, and no plant is more widely known and appreciated. My new variety is equal to the old sorts as regards productiveness and quality of fruit, but is quite distinct and far surpasses them in beauty of its flowers; what chiefly distinguishes the latter is the large size of the prettily waved snowy white wings and the salmon rose of the standard, these two colors making a most agreeable and striking contrast. The vine is also extremely floriferous, its leaves, of a somewhat lighter green than other runners, almost disappearing beneath the clusters of charming flowers which gracefully rise and fall like butterflies, in the passing breeze. The seed also is distinct, being mottled brown on white ground. In the Butterfly Bean we have a beautiful new plant both for the kitchen and pleasure garden, which will certainly soon come into general cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.



Butterfly Runner Bean

CHILDREN'S WILD GARDEN MIXTURE

Our Seeds for the Wild Garden have gained an enviable reputation among thousands of amateur and professional gardeners on account of the completeness of the mixture and the brilliant contrast of the great number of varieties. This is proven by the vast amount of evidence we are in receipt of from those who have taken up this modest phase of floriculture. Any one who has planted and cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds or carefully planned ribbon borders is aware of the great amount of labor and constant attention necessary to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give this care and attention we especially recommend the Children's Wild Garden Mixture, which for its unusual and varied effects, for its cheapness and for the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. Our Wild Garden Seeds are a mixture of over one hundred varieties of flower seeds and can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. The varieties are all annuals and no one who has not seen such a bed can form an idea of its possibilities, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new every day.

- 580 **Tall Varieties.** Tall growing annuals in upwards of 100 varieties with full cultural directions. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., 4 oz. 75c., lb. \$2.50.



GENERAL FLOWER SEEDS

ABRONIA

The Abronia is a handsome trailing plant with prostrate branches, which bear clusters of sweet-scented flowers very much like Verbenas in shape, but of smaller size. The plants thrive in a light, sandy soil and are very effective in beds, borders or rockwork.

4000 **Umbellata**.....Pkt. 5c.

ABUTILON (Chinese Bellflower, or Flowering Maple)

Elegant flowering perennial shrubs of strong growth and easy cultivation, free flowering, with various colored, beautiful, drooping bell-shaped flowers. Sown any time before April, in a temperature of sixty degrees, they will produce fine flowering plants the first season.

4003 **Royal Prize Mixed**.....Pkt. 10c.

ACROCLINIUM, Everlasting

The Acroclinium is an exceedingly graceful plant, and one very effective for garden decoration, owing to the fact that it produces, in great profusion, beautiful pink or white flowers which, in shape, very closely resemble the old-fashioned China Aster. The flowers dry as everlasting, and are very serviceable for Winter bouquets. If everlasting flowers are desired, they should be gathered when the buds are just opening and suspended in a dark, dry place, with the heads down, until fully dry. If the plants are wanted for use early in the season, the seed should be sown half an inch deep in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, the boxes being placed near a light window where an even temperature is constantly maintained.

4006 **Royal Prize Mixed**.....Pkt. 5c.

ADLUMIA

(Mountain Fringe, Allegheny Vine, or Climbing Fumitory)

A graceful, hardy, biennial climber, but as it resows itself year after year, it might be considered perennial; the feathery foliage closely resembles that of the Maiden-hair Fern, the flowers are tube-shaped, flesh colored, and completely cover the plant. For covering trellises, stumps of trees, etc., it is very desirable.

4009 **Cirrhosa**.....Pkt. 10c.

ADONIS (Pheasant's Eye)

Showy annuals of easy culture, with pretty, fine-cut foliage, dark crimson flowers, lasting a long time in bloom. One foot.

4011 **Aestivalis**.....Pkt. 5c.

AGROSTEMMA (Rose of Heaven)

The Cœli-Rosa variety of the Agrostemma is more commonly known as Rose of Heaven. It is very free-flowering and easily grown, and very fine for beds.

4012 **Cœli-Rosa**.....Pkt. 5c.

AMARANTHUS

Brilliant-foliaged annuals, growing from three to five feet high, some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants or for the centres of large beds. They should not be grown too closely together, but should be given sufficient room to develop their full beauty. Of easy culture, doing best in light, loamy soil. **Sunrise**. The most brilliant of this brilliant family. The foliage is bronzy crimson, each branch terminating with a tuft of bright scarlet, carmine leaves. It has been used with fine effect in many of the public parks.

4015 **Caudatus** (Love-Lies-Bleeding). Long, drooping flow- Pkt. er; blood-red. Half-hardy annual. Three feet.....\$0.05

4016 **Cruentus** (Prince's Feather). Spikes of dark red flowers. Half-hardy annual. Three feet.....05

4017 **Salicifolius** (Fountain Plant). Long, gracefully undulated foliage, beautifully variegated, varying from green to bronze, banded and tipped with carmine. Tender annual. Three feet.....05

4018 **Tricolor splendens** (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow and green foliage. One of the most beautiful of ornamental leaved plants. Hardy annual. Two feet.....05

4019 **Sunrise**. Beautiful crimson.....10

ARABIS (Rock Cress)

A pretty little hardy perennial, thriving in dry soil, and one of the earliest to bloom. Flowers white and deliciously fragrant; resembles Sweet Alyssum. The plant is covered with bloom and is excellent for rockwork and edgings. Six inches.

4020 **Alpina**.....Pkt. 5c.

ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe)

4021 **Sipho**. A hardy perennial vine of rapid growth, with large, glossy, heart-shaped leaves, bearing curious yellowish-brown blossoms, somewhat resembling a pipe. Fifteen to twenty feet.....Pkt. 15c.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff)

The Balloon Vine is a rapid-growing, handsome climber, producing insignificant white flowers, which are followed by inflated seed capsules, shaped like small balloons. It is from this latter peculiarity that the plant derives its name.

4028.....Pkt. 5c.

BARTONIA (Golden Bartonia)

Producing showy golden-yellow flowers above its gray and downy thistle-like foliage, which is exceedingly brilliant in the sunshine. Sow it where it is to remain, as it does not bear transplanting.

4029 **Aurea**.....Pkt. 5c.

BEANS, Ornamental Varieties

The Scarlet and White Runner Beans are deservedly popular as ornamental climbers, as but few plants grow so rapidly, and none is more easily grown. The former is largely grown alone for ornament but all are very attractive. The Butterfly is a very pleasing novelty, having large flowers which are white with salmon-rose standard, followed by pods that equal in edible qualities those of the standard garden sorts. The beans of the White Runner are used in some localities as green shell beans; Scarlet are also edible, but seldom used. All should be treated as directed for Pole Beans. Pkt.

4200 **Scarlet Runner**.....\$0.05

4201 **White Runner**.....05

4202 **Butterfly**. New; charming white and rose.....05

For larger quantities, see list of vegetable seeds.

BEGONIA, Everblooming Varieties

The following are varieties of Begonia Semperflorens, and take rank as bedding plants with Geraniums and Coleus, doing equally well in full sunlight, and surpassing both in positions partially or wholly in shade. They are of sturdy growth, growing about one foot high and forming dense bushes, which, from May until frost, are completely hidden with flowers. As pot plants for Winter flowering they are superb, remaining a sheet of bloom throughout the entire year. Easily raised from seed. Pkt.

4032 **Vernon Grandiflora**. A large-flowering form of the above, with which it is identical in growth, floriferousness and color. The flower is nearly twice the size of the type.....\$0.10

4030 **Semperflorens, Double Mixed**. Many double-flowering varieties have been introduced in the last few years. The seed here offered has been saved from one of the best collections in Europe.....15

4031 **Semperflorens, Single Mixed**. This mixture contains all the best varieties, ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson; splendid.....10

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)

The Brachycome, or Swan River Daisy, is a graceful, dwarf-growing plant, very effective in masses, beds, edgings or rustic baskets. The pretty cineraria-like flowers, produced in great profusion during the greater part of the Summer, are of blue and white shades, and very serviceable for bouquets.

4035 **Royal Prize Mixed**.....Pkt. 5c.

BROWALLIA

A beautiful, free-blooming half-hardy annual. Seed may be sown in the open ground when warm, but preferably should be sown early in the house or hotbed, and, if possible, repotted once or twice. The plants will then bloom early and be covered throughout the Summer with their beautiful blue and white flowers. For beds, borders or pots few equal it. One and one-half feet.

4036 **Blue and White, Mixed**.....Pkt. 5c.

CALCEOLARIA

An ornamental plant, producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers early in the Spring, and a universal favorite for decorating the greenhouse or conservatory. Our strains have been grown especially for us, and can be relied upon to produce nothing but flowers of the largest size and most brilliant coloring.

4037 **Hybrids Mixed**.....Pkt. 25c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

A rapid-growing Summer climber, with graceful, finely divided foliage of a delicate shade of green. The fringed flowers are a beautiful yellow and resemble a canary bird with extended wings. The seed may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past. The soil should be well pulverized and the seed covered to a depth of one inch. The very finest seed.

4038Pkt. 5c.

CANNA (Indian Shot)

Unquestionably the finest of bedding plants for the American climate. The seeds here offered are all of our own saving. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy loam, and place in a hotbed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass until the proper season for planting out.

4039 **Mixed**.....Pkt. 10c.

CINERARIA

Seed should be sown from May to September for succession. Where only one sowing is made, July should be preferred. Cinerarias grow so freely that the seedling may go straight from the seedpans to thumb-pots. After transplanting, place in a coldframe facing north, if possible. When the pots become full of roots, shift into larger ones till the flowering size is reached. Our prize strain is justly celebrated for all good qualities, being especially noted for size, coloring and texture.

4040 **Hybrids Mixed**.....\$0.25

4041 **Stellata** (Star Cineraria). A charming variety, with large spreading panicles of starry flowers in the same variety of colors as the ordinary Cineraria; the extreme grace and elegance of the plant and flowers make them wonderfully effective for the decoration of the house and conservatory, and especially so for church decoration; also useful for cutting.....25

4042 **Cineraria Candidissima** (Dusty Millers). These, as well as the white-leaved Centaureas offered, are called "Dusty Millers." Fine for bedding, ribbon-beds and margins; prized for their beautiful downy, silvery foliage.....05

COBAEA (Cup and Saucer Vine)

One of the most beautiful annual climbers, of rapid growth, with fine foliage, flowers bell-shaped, almost one and one-half inches across and two inches long. In good soil the stems often grow twenty or thirty feet long and cover a large surface. Plants begin flowering when quite young. Put the seed in barely moist earth edgewise, and merely cover with light soil. Do not water until the plants appear, unless the soil is very dry. Can be grown in the garden in Summer or in the greenhouse or conservatory in Winter. Their luxuriance renders them particularly desirable for covering arbors, walls, etc. Flowers large and bell-shaped.

4044 **Scandens**. Purple.....\$0.10

4045 **Alba**. White.....10

COLEUS

Popular ornamental foliage plants, usually propagated by cuttings, but easily grown from seed, from which many new varieties may be expected, affording an interesting experiment to the amateur. Sow in heat in March or April and transplant to open ground about the first of June. For borders of Geranium or Canna beds and in carpet-bedding, very useful. Grows rapidly.

4047 **Royal Prize Mixed**.....Pkt. 15c.

CUCUMBER, Wild

One of the most rapid-growing of all annual climbers, and blooms early in the season, and continuously until Fall. Of the easiest culture, growing wild in the West from self-sown seed. One of the most desirable annual climbers for quickly covering any unsightly object; growing thirty feet, and covered with small, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of prickly but ornamental seed-pods, it at all times presents a striking and effective appearance. Seed may be sown either in the Fall or Spring. Pkt. 5c., ½ oz. 15c., oz. 25c.

4049 **Echinocystis lobata**.

CYPRESS VINE

This delicate and symmetrical climber with its dark green feathery foliage, is one of the most graceful and beautiful of garden vines. For training upon a light trellis it is unexcelled. Its scarlet or white flowers are produced in profusion, and its finely cut foliage is well adapted to ornamental work. When plants are set in rich soil, where they are to grow, they will reach a height of ten feet; or if planted thick, they will soon make a screen of the most exquisite foliage and flowers. Soak the seeds over night in warm water before sowing.

4051 **White**.....\$0.05
4052 **Scarlet**......05
4053 **Mixed**......05
4054 **Scarlet Ivy-leaved**. Entirely distinct from the above, both in flowers and foliage. The deeply lobed ivy-like leaves make a dense screen, from which the great fork-like racemes of fiery orange-scarlet flowers stand out in countless numbers.....05

DAISY (Bellis, English Daisy)

A favorite nearly hardy perennial plant, in bloom from early Spring until well on in the Summer. The seed we offer is saved from the finest double varieties, easily raised from seed sown in the Spring.

4055 **Snowball**. Purest white.....Pkt. \$0.10
4056 **Longfellow**. Large dark rose......10
4058 **Royal Prize Mixed**......10

EUPHORBIA

4061 **Marginata** (Snow-on-the-Mountain). Plants two feet high, with beautiful foliage; elegantly veined and margined with white; very showy.....05
4062 **Heterophylla**. The leaves are at first green, but at the end of each branch appear greenish-white flowers enveloped in beautiful orange-scarlet bracts, and leaves are blotched with vivid carmine.....10

FEVERFEW

4204 **Matricaria Eximia, fl. pl.** Plants are pyramidal in growth, eight inches high, with dark green lacinated leaves. The plant is surmounted by numerous tall, freely branching flower-stems, which attain a height of eighteen inches, and are literally covered with small double pure white flowers. Valuable to grow for cut flowers.....05

FUCHSIAS (Lady's Eardrops)

With us the Fuchsias, or Lady's Eardrops, succeed best as pot plants. During hot Summer months they will do best in partially shaded cool locations, such as veranda stands or planted in beds in a shady portion of the lawn. A "packet" contains only about twenty seeds.

4063 **Royal Prize Mixed**.....Pkt. 15c.

GERANIUM

Well-known, half-hardy, greenhouse perennials, easily raised from seed. Seed sown in the Fall or early Winter will produce flowers in June, while from that sown in March plants will not bloom until September, and from seed sown in the open ground in May or June plants bloom in Midwinter.

4064 **Zonale Choice Mixed**.....Pkt. 15c.

GODETIA

A showy and beautiful hardy annual, bearing freely large, delicately shaded, satiny flowers; of easy culture, blooms best in rather poor soil. Seed may be sown in the open ground or sown in the house in March and transplanted to the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. The plants require plenty of room, close planting weakens them.

4068 **Royal Prize Mixed**.....Pkt. 10c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

The Ornamental Grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower-bed or border attractive during the Summer, and for the use of spikes or panicles in a dried state in Winter bouquets. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect, and they are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the finest public parks, etc.

4069 **Mixed Annual Varieties of Ornamental Grasses.** Contains seeds of many annual varieties. Per large packet 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

The flowers are small, star-like, and borne in feathery sprays which are highly esteemed for cut-flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets with Sweet Peas. Successful plantings of seed should be made a few weeks apart to furnish a continuous supply of flowers.

4070 **Elegans.** White and rose, mixed.....Pkt 5c.

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower; Everlasting)

One of the best everlasting flowers and an effective bedding plant, succeeding in any well-enriched soil. If flowers are desired for Winter use, they should be cut just as the buds are opening.

4071 **Hardy Annual.** 2 feet.....Pkt. 5c.

HELIOTROPE (Cherry Pie)

A perennial, flowering during the whole season; its delightful perfume makes it a most desirable bouquet flower; a splendid bedding plant or can be trained as a greenhouse climber. Seed sown in the Spring will make fine plants for Summer blooming.

4072 **Lemoine's Giant Hybrids.** Should we devote this entire page to an illustration it would fail to give an adequate idea of the grand size and rare beauty of the flower-heads of this wonderful variety. The trusses measure from ten to fifteen inches across. Their fragrance is most delicious and powerful. The colors are from pure white through all shades of violet and blue to deep indigo.....Pkt. 15c.

HOP, Climbing

A splendid annual climber, rapidly covering arbors, walls, trellises, etc. The foliage resembles that of the common Hop, but is much more dense. Seed sown in the open ground in Spring will produce large plants in a short time. Withstands heat, drought and insects. **Silver-Striped Japan Hop** (*Humulus Japonicus folia variegata*). A strikingly beautiful variety of the Japan Hop vine; the leaves are liberally and distinctly striped and blotched with silvery-white and gray on deep green. It is a rapid Summer climber, in three or four weeks' time attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet; resembling the common Hop, but, being an annual, attains full perfection the first season. The foliage is luxuriant, making a dense covering. One of the best plants for covering verandas, trellises, etc. Heat, drought and insects do not trouble it. Pkt.

4078 **Japonicus**.....\$0.05

4079 **Japonicus variegata**..... .05

ICE PLANT

The Ice Plant is a handsome dwarf annual of trailing habit; very serviceable for hanging baskets, rockwork, vases and edgings. The foliage is covered with panicles resembling crystals of ice, a peculiarity that renders the plant very attractive and brilliant in the sunshine. The plant succeeds best in dry sandy loam and in a warm situation. As soon as all danger from frost is over, the seed may be sown in the open ground. Young plants should be thinned out, that they may not retard one another's growth by being too crowded.

4081 **Clean Seed**.....Pkt. 5c.

MOMORDICA

Very curious climbing vine, with ornamental foliage, fruit golden yellow, warted, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior; fine for trellises, rockwork, stumps, etc. **Balsamina** (Balsam Apple). A very beautiful climber with handsome apple-shaped fruits. **Charantia** (Balsam Pear). Rapid growing, with beautiful fruits of a rich golden yellow color, which, when ripe, open disclosing the seeds encased in a carmine covering. The fruits bottled in alcohol make a useful linament. Pkt.

4085 **Balsamina.** Balsam Apple.....\$0.05

4086 **Balsamina Charantia.** Balsam Pear..... .05

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant)

Chaste and elegant in foliage, the leaves being delicately pinnated, while it bears small pink flowers in globose heads. It affords much amusement by its sensitive character—even when slightly touched the leaves instantly close and droop. The plant is a lover of warm weather and seed should not be planted until trees are out in full leaf; or they may be grown as pot-plants from seed started early in Spring in a warm sunny window.

4082 **Mimosa pudica**.....Pkt. 5c.

MIMULUS (Monkey Flower)

Tender little plants with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers, blotched in every conceivable manner. Excellent for baskets or vases, while they thrive well in the garden if planted in partial shade.

4083 **Tigrinus grandiflorus.** Large flowered; new tigered and spotted varieties.....Pkt. 10c.

4084 **Moschatus** (Musk Plant). Leaves musk-scented; small yellow flowers.....Pkt. 5c.

MOONFLOWER (Ipomoea Grandiflora Noctiflora)

No one who has a trellis or arbor, veranda, pergola or old tree to cover should neglect to plant the Moonflower—the most rapid growing of all climbing vines. Although a perennial species in the tropics, with us it is readily grown from seed as any annual, attaining full perfection during the Summer. The vines are literally covered with thousands of immense, pure white fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy all day, many of them measuring over seven inches across. Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of seventy-five feet. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, of glossy dark green, and are never troubled with insects.

4087 **Moonflower grandiflora**.....Pkt. 5c.

4025 **New Everblooming Sky-Blue Moonflower.** (*Ipomoea grandiflora rubra-coerulea*). Early Flowering. The beautiful large-flowering Ipomoeas expanding their flowers late in the season could heretofore be grown with full success only in the Southern States or other warm countries. This entirely new strain is the result of a long continued, painstaking selection and bursts into full bloom very quickly. Its gorgeous flowers, of which not seldom one hundred and fifty are expanded simultaneously on the same plant, are from four to five inches across. The color is an exquisite sky-blue, with star-like indentations of a rose color. It grows very fast, attains from fifteen to eighteen feet in height and will be found most useful for adorning trellises, bowers, pillars, walls, and balconies. Sown in February-March in pots or in hotbeds, the young plants may be set out about April-May in a sunny situation, where they will flower from the end of June until frosts set in.....Pkt. 10c.

NICOTIANA

Most showy and profuse-flowering garden annuals, giving a continuous display of brilliant flowers through Summer and Autumn; easily grown from seed, commencing to flower in a few weeks from sowing, thriving in a sunny position in any good garden soil. The plants, of branching, bushy habit, two to three feet high, carry the flowers in clusters, the whole being literally ablaze with them, thousands being borne on a single plant during the season; the glorious effect in the garden is unsurpassable. The plant and flowers are similar in habit and form to those of the popular white-flowering fragrant *N. affinis*, but the flowers of these new hybrids are much larger, measuring from 1½ to 2 inches across, and remain open all day. Colors: purple, white, dark red, light red, salmon, crimson, violet, rose and pink.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS—NEW HYBRIDS

The plants of this strain are quite compact, averaging two feet in height, pyramidal in form and bloom profusely. The flowers are larger in size, having a shorter tube, and more distinctly fragrant, possessing the Jessamine-like scent of the white *Affinis*. In colors they range through creamy white and rose tints to bright red and crimson. Pkt. 10c.

4088 **Affinis.** Splendid, pure white Bouvardia-like flowers on long terminal tubes. The attractive flowers are so fragrant that a small bed will perfume the surrounding atmosphere.....Pkt. 5c.

4090 **Sylvestris.** The plants have a large pyramidal growth of dark-green leaves, three feet across and two and a half feet in height. The tall leaf-stalks are thickly set with magnificent large clusters of long, slender, fragrant flowers of snowy whiteness.....Pkt. 5c.

4089 **Sanderae Hybrids.** Numerous star-like flowers of various colors.....Pkt. 10c.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush)

A compact, free-flowering plant, with finely cut foliage, curious looking flowers and seed pods; of easy culture, growing in any garden soil.

4093 **Royal Prize Mixed**.....Pkt. 5c.

OXALIS

Small free-flowering plants, with clover-like leaves, thickly starred with small bright flowers from June until frost. Sown thinly in drills it makes a fine edging for flower-beds.

4094 **Royal Prize Mixed**.....Pkt. 10c.

PRIMULA (Primrose)

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose). A beautiful Winter-blooming greenhouse perennial, and one of the most pleasing for the home, blooming from December to Spring. While its culture is not easy, it is by no means impossible for the amateur to raise fine, thrifty plants from seed. For early Winter blooming seed should be sown the first week in April. Two sowings are advisable, but the second should not be later than the middle of May. Sow in well-drained shallow pans or boxes, using finely sifted loam, leaf-mold and sand in equal parts. Cover lightly and water carefully, but well. Keep always moist and in shade, and in a temperature of about sixty degrees. In Summer keep in a cool, shady location, in Winter in a north window in a temperature of forty-five degrees.

4095 **Choicest Mixed**. Comprises the finest fringed varieties. Pkt. 35c

Primula obconica. Easily grown. Seed sown in May will produce blooming plants by early Fall. A beautiful pot-plant and does well in the open ground in a cool, shady location if soil is strong, moist and rich. The treatment is about the same as of the Chinese Primrose except that the seeds should be sown in good porous soil, as they do not germinate well in leaf-mold. The soil for final potting should be heavy and the plants should be kept in a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees.

4096 **Grandiflora**. Blooms profusely; white, shading to lilac. Pkt. 10c.

PUERARIA

(Japanese Kudzu Vine; Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk)

4097 **Japanese Kudzu Vine**. To this must be awarded first place as the fastest growing hardy climbing plant. It will grow eight to ten feet the first year from seed, and after it becomes established there seems to be no limit to its growth, fifty feet in a single season being not unusual. Its foliage is large and covers well; it bears small racemes of rosy-purple, pea-shaped blossoms towards the close of August. A splendid subject for covering permanently verandas, dead trees, etc. Pkt. 10c.

PYRETHRUM

Handsome herbaceous plants of easy culture, and becoming more popular as they become better known. **P. aureum** is the well-known Golden Feather so much used for edging, carpet bedding, etc. **P. hybridum** and varieties are much prized for cutting, while **P. uliginosum** is one of the most attractive of hardy plants. **Aureum** (Golden Feather). Bright yellow foliage. **Hybridum**. Large flowering single mixed. Hardy perennial, bearing large Aster-shaped flowers ranging in color from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow centers. **Grandiflorum**. This new large-flowering form produces blooms frequently measuring over four inches in diameter in all the variations of color between light rose and deep carmine. **Uliginosum** (Giant Daisy). A fine hardy perennial, grows three to four feet high, and from July to September is literally hidden beneath the multitude of large white Daisy-like flowers.

4099 **Royal Single Mixed**.....Pkt. \$0.10
4098 **Royal Double Mixed**.....10

ROCKET, Sweet

The plants grow two feet in height, with dark green foliage, and are surmounted by large panicles of brightly colored flowers. White and purple-flowered varieties in mixture.

4102 **Royal Prize Mixture**.....Pkt. 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Velvet Flower; Painted Tongue)

Graceful, half-hardy annual, bearing from August to October, richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers, ranging from deepest purple to almost black and blue, through various shades of red, brown and yellow, to creamy white, usually marbled or veined with several contrasting colors. These are borne on long, slender stems, and are excellent for cutting, keeping well in water. Seed may be sown in the house the last of March or in the open ground in May. The plant succeeds best in deep, rich, rather light loam of medium moisture. Two feet.

4103 **Royal Prize Mixed**.....Pkt. 10c.



Schizanthus

SCHIZANTHUS

(Butterfly, or Fringe Flower)

Beautiful, dainty, half-hardy annual. Seed may be sown in the open ground, or in the house, and the plants set in the garden in May. Should be planted in a sheltered place or plants tied to stakes as stems are very brittle and easily broken by strong winds. Excellent house-plant. 1 to 1½ ft.

4104 **Royal Prize Mixture**. Pkt. 10c.

THUNBERGIA

("Black-Eyed Susan")

Very elegant, slender-growing climbers, rapidly covering wire trellises, and also useful for vases in the garden or house. They are very attractive also if grown simply trailing on ground. Colors are white, light yellow, and deep orange, and of each there is a variety with white eye and also with black eye—latter often called "Black-eyed Susan."

4105 **Royal Prize Mixed**..Pkt. 10c.

VINCA

(Madagascar Periwinkle, or Old Maid)

Ornamental free-blooming plants and one of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants we have. They flower from seed first season, continuing until frost; or may be potted and kept in bloom through Winter; a fine cut flower.

4107 **Royal Prize Mixed**..Pkt. 10c.

VIOLAS (Tufted Pansies)

While the flowers of the Tufted Pansies are not so large as the regular type, yet they bloom so freely that they are superior to Pansies where effect is wanted, the colors being particularly clear and distinct; they also bloom for a longer time. Seed sown in April produce flowering plants by June, and from then on until frost they are a sheet of bloom. Sow the seed in May, and when in flower in August or September, transplant into well-enriched beds, assorting as to color or arranging in any design desired. Soon after the snow is off the following Spring they begin to bloom, and throughout Spring and early Summer will give a profusion of flowers.

4110 **Royal Prize Mixed**.....Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER

Half-hardy perennial. A universal favorite in England. Though a fine bedding plant, is not well known in America. It is more often grown as a pot-plant and for this purpose is well adapted. The flowers are very fragrant and usually of various shades of yellow, brown and reddish brown. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the Spring when warm, and, if given about twelve inches of room, will make strong stocky plants for Winter bloom.

4111 **Royal Prize Single Mixed**.....Pkt. \$0.10
4112 **Royal Prize Double Mixed**.....10
4113 **Extra Early Parisian**. A new and distinct type. From seed sown in the Spring, plants were in full bloom by August 4th, continuing until checked by frost. Magnificent golden-yellow single flowers, deliciously fragrant.....Pkt. 10c.



THE PROPER CARE OF LAWNS

BY MR. L. J. DOOGUE

SUPT. PUBLIC GROUNDS, BOSTON, MASS.

(Printed here with the kind permission of the Dunham Co., makers of the wonderful Water-Weight Rollers.)

Inquiries about making lawns come mostly from people who, while fully realizing the commercial and artistic value of a well-kept grass plot about a dwelling, have, either through carelessness or lack of persistence, never been able to attain the much desired end. Investigation of the inquiries has shown that the land conditions surrounding such places may be divided into two classes: One where there is a sufficient depth of good loam on which the grass has gradually petered out, allowing an ever increasing mass of weeds to push in and take its place, and the other a poor gravelly soil without possibilities, regardless of what might be done to it.

How to treat these conditions. The treatment for the first example cited is simple. It will not be necessary to spade up the ground and re-seed, for just as good results can be produced by a simpler method and in much shorter time. Take a sharp iron rake, sharpen the teeth if necessary, and after first digging out the weeds, scratch deep into the soil, breaking it up as fine as possible. After doing this sow grass seed liberally, using a good lawn seeder. A Dunham Lawn Seeder will insure an even distribution of the seed. After sowing, roll the ground. Of all the operations the most important is the rolling. This may cause some people to smile, but regardless of their mirth, I want to impress the fact of the importance of rolling. When you roll a lawn, such as we are now talking about, don't use a roller weighing a couple of hundred pounds, but put onto it as much weight as you can, and push it back and forth over the ground. After this water, and when the water has soaked in use the roller again. You need not be afraid of hurting either the seed or the loam, for it was because of a lack of this heavy rolling that the land and sod petered out. If you have been fortunate to have used first-class seed it will not be long before an improved condition will be noticed.

Treatment for the second condition mentioned above should be radical. There is nothing to do in such a case but to dig out the gravel, or poor soil, and put in that which is suitable. There is no short cut to success through such conditions. Don't deceive yourself by thinking that good soil can be brought about by the addition of fertilizers and patent grass foods. Of course, if you are striving for a temporary growth of grass it can be accomplished by fertilizers, but for a permanent lawn the loam conditions must be right. Fertilizers are very useful at times, but to apply them to gravel or poor soil with the expectation of supplying plant food, will only spell failure. After you have taken out the poor soil, put in a foot and one-half, or better, two feet of the best loam you can find. On this sow your seed, and the results will surely be satisfactory. Making a lawn is no work for a lazy man. It takes a hustler, and one that is willing to stick to the work until success comes. Lawns do not happen; they are the results of intelligent and hard work.

The value of a roller. Just here it might be well to explain why the use of a roller is so persistently urged, and why it is given such seemingly unwarranted prominence in this talk. During the Spring and Winter the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground produces a loosening and heaving effect on the earth, and the result of this is plainly seen on the plants in our hardy gardens. They are oftentimes forced up and their roots destroyed by this action of the frost. A lawn, which is nothing more than a collection of hundreds of thousands of tiny plants, suffers in the same way as the larger plants, and it is only by heavy rolling that a safe condition can be restored to the ground. While rolling is particularly necessary in the early Spring, it is also necessary throughout the entire Summer. Used during this time, it insures an even surface, discourages the action of worms, ants, grubs, etc., and also makes the earth unattractive to moles, as they find it difficult to work through a hard soil. By packing down the earth hard, it makes it possible for the grass roots to utilize the water deep down. A loose soil will not hold moisture, and it is because of this that grass areas so easily burn out during a period of drought.

The suggestion of a roller brings anything but pleasurable memories to many, for this implement of childhood days was a cumbersome affair, so heavy and unwieldy that it took a Hercules to move one, even of moderate weight. Today they make rollers with roller bearings, that are noiseless, and so nicely adjusted that a boy can handle a very heavy one without any trouble. The adjustable kind is the most useful, for with it you have many rollers in one. By the addition of sand or water put into receptacles arranged to hold either, the weight is quickly varied. The utility of such an arrangement is very evident, and a hundred uses can be found for it.

The loam for a lawn. In the matter of using loam, just remember that you can not get loam that is too good. A lawn is a permanent affair, or should be, and the soil is supposed to furnish nourishment to the grass roots for a long period. Unless there is plant food in the soil, it cannot be given out. Get the best possible, but if the best you can get is not good enough, enrich it by adding manure, bone meal, and to increase humus, grow a crop of cow peas and plow them into the ground in the Fall. While a deep soil is necessary, one need not feel discouraged if they lack a place where this depth can be had. One of the most successful lawns that I have ever seen had but four inches of loam on it, but the secret of its success was the fact that it had a bottom of clay, which had been heavily rolled when first put in, and the sides also were banked with the same clay. Such an arrangement held the water, and more than made up for the insufficiency of depth of loam. This lawn was made over a ledge, where, blasting was impossible.

Something about Grass Seed. In buying Grass Seed don't let yourself be fooled by the prevalent method of advertising, which is very apt to give one the impression that there is some magic in the seed business, and that some few people are the possessors of secrets whereby they can offer a special kind of grass that will give almost miraculous results. Read this class of advertising, if you will, and then forget all about it, and go to some reputable firm, of which there are many in every city, and buy your seed there. (see page 86). You can depend on these dealers for they are in the business to stay, and it is to their advantage to treat you honestly. There is a wonderful difference in Grass Seeds, but the full significance of this assertion can only be appreciated by those in the business. Don't try to see how cheap you can purchase the seed. First-class re-cleaned seed, and that is what you want, is worth a fair price and needs no advertising to effect a sale. You must, unless you are skilled in the matter, trust your dealer to a great extent. While it is well to do so, one should have a little knowledge of the kinds and quality of seed used. Each kind of grass has just as much individuality as any plant in a greenhouse, and requires certain conditions under which it will thrive the best. One grass grows well in a sandy soil, another in the shade, another wants a deep soil, and so on through the list. It is a question with many, as to which is preferable—sowing a single kind of seed or combining a number. While there is no doubt that the best lawn is made with a single kind of grass, yet under conditions, combining a number of kinds is to be recommended.

For the Golf Ground. What is needed here is a close, low-growing grass, that will stand a lot of tramping, and will make a springy, tough turf. When you want to make the greens, remember to reverse the order that you would follow in making a lawn. The idea for the putting green is to keep the grass growing low and compact, and to discourage anything that would tend toward a rank growth. Make the ground sandy, with a gravelly bottom, to insure good, easy drainage. This treatment will bring about the desired result, discouraging most effectually a rank growth. Gordinier's "Gilt Edge" Golf Mixture (see page 86).

Grass Seed to be used in shady places. There is always a great demand for grass that will thrive without much sun, but the only uncertainty about such inquiries is the degree of shade that the position enjoys, or suffers under. Many imagine that the expression "shady places" comprises anything from total darkness to occasional sunshine. For the average shady place use Gordinier's "Gilt Edge" Shady Nook (see page 86).

Sowing Grass Seed. If you use a Lawn Seeder, the wind will have no effect, but where the seed is sown by hand, choose a time when the wind is not blowing. Many imagine they can do this work well, regardless of the condition of the wind, but it is only in their imagination that the success exists. Sow about three to three and one-half bushels to the acre. Rake the ground after seeding, water, then roll. Put on a weight of 400 pounds if you can handle it, and you surely can with the roller-bearing kind of roller. Sow seed as early as possible in the Spring to enable it to become well established be-

fore the hot weather comes on. Early sowing also lets the grass get ahead of the weeds. If seeding is done in the Fall, don't delay until too late. It is a matter of opinion which time is preferable, Spring or Fall.

Fertilizing a lawn. A lawn that has been properly made will not require much attention in regard to fertilizing for many years. The very common practice of covering the grass with a thick coating of all grades of manure in the Fall has its advantages and decided disadvantages, with the latter far outnumbering the former. There is no doubt but what there is a benefit derived from the application of manure, but when it is unnecessary, and the desired end can be reached by other, and less objectionable methods, what is the use of making our places unsightly for months at a time. If you will persist in using manure, be sure to employ only the old, well rotted kind. Fresh manure will certainly bring weeds, while there is less chance of these in the old. Sheep manure, spread about one ton to the acre, is an excellent dressing, and will not bring weeds. (See page 95).

Watering a lawn. When your grass needs water, water it. This means that water should be administered in such a way that it will sink into the ground, to serve as a reservoir for the use of the grass roots during the day. Sprinkling, as generally understood, does not mean watering. No matter how fancy the contrivance may be by which the water is thrown in fanciful whirls and sprays over the lawn, it will not have the effect on the soil that water, running slowly from a hose laid on the ground will have. A light sprinkling is almost useless, and while it freshens the deep green color of the grass, there is little further effect, for the next day's sun will quickly evaporate what little water there is on the surface of the ground, and the grass consequently suffers. When water is necessary, lay the hose on the ground, and let the water run slowly from it for hours. This is what accomplishes results. If there is a water meter attached to your water supply, all that I can say is that I am sorry for the lawn.

A little about a hose. By the way, take care of your hose. Don't let it lie on the grass, baking for hours in the sun. After using it empty the water and coil the hose up, and store in some cool place. When you go to buy a hose, remember that you cannot get a hose that is worth anything for four or five cents a foot, as many very alluring advertisements announce. A cheap hose is not cheap in the end, for it is a source of endless trouble from impossible patching. As in the matter of buying Grass Seeds, don't be fooled by the advertisements in buying hose.

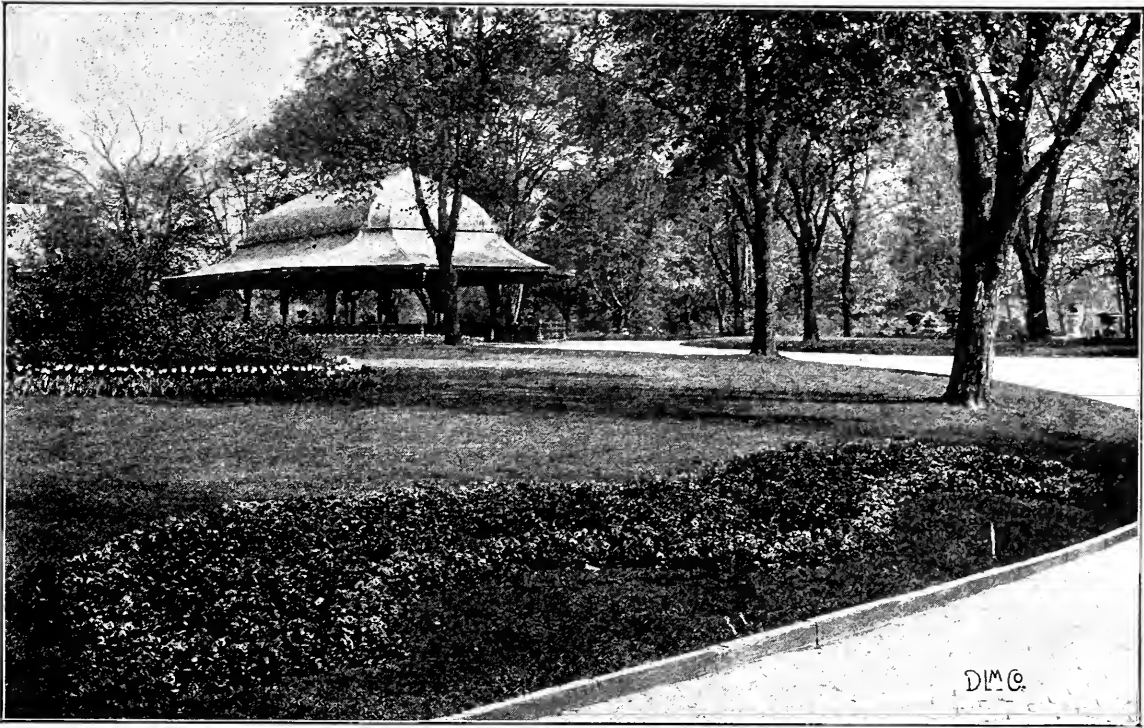
Weeds. Like the poor, the weeds will be always with us, and the only way to get rid of them is to persistently fight them. There is no absent method treatment that will work satisfactorily in eradicating them, and the only real, practical method is to dig them out, and then make the grass grow so close that the weed cannot find entrance. Fight them from the first moment in the Spring, and again in the Fall, but at all times strive to keep them in check. Make the best fight in the Spring and Fall, as I said, as the damages from digging can easily be remedied at these times, and will not be noticed as much as in the Summer time. Dandelions should be taken out deep, that



is, as much of the root as possible should be taken. Cutting off the top simply makes two grow where there was but one before. The handiest tool to dig dandelions with is an asparagus knife. The long blade with the V-shaped cut in the end makes it possible to get well down to the roots without tearing the sod much. (See page 99.) Plantains are lively growers but not so difficult to get out as the dandelions, as they do not root so deep. They are a pest, however. Crab grass is the toughest proposition of all. It grows so low that the mower, as usually set, will not touch it. It is an annual, and seeds itself each year, so if it is not taken care of before it forms its seed, you are sure of a crop the following year. When the frost kills it wherever it has been will be seen bare patches of ground. Where found, it should be dragged out with a rake. Set the mower low so that it will catch what you may have left. Wherever you dig up a weed, sprinkle a little seed and press the earth hard. After the work is done, get out the roller and push it often across the lawn.

Other troubles. Ants, grubs, moles, worms, etc., are other unpleasant things that must be contended with. Like the weeds, they must be kept after, and the most effective thing to do it with is a roller, not a play toy affair, but a good, healthy-looking machine that will have a strong suggestiveness of weight in its every line. Will a four-hundred pound roller do the work properly? Of course, if you have nothing but a four-hundred-pound roller use it, and here is where an adjustable roller will fit nicely. The best weight for the condition as stated above, would be a roller of a thousand pounds. Such a weight rolled a few times across the grass, would most successfully discourage creeping or boring pests in the ground. For ants, where they are numerous, I would use bi-sulphide of carbon. Pour the liquid into their borings, and then plug up the entrances, after which roll the ground. Or better still, drive a stick into the ground about three feet, and into this hole pour the carbon, closing the hole afterward. Many recommend touching a match to the hole into which the bi-sulphide has been poured. To all that prefer this method I would say, do so, but not on my advice. The solution is highly explosive and must be handled with extreme care. Be sure to close the vessel that holds it before lighting a match. Almost as good results will follow the method of using, as suggested above. Be careful in using it. For moles, continue the heavy rolling, but where they persist, use the mole traps. Don't allow these pests to continue their work, for a few will speedily work great injury in a grass plot. There are hundreds of preparations on the market, advertised to eradicate weeds, and while they each have their particular advantages, they cannot be recommended in preference to hand weeding. I have tried some, with surprisingly good results. I made the mistake at one time of inviting a crowd of Italians onto a piece of land in the hope that they would remove the dandelions. From this experience, I would say, "Don't."

How often to cut the grass. No hard and fast rules can be made, stating a time when the grass should be cut, owing to varying conditions. The best that can be said is to cut the grass just as often as it is necessary, remembering that frequent cutting thickens the sod and grass. Remember that during the Summer months it will be advisable to raise the blades of the mowing machine to avoid cropping too close to the roots of the grass. In the Northern States, the last cutting should be around the first of October. This will leave the grass sufficiently long for Winter protection. Very long grass left on the lawn all Winter is an injury rather than a benefit. It mats down, and makes a bad mess by Spring, sometimes necessitating the re-making of the lawn. Don't let the grass get so long in the Spring before cutting that it will show patchy after cutting. Such grass is apt to burn out quickly.



Gordinier's Gilt Edge Shady Nook Lawn Grass Seed

In choosing a lawn mower get a good one. As with the grass and fertilizer, I would like to warn against the advertisement that offers a good machine for a ridiculously low price. The market is flooded with poor machines that are practically useless after the first season, if they last that long. Get one of the standard makes, and although it may cost you considerably more than the cheap kind, it will be far cheaper in the end. A standard machine will last for years in serviceable condition. Have it sharpened as often as it needs it. It may run through the entire season without needing it, but it pays to have it done at least twice during the Summer. There is a particularly interesting machine made that is nicely adapted for large lawns. It works almost like a carpet sweeper in the house, taking up everything from the lawn as it passes over the ground. For large places, it certainly is a labor saver. It not only removes all refuse from the grass, but it does the work much more satisfactorily than a man could do it. Several makes of these lawn sweepers are on the market.

A tidy lawn. A lawn to be attractive must be well kept, that is, it must be smoothly mowed, well rolled, all litter removed and the edges of the walks well made, and nicely trimmed, while the walks themselves should be graded and firm to the tread. Put a heavy roller onto the walks, repair any soft spots before they get large, and roll regularly. A very useful machine, much in use, is what is known as an Edge Trimmer. With it an edge can be trimmed along a walk, close to flower beds or close to the foundation stones of a building. It is an economical proposition, for with it a great amount of work can be done in a very short time.

In this little talk on lawns, my effort has been to treat the matter as plainly as possible, avoiding anything technical in expression, so that there could be no doubt as to what was meant. There is nothing mysterious in the work of making a lawn, being, as I said in the beginning, a question of getting the proper materials, and then treating them with a little intelligence and considerable application.

SELECTION OF THE SEED. The greatest care should be taken to procure seeds of the very best quality and of the variety desired. The highest priced seed is the cheapest in the end. A cheap grade may always be looked upon with suspicion, and is usually dear at any price.

CONCLUSION. Now, in conclusion, we wish to tell you that we have given this subject much study, and, as a result, we have in Gordinier's "Gilt-Edge" Lawn Grass a seed that is positively right as to Texture, Color, Habit of Growth and Hardiness.

As a rule, lawn seed is sold under the name of "mixtures," and of these beware. They are "mixed" for the purpose of disposing of odds and ends. The varieties used may or may not make a good lawn. To those who have not made a study of the subject, a lawn grass seed is almost any variety, no attention being paid to texture, color, or habit of growth.

We have made a study of Lawn Grasses, and our Gordinier's Gilt Edge is the result of our experiments. With us Lawn Grass is not a "side issue" but a department in itself, to which we devote time and attention.

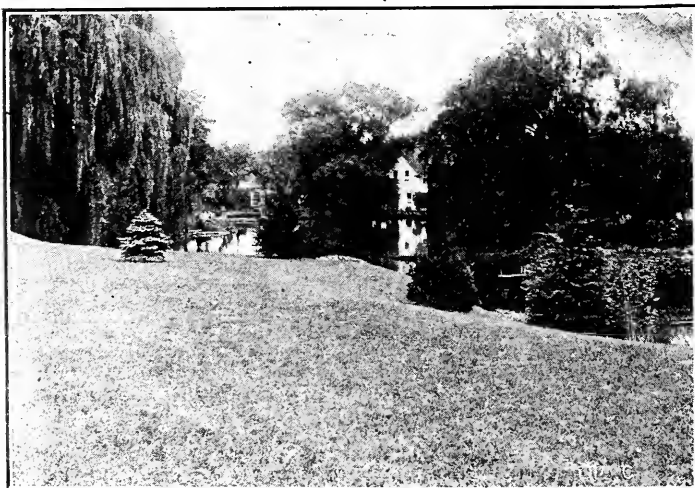
Gordinier's Gilt Edge Lawn Grass Seed is used by thousands of private gardeners, on golf links and on polo fields.

GORDINIER'S GILT EDGE SHADY NOOK LAWN GRASS SEED

Produces in shaded places a fine velvety growth if soil is properly prepared before sowing. Bare spots seriously affect the otherwise attractive appearance of many lawns and while for renovating or filling such spots our English or Park mixtures are entirely sufficient, where such spots are caused by the shade of trees, a renovation can be better accomplished by the use of the Shady Nook mixture. This is composed only of varieties which thrive in shade. It includes all known varieties of this class otherwise adapted to the lawn, all of which are of dwarf habit and fine even growth and the mixture will be found equal for the purpose indicated to any offered elsewhere, regardless of what claims may be made. However, to secure a good growth the soil should be properly prepared before sowing seed. Soil that is naturally moist which has been densely shaded often becomes sour, which is indicated by a growth of moss and sometimes by bog grass. In such cases the moss or grass should be removed, the soil thoroughly worked over and an application of lime be given at the rate of one bushel to each thousand feet. If the soil is dry and there has been no growth on it for some time it is usually very hard and it is useless to sow seed without working it deeply and thoroughly pulverizing it. What would be preferable would be to remove some of the soil and put in its place new soil composed as much as possible of rotted turf and thereby furnish humus which soils, on which nothing has grown for some time, usually lack. While if soil is well prepared the growth will continue for some time, we do not claim the permanency for this that we do for the English when used in the open exposure to the sun, as there are no grasses which if cut often, will be as permanent in the shade as others in the open. This is especially true if the shade is very dense. We therefore advise yearly attention and applications of a small quantity of seed if growth is thin. Those who have hitherto been unable to secure a growth under trees because they have not used a special mixture, will find this of great value and will be well repaid for any slight expense and trouble incurred in following our suggestions by the greatly improved appearance of the lawn. Qt. 35c., 4 qts. \$1.25, 8 qts \$2.00, bus. of 20 lbs., \$7.00.

GORDINIER'S GILT EDGE TERRACE LAWN GRASS SEED

A special mixture of grasses best suited for sowing on terraces, railroad embankments and side hills—grasses that produce strong, spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing them out; that will withstand drought and exposure, thrive on shallow soils, and at the same time produce a rich, velvety green turf throughout the season. Qt. 35c., 4 qts. \$1.25, 8 qts. \$2.00, bus. \$7.00.



Gordinier's Gilt Edge Terrace Lawn Grass Seed



Gordinier's Gilt Edge Lawn Seed

GORDINIER'S GILT EDGE LAWN SEED

We have taken special care that no light or slow-growing varieties be included in this mixture, so that when seed is sown, if the ground is in proper shape, it will start at once and in a few days look green. It will form a thick turf in a few weeks' time, has no tendency to stool or grow in clumps, as we have allowed no grasses of this nature to be in the mixture. It withstands the drought without turning brown, as the varieties selected are of deep rooting. Gordinier's Gilt Edge Lawn Seed will produce grass in a very short time of a beautiful deep green color, and retain the same during the season. The making of permanent lawns has required a great amount of experiment to obtain perfect satisfaction, and Gordinier's Gilt Edge Lawn Seed is the result of our experiments. Qt. 25c., 4 qts. 80c., 8 qts. \$1.25, bus. of 20 lbs. \$5.00.

GORDINIER'S GILT EDGE PUTTING GREEN GRASS SEED

Laying down new courses and renovating old ones. It is used on the Championship Courses. We have given much attention to grasses for Golf Courses. The mixtures we offer are composed of foreign Grasses that thrive here, with the addition of several fine American varieties, and are the result of experiments conducted. By the use of these mixtures, and with proper care, the finest Fair Greens and Putting Greens in the world can be successfully rivaled. If conditions are favorable, a good playing turf may be secured in eight weeks from time of sowing, and will last indefinitely. Qt. 35c., 4 qts. \$1.25, 8 qts. \$2.00, bus. of 20 lbs. \$7.00.

GORDINIER'S GILT EDGE TOUGH-SOD GRASS SEED

For tennis courts, croquet grounds, bowling greens, etc. It quickly forms an indestructible sod. Smooth, firm, elastic, standing wear and tear of outdoor games. Constantly green. Under congenial conditions it will be ready for mowing four weeks from sowing, and in six weeks ready for playing. Gordinier's "Tough-Sod" Grass seed is a blend of grasses especially suited for the making of Grass Tennis Courts, Croquet Grounds, Bowling Greens, etc. The turf required for outdoor sports must be closely interwoven, firm, elastic, smooth, and durable, to stand the wear and tear. These requirements are met in Gordinier's "Tough-Sod" Mixture, which is composed of native and acclimated foreign fine-leaved, fibrous, deep-rooting grasses that spread and intermingle, the seeds of which are blended in the proper proportions to form and maintain a tough, matted sward, constantly green, even in dry weather. These varieties of grasses being low-growing and fine-leaved, require to be sown liberally if a playing turf is desired quickly; not less than one quart should be used for 300 square feet, or five bushels per acre; half that quantity will do for renovating. Qt. 30c., 4 qts. \$1.00, pk. \$1.75, bus. of 20 lbs. \$6.00.

Bulbs and Roots for Spring Planting

CHINESE CINNAMON VINE

A most beautiful and satisfactory hardy climber for covering trellis, piazzas, screens or anything on which the vines can twine; it grows from fifteen to thirty feet high, and when the roots become large and established the vines attain a much greater length. The leaves are green, thick and glossy, always clean, healthy and free from insects. The white flowers are borne in clusters, and while insignificant, they emit a most delightful cinnamon-like perfume. The roots are thoroughly hardy, remain in the ground for years, increasing in size and vigor, but the vine dies down every Winter, shooting up with great rapidity in the Spring.

Price, giant tubers, 3 to 6 years old, 15c. each; medium tubers, 10c. each.

MADEIRA VINE

A beautiful, tender climber, covering a large space in a short time. Fleshy, light green, heart-shaped leaves, and numerous racemes of feathery white flowers of delicious fragrance. Plant the tubers about the 15th of February in a small box, give them plenty of water, and keep them in a warm place; on sunny days set the boxes out of doors. As soon as danger of frost is over, set them in the open ground. Tubers, each, 5c.

THE GLADIOLI

HOW TO GROW THE GLADIOLUS

In northern New York we plant Gladioli from the middle of April to the middle of May. With us, in all sections and sizes, bloom is continuous from the end of July until frost. In more southern latitudes, the planting should be done somewhat earlier and the period of blooming will be correspondingly advanced.

The soil should be thoroughly manured and prepared the preceding Fall, respaded in the Spring, and, if the soil is stiff, fill the drill with sandy loam. Any fairly rich garden soil will grow Gladioli. They should be planted in full exposure to the sun.

The bulbs may be planted in single or double rows, two inches apart in the drill; two, three or four inches deep according to size. Single rows should be about 12 inches apart; double rows, about 18 inches. This method of planting is in favor when the purpose is to grow cut blooms for indoor development.

For general culture, mass planting in square, oblong or round beds, will be found especially desirable. Set the bulbs from four to six inches apart in each direction; staking will be found unnecessary, as the plants will help support one another. A succession of bloom may be secured by two plantings—the first with the bulbs eight inches apart in each direction and the second two or three weeks later, supplying the bulbs between. Planted in front of hardy shrubs and plants as a border, the beautiful colors are intensified by the foliage as a background.

Few, if any, plants require less attention than the Gladiolus. The lack of cultural requirements is one of the many strong points of the flower. Water should be applied when necessary during the early stages of growth and again when buds show color. Before the ground freezes, dig up the bulbs, cut off the stalk growth, and store in a cool dry place. The old bulb, or properly speaking, corm, may be removed a few weeks later, when convenient. It will be found beneficial always to grow Gladioli from bulbs produced in our stimulating northern atmosphere. The effects will be readily apparent when the bulbs are developed in the genial and humid climates of our southern and middle States.

GORDINIER'S SPECIAL, A MIXTURE

MAMMOTH BULBS

At the price, no such collection can be obtained elsewhere. In diversity, quality and value, this collection is far superior to anything yet offered. The intensity of color, combined with unusual markings, consisting of blotches, stains, mottlings, etc., are beyond description. The shades of red, scarlet, crimson, cerise, yellow, blue and light colors are of the highest order and of the purest quality. The flowers are of exceptional size and beauty. Doz. 25c., 100 \$1.75.



Gladiolus

**Notice: We do not list all the Bulbs,
Roots, Trees and Shrubs we carry.
Write for list and prices.**

For Three New Asters and New
Petunias, see page 102

TUBEROSE BULBS

GORDINIER'S DOUBLE DWARF PEARL TUBEROSE

This variety, introduced and named by us, has proven so superior to the old tall double Tuberose that the latter has been practically crowded out of existence.

Gordinier's Pearl Tuberose is of dwarf, stocky growth, the flower spikes attaining a height of about two feet, and are compactly filled for two-thirds of their length with very large, perfectly double flowers, one and one-half to two inches across, of nearly twice the size of the old sort. The flowers have the waxy-like substance of a Camellia, are glistening white and deliciously fragrant. The bulbs planted in the garden in May, in warm, rich soil in a sunny position, flower with great certainty in the Fall, when they are not only very decorative but their agreeable perfume pervades their immediate neighborhood. If early flowers are wanted, the bulbs may be started in pots in the house from February to April, removing the plants to open ground when it is warm enough in May.

MAMMOTH BULBS. Doz. 40c., 100 \$2.50.

(Postage Extra)

We also carry in stock until June 15, a stock of started Tuberose Bulbs.

CANNAS

The Canna is one of our finest foliage plants for bedding and massing. The tall varieties are particularly desirable for the centers of beds or for backgrounds. The French or ever-blooming Cannas are most effective plants, either for combining with foliage plants, for bedding or lawn decoration, or as single specimens. They bloom continuously from the time of planting, increasing in size and beauty until cut down by frost. They have the additional advantage of being, also, splendid plants for pot culture; grown in this manner, they make showy specimens for the porch during the Summer, and before frost they may be removed to the window garden or parlor, where they will continue flowering all Winter. The bulbs which have been growing in beds during the Summer should be taken up in the Fall, dried and stored in a moderately cool, dry place during the Winter. We can furnish started roots.

PREPARING A CANNA BED

These plants, being strong growers, require deeply dug garden ground, well enriched with rotted manure; soil with some mixture of sand is best. After planting, water sparingly for a few days, until the plants have taken root; after well established and showing good leaf-growth, increase the amount of water; when in full growth during hot weather they may be watered very freely. Set the plants 18 inches apart each way, using the taller ones for the center and the dwarfier kinds for outer circle, with shortest ones at edge. Estimates and plans furnished for larger beds of Cannas of any size or form, and with varied foliage or flowering effects.

Price, each, 15c., doz. \$1.25.

We sell **STARTED CANNA ROOTS** in all the leading **NAMED VARIETIES** suitable for bedding out. Last year we sold several thousand roots, and all proved highly satisfactory. **ALL OUR ROOTS ARE WELL STARTED AND SOLD TO YOU IN FOUR-INCH POTS.**

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM ELEPHANT'S EAR

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for the flower border or for planting out upon the lawn; it will grow in any good garden soil, and is of the easiest culture. To obtain the best result it should be planted where it will obtain plenty of water and an abundance



Canna

of rich compost. Foliage, light green. When full size it stands six feet high, and bears immense leaves, three to four feet long by two and one-half feet wide. Extra large bulbs, each, 50c.; first-size bulbs, each, 25c.; second-size bulbs, each, 15c.; small bulbs, each, 10c.

CULTURE OF PAEONIES

Few flowering plants are more popular or satisfactory than the garden Paeony, as few are more beautiful or easily grown. It is one of our most hardy plants and grows well in a great variety of soils. It is easily propagated, so that the amateur may readily increase his stock of plants. The Paeony succeeds best in a deep, rich, but rather light soil, and should have an abundance of sunlight to bloom freely. No flowering plant is more free from insects than the Paeony.

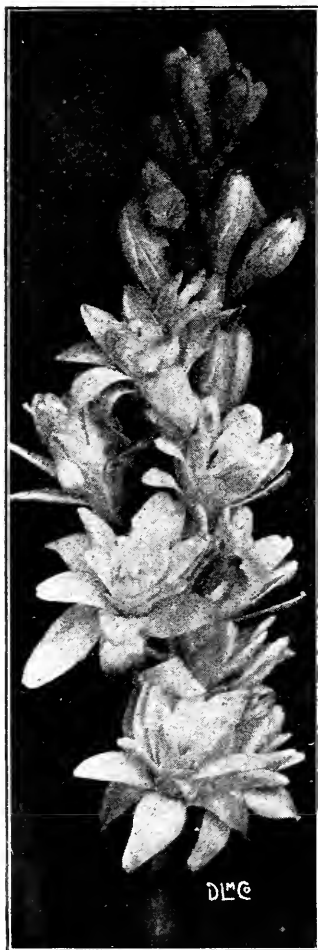
The plants are easily increased by division of the fleshy roots. This is best done in August or early September, while the plant is dormant. The whole clump is taken up and with a sharp knife or spade cut into pieces from the top, taking care not to injure the buds. Every piece of root with a bud upon it, if well planted, will be sure to grow.

In planting, the bed should be made deep and rich, and the bud placed about two inches below the surface, with a small stake placed near it so that it may not be injured when the soil about it is cultivated. The flowers are sometimes injured by that common pest, the rose bug, when they must be protected by brushing the insects every morning or by stretching mosquito netting over the plants. Dusting lightly in the middle of the day with pyrethrum will tend to keep the pests away.

The branches of tree Paeonies should be carefully tied to stakes and a covering of coarse manure be placed about the roots. Beds containing plants of the other species should be covered with six inches of rich, strawy manure before the ground freezes, the finer portions of which are to be spaded into the bed the following Spring.

Beautiful results are produced by placing plants in lines along the borders of walks or roadways or in front of stone walls. They are also effective in large masses in beds, or in borders in front of the shrubbery, but it must be borne in mind that the foliage soon fades, and some other plants, such as Asters and Geraniums, must be on hand to follow them, to give a succession of bloom.

We carry a very complete line of Paeonies in all shades and colors, ranging in price from 25c. to \$1.00 for extra fine, large roots. Inspect our stock, before ordering elsewhere. We are the local agents for a very large nursery and can supply any variety of Paeony you may want.



Tuberose

DAHLIAS

The revival of interest in the Dahlia is one of the most remarkable features of modern floriculture. The Dahlia is one of the most remarkable flowers the world has ever known, because it has given rise in a comparatively short time to thousands of named varieties. These varieties, however, were chiefly based upon color, not upon differences in form. In this respect the Dahlia stands in marked contrast to the Chrysanthemum, which has a narrower range of color than the Dahlia, but is by far the most prolific in new shapes of anything in the realm of flowers.

The Dahlia is easy to grow. It is not hardy, but the roots are kept over winter in a cellar like potatoes. The roots grow in clusters and look like sweet potatoes. Unlike many other flowers, the Dahlia will give best results in soil that is not too rich. After the ground has been thoroughly worked over and mellowed deeply plant your Dahlias, without using any manure or fertilizer whatever. Too much nitrogen at the start makes the plants grow too fast and require staking, also, the early buds fail to develop properly. Give thorough cultivation while the plants are small, but as soon as they begin to bloom cease all deep cultivation and stir the surface of the soil only to a depth of an inch or two. Add no manure or fertilizer to your plants as long as they are growing healthy, and until after they begin to bloom. When the flowers begin to diminish in size apply top-dressing of any kind of manure available, or any complete fertilizer. This should be thoroughly worked into the soil so that the rains or occasional watering will carry the plant-food down where the roots can get it. By this method the plants are kept much smaller than usual and the flowers are large, long-stemmed and numerous. If the soil is too rich when the Dahlias are first planted they make soft growths, which are wilted by the first drought. The same trouble is caused by applying too much water. Do not sprinkle daily. Under general conditions where there are no trees and no shrubs, Dahlias require no water, if the soil is thoroughly worked until they begin blooming.

The time of planting is an important matter about which there is much difference of opinion. I advocate at least three plantings, even on small grounds. Dry roots should be planted as early as is safe, which is about two weeks before the danger of frost is over, and about one week later than Irish potatoes can be planted. Young Dahlia plants can be set out just as soon as danger of frost is over, and if properly treated they will begin to bloom by the middle of July and continue throughout the season. However, the first blooms from these plants are always the finest, and, therefore, I advocate planting a second and third lot at intervals of a month. The last lot should begin blooming the last of August or early in September, and the finest blooms will be had for exhibition purposes in September, when we have those long, cool, dewy nights in which the Dahlia delights.

Watering is one of the stumbling blocks for beginners. I have known hundreds of cases where Dahlias have been watered every day until the plants were of immense size, in many cases, six, seven and eight feet high. Naturally, the flowers were few and poor. The growth was so soft and vigorous that before the buds could develop the surrounding young shoots had grown on up, thus practically smothering the young buds and causing them to blast. Water when



Peony-flowered Dahlia

the plant needs it is a great benefit, but no water at all is better than too much and too often. In the absence of good rains do not water your Dahlias oftener than once a week—unless they are near trees and shrubs, when twice a week will be better. When you water your Dahlias water them thoroughly; the ground should be thoroughly saturated.

It is best to plant Dahlias a good distance apart, using fewer plants and giving each plant plenty of room to develop. For the strong varieties we advocate four feet each way when the grounds are ample, but not closer than three feet each way. The smaller varieties, such as Pompons, the dwarf bedding varieties and the smaller growers of the other types, can be planted much closer together. Where a border of Dahlias is wanted with ample space on either side, the Dahlia can be planted as close as one foot apart. The result will be a hedge of Dahlias.

Remember that right here at our store you will find the most complete stock of the FINEST NAMED DAHLIAS in all varieties. These roots are grown especially for us by a very reliable grower, who personally marks every root so that you will receive just the variety and color you want.

Let us know what color and variety of DAHLIA you want and we will fill the order with the finest stock to be had. We have a stock of more than 50,000 roots, and, as we are constantly adding new sorts, no complete list is possible. Named Dahlia Roots 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Mixed Dahlias

Postpaid, 90c. per doz.; by express, 80c. per doz.; \$1.50 for 25;
\$5.00 per 100

These include some of our best varieties, those of which labels have been lost and, at times, varieties of which we have a surplus. While all classes are usually included, we give no guarantee that any lot sent out will include all, nor should it be understood that customer is privileged to order those of any one class. We shall, however, endeavor to send a good assortment of colors, and are sure the mixture will be found very satisfactory.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Splendid pot-plants for the house or greenhouse, and especially valuable for bedding, flowering in the greatest profusion throughout the Summer. For bedding they should be started in hotbed in March and April. The hollow end of the bulbs should be up and but slightly covered. They should get very little water until the plants are growing.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Single Crimson...	\$0.10	\$0.75	Single Mixed...	\$0.10	\$0.75
" Scarlet....	.10	.75	Double White...	.15	1.00
" Rose.....	.10	.75	" Yellow....	.15	1.00
" White.....	.10	.75	" Scarlet...	.15	1.00
" Yellow....	.10	.75	" Mixed....	.15	1.00

Cactus Dahlia



ROSE BUSHES IN POTS

75 CENTS EACH

HOW TO GROW ROSES IN THE GARDEN

Preparation of the Ground.

Roses will grow in any fertile well-drained ground, but they respond quickly to liberal cultivation, producing a more vigorous growth, more flowers and of better quality when so treated. The ground should be dug to a depth of 18 inches, incorporating with the soil a liberal amount of well decayed manure, preferably cow manure, but if this is not readily procurable, our Pure Ground Bone, applied at the rate of five pounds to the square yard makes a good substitute.

When, Where and How to Plant.

The best time to plant Roses as supplied by us is just as soon as danger from severe frost is over. In the vicinity of Philadelphia this is usually the last week in April and continuing throughout the month of May; but the earlier the plants are set out the better the results. Always select an open, sunny position. Roses will not succeed in shade. In planting set the plants so that the ball of earth is about 1½ inches below the level of the grounds. Firm the soil well around the plants, and if the soil is dry, a thorough watering should be given at once. After this no water need be given except during exceptionally dry weather.

Protection in Winter. The varieties listed as Hybrid Perpetual require no protection beyond a top-dressing of four or five inches of stable manure, leaves, or some loose material placed around the base of the plants at the approach of severe cold weather. The everblooming varieties in addition to the protection noted above, should have their tops covered with clean rye straw, evergreen branches, or some material tied loosely about the plant in such a manner as to permit some circulation of air, the idea being not to keep the plants warm, but to protect them from the sun and frequent thawing of the wood, this being generally the cause of damage. This covering should be removed as early in Spring as the weather becomes reasonably settled. The plants should then be pruned, removing all the dead wood and weak growth, bearing in mind that severe pruning produces quality, light pruning quantity of flowers. At the same time the beds should have a careful cleaning, and a further supply of fertilizer should be



The way our Rose Bushes are delivered

applied, which may be forked in to a depth of five to six inches.

Insects. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled. The Aphis is among the most annoying foes, and particularly infests plants in houses; healthy plants in the garden are but little liable to its attacks. There are numerous recipes for its destruction, and the cultivator can use those which are most convenient and efficacious.

The vapor of tobacco is very effective in destroying insects. It is customary to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing, creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects, such as the saw fly, larvae, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain.

For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to; it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil soap, and all such applications.

Mildew. This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF ROSES.

IMPORTANT

These Roses are grown especially for us, but our stock is at all times limited. We can not, therefore, guarantee delivery of stock ordered later than April 15. Send your order now, and bushes will be held for you. Don't delay—order now.



FIFTY ACRES in a ten-hour day—seeded evenly, thoroughly and easily. That's what you can do with a Cyclone Seeder. Use it with any seeds that can be sown broadcast or with ground bone, ashes or fertilizers—a Cyclone will pay for itself in three hours work! Because its absolutely even distribution will make three bushels do the work of four.

The Parts that do the Business

1. SLOPE FEED BOARD—A very important feature, found only in the Cyclone. Keeps the hopper properly filled without tilting the machine. Insures a uniform flow and affords a great convenience to the operator in carrying the Seeder.

2. AUTOMATIC FEED ADJUSTMENT—Gives positive Force Feed throughout. Quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by a touch of a lever. Can't clog or "rush." No waste of seed.

3. DISTRIBUTING WHEEL—Scatters seed evenly. Throws equal amounts to equal distances on each side of operator. Made of solid tin—with no soldered joints.

Low Priced—But Guaranteed Absolutely.

A Seed Sower *Every* Farmer Can Afford



CYCLONE
The World's
**Standard
Seed Sower**

The Sower That
SATISFIES

Price \$2.00 Each

H. G. GORDINIER & SONS CO.

Troy, N. Y.

READ OTHER SIDE

CLIPPED FROM

Missouri and Kansas Farmer

Ask
About
It.



WIZARD BRAND

**BEST FERTILIZER
For Grain, Fruit and Vegetable Growing**

All soils need manure and phosphate. Makes bigger better crops and builds up your soil at the same time. Don't fail to give Wizard Brand Phosphated Manure a chance on part of your crop this season. Try it alongside of any other fertilizer you know. It is the best looking fertilizer you ever saw and works just as good as it looks. Don't place your fertilizer order until you know all about Wizard Brand Phosphated Manure.

H. W. Gordinier & Sons Company
TROY, NEW YORK

**A Soil Building Fertilizer
For All Crops**

MISSOURI AND KANSAS FARMER

Phosphated Manure Gives Good Profits.

One of the most significant facts in dealing with soil fertility experiments at the Ohio Experiment Station, which now cover more than 25 years' work is that acid phosphate added to stall manure is the most effective fertilizer known. While greater crops may be grown with large amounts of commercial fertilizers, the greatest economical returns and even yields come from phosphate manure. This new fertilizer is made by simply adding about 40 pounds of acid phosphate to a load of manure when it is removed from the stable or barn.

Even with corn at \$1 a bushel, wheat at \$2 and hay at \$20 a ton, 1 ton of acid phosphate used to reinforce manure has returned more than \$200 worth of crops at a 21-year average at the Ohio Experiment Station.

These fertility experiments show that the acid phosphate should be combined with the stall manure to be most effective. The average yield for 21 years at the station with stall manure and acid phosphate are 66 bushels of corn, 23 bushels of wheat and 4,900 pounds of clover. On land that received no treatment the yields are 35 bushels of corn, 13 bushels of wheat and 2,800 pounds of clover.

Station officials point out that the use of phosphated manure for top-dressing wheat, or for land to be plowed down for corn next spring is particularly effective now on account of the demand for more food and more economical costs in crop production.

Supplemental Feeds Aid in Pig Growing.

Tests in swine feeding at the Ohio

age gained required per pound equal paid practically and tank. It is possible to five to daily as. They are amounts thus produced per pound.

Great

Better crops enclosed Farm Co. 14th annual Mo., Sept.

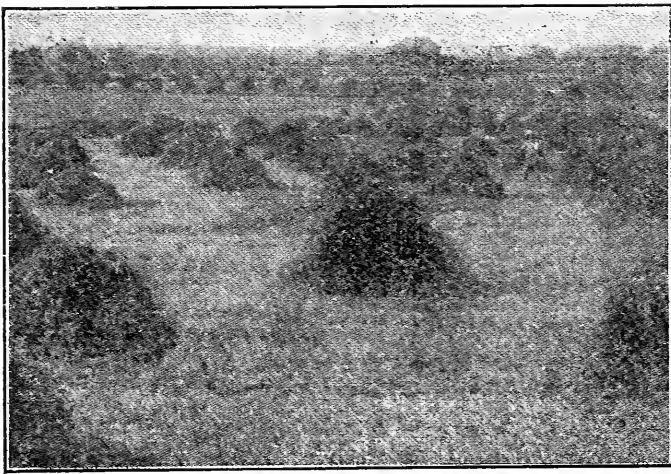
The 11th position, management open on October 1 combined rallying 1 ers from.

The products \$15,000 in be awarded hibits. The est offered in the Ur

The exhibit of wheat trophy prize will be \$30 may win Proportion agricultural individuals enter their uable prize

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(A Field of Inoculated Alfalfa)
Three Cuttings a Year

The Guaranteed Legume Inoculator

Grown Direct From Nodules

Highest Possible Virility

The Standard Inoculating Bacteria are grown direct from the nodules. All bacteria sent out are of the second generation from the nodules. This laboratory technic in the preparation of these culture insures the highest possible virility, and therefore positive inoculation and an abundance of nodules. It is a fundamental of bacteriology that the further removed from the initial germ, the less viril. Bacteria planted and replanted to generations far remote cannot and do not insure healthy inoculation, and use of such often results in failure. Standard cultures bred direct from the nodules and furnished to you only one generation removed from such nodule is what has placed them at the head of the list of all legumes cultures and caused them to be the most widely used in the United States.

Standard cultures are not cheap cultures. They may be cheaper in price than some, but in price only. The price is still consistent with high quality. They cannot be made better even if ten times the price were offered. Every package is fully guaranteed.

Not only in viril properties do Standard cultures excel, but the character of the containers has much to do with preserving and insuring such virility right up to the time of use. They are put up in amber colored bottles (excluding the blue light ray

which is deadly to many germs) with rubber corks and with glass air tubes and cotton filters. Thus prepared all foreign and destroying germs are excluded, yet the nitro bacteria within the bottles are fed with sufficient nitrogen to keep them alive and viril even for years.

All legume crops should be inoculated. Few soils contain sufficient bacteria to provide self-inoculation. Artificial inoculation with pure cultures has long since been determined by the experiment stations to be the only safe and sure way. Few soils unless heavily fertilized contain enough nitrogen to carry a legume crop to maturity and a maximum yield unless the proper inoculating bacteria be present in the soil and active. Inoculated legumes take their supply of nitrogen from the air, and not only feed themselves during growth, but store up a surplus in the nodules formed on the roots as a supply for succeeding crops. But unless such proper bacteria are supplied or present there will be no nodules. Neither will the crop be a maximum. A good legume crop will store up in soil for use of future crops as much nitrogen as can be obtained for thirty or fifty dollars in commercial nitrogen carrying fertilizer materials. Take no chances. Inoculate all legumes with Standard cultures.

What the Experiment Stations Say

Bulletin No. 53, South Carolina Experiment Station, says:

"Inoculation is not a cure all, but its proper use will send the farmer farther forward in three years than it has been possible for him to go without it in a generation."

"The peculiar values of legumes for maintaining and increasing the fertility of soils is due to certain bacteria which develop nodules upon the roots of leguminous plants and which have the unique power of rendering the free nitrogen of the atmosphere available for plant growth. Without these bacteria, legumes, like other crops, exhaust the soil of its combined nitrogen."—Ext. Farmer's Bulletin No. 315.

"All legumes grown either for the purpose of enriching the soil or for the crop must, in order to be of the greatest benefit to the land and the plants, be provided with the nitrogen-fixing bacteria. It is

believed that the artificial culture is the method most efficient, cheapest, and freest from objectionable qualities."—Ext. Bulletin No. 71, Bureau of Plant Industry.

"It has been amply demonstrated, not only by hundreds of years of actual experience, but by numberless carefully conducted experiments in many countries and under widely varying conditions, that clover and numerous other legumes supplies with tubercle (nodule) bacteria obtain from the air through the agency of these bacteria, under favorable conditions, all the nitrogen they require, and that they leave in the soil considerable quantities for succeeding crops. In Germany the amount of nitrogen added to the soil by legumes, besides that taken off in the crop, is estimated at 200 pounds per acre. In the United States the average for sixteen States is 122 pounds equivalent to not less than 800 to 1,000 pounds of Nitrate of soda per acre."—Ext. Yearbook of Dept. of Agriculture for 1906.

Increases the Yield. Enriches the Soil. Improves Feeding Value. Saves Fertilizer Bills.

Easy to Apply. Full Directions in Every Package.

PREPARED FOR

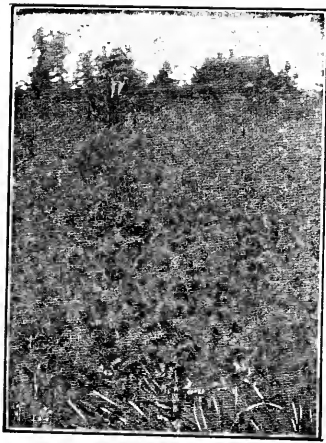
Alfalfa	Crimson Clover	Garden Peas
Soy Beans	Alsike Clover	Sweet Peas
Cow Peas	Vetch	Field Beans
Sweet Clover	Field Peas	Garden Beans
Red Clover		Peanuts
and all other legumes		

PRICES

Garden Size	.....\$ .50
1 Acre Size	..... .75
2 Acre Size	..... 1.45
4 Acre Size	..... 2.25
6 Acre Size	..... 3.00

Add five cents per package for postage. One acre size sufficient for about 90 pounds of alfalfa, clover or other small seeds, and for about 90 pounds of peas, beans or other large seeds.

When ordering, state crop to be inoculated. Standard cultures are guaranteed by us and by makers



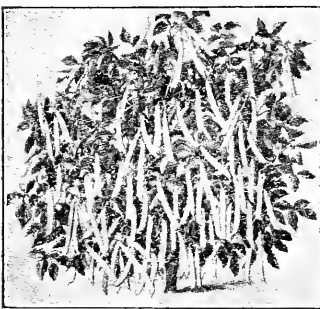
Inoculated Vetch

INOCULATE ALL CLOVERS

All clovers succeed best if inoculated. Many farmers who have been liming find clover still does not succeed. In most cases inoculation, in addition to lime, is just what is needed. Thousands of farmers in the Eastern States are now succeeding with red clover where they failed before—succeed now because they inoculate.

Inoculation is necessary to produce nodules on the roots. These nodules are filled with bacteria germs, which take nitrogen from the air, feeding it to the plant. They also perform other work in plant growth not fully understood. But we know that inoculation has saved many a clover crop—that farmers succeed with inoculation where they failed before. And every experiment station in the country advises its use. Inoculate Clover—the cost is small. Why take a chance?

Remember, inoculating bacteria is grown from bacteria—germs—taken from the nodules on the roots of the plant. Each legume has a different bacteria, a distinct germ. There is a separate bacteria grown for each of the varieties of clover. In ordering state whether it is wanted for red, alsike, alfalfa, or sweet clover, or any other variety.



This Inoculated Bean
Produced 100% Larger
Crop Than Those Not
Inoculated.

INOCULATE ALL PEAS AND BEANS

All peas should be inoculated. All Experiment Stations as well as The United States Farm Bureau advise it. Whether in the home garden for family use or for market, it will pay—pay in larger growth, earlier maturity and higher food value, all due to the increased amount of nitrogen supplied the plant.

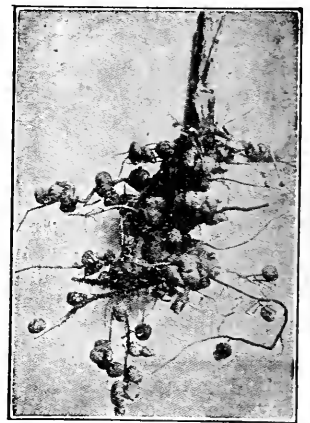
Use Standard Inoculating Bacteria—so easy to apply—just moisten the seed before planting, full directions in every package.

When ordering state whether for garden or field peas.

Inoculate with Standard Inoculating Bacteria.

PRICES

Garden Size	\$.50
Acre Size .....	.75
2-Acre Size	1.45
4-Acre Size	2.25
6-Acre Size	3.00



Inoculated Soy Beans

Notice About Ordering Inoculation and a New Idea.

Place your order AT ONCE for the Inoculation, and upon receipt of this order we will send you an acknowledgment of the order, and also a postal card addressed to us. Then within five days of the time you are ready to use the Inoculation you mail us the Postal card telling us that you are ready for your order, and the inoculation will be sent to you

at once, and it will be absolutely FRESH. In this way you are assured only FRESH Inoculation, and this is a most important factor. Don't buy Inoculation that has been standing around on store shelves.

Get it our way FRESH FROM THE LABORATORY.

INOCULATE VETCH

Vetch, that is the Russian or hairy vetch, called also winter and sand vetch, is a valuable legume.

It is especially valuable for fall and spring pasturage, often in the North remaining green until Christmas, and being the first pasture plant available in the spring.

Vetch is especially valuable as a soil builder. If inoculated, it will take nitrogen from the air, nitrogen enough to supply itself and far more, the surplus remaining in the ground to improve the soil.

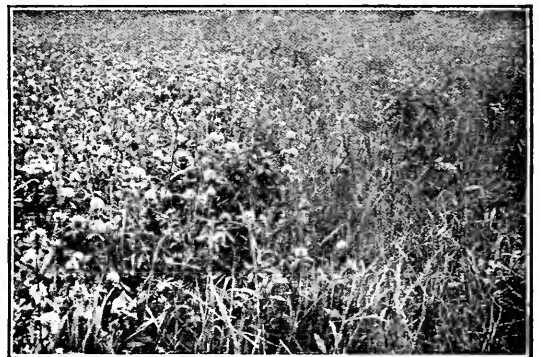
But vetch, as any other legume, can not take nitrogen from the air unless inoculated. The work must be done by the bacteria in the nodules. Without bacteria it will exhaust the land just the same as timothy or any other non-legume. Furthermore vetch is one of those legumes—like alfalfa and soy beans—requiring inoculation for its proper growth.

Inoculate with Standard Inoculating Bacteria. Insure your VETCH Crop.

State that Standard Inoculating Bacteria is wanted for Vetch.

PRICE

Acre Size	\$.75
2-Acre Size	1.45
4-Acre Size	2.25
6-Acre Size	3.00



Inoculated Red Clover Not Inoculated

Acre Size	\$.75
2 Acre Size	1.45
4 Acre Size	2.25
6 Acre Size	3.00

H. W. Gordinier & Sons Co's
BIG COUNTRY STORE
TROY, N. Y.

FERTILIZERS

We carry the largest stock of Fertilizers in this section of the country. Special mixtures for all uses. Prices quoted by letter. No. 1 for Potatoes. No. 2 for Vegetables. No. 3 for Grass and Grain. No. 4 for Grass and Grain (special).

The Fertilizer best adapted to a given crop on a particular soil can only be determined with exactness by experiment in each case. Still, the extensive experiments with fertilizers which have been carried on by the experiment stations and the practical experience of farmers on all kinds of soils and with all classes of crops have brought out certain general facts and made it possible to lay down certain very general rules regarding the application of fertilizers which may result in greater economy in their use than is possible under the haphazard methods which are so often followed. It should be understood, however, that it is impossible to draw hard and fast rules applicable under all circumstances, and that, while the farmer may profitably follow, in a general way, the directions given, he should not be unalterably bound by them, but should ever be alive to the need of studying the special requirements of his soils with a view to securing still greater economy in the use of fertilizers. Having decided that the manurial resources of the farm need supplementing and that the use of commercial fertilizers is advisable, the constant effort should be to determine the system of application which gives the greatest return for the outlay incurred.

BONE FERTILIZERS

Decompose slowly in the soil, and therefore form excellent permanent improvement, less likely than any other fertilizer to waste. With bone there is no danger of burning the plants. Excellent for top-dressing lawns and grass lands, for garden and field crops.

Quantity Required. For permanent pasture and mowing lands, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ton per acre. For trees and vines, 2 to 4 quarts each. For top-dressing, 1000 to 1500 lbs. per acre. For field and garden crops, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 ton broadcasted and harrowed in. For rose beds, pot plants, etc., one part to about fifty of soil.

Raw Bone Meal. This is ground very fine, decomposes more rapidly in the soil than the coarser grades, and is therefore more quickly beneficial. Write for prices.

Raw Ground Bone. This is moderately fine and particularly adapted for general fertilizing; the finer particles are immediately beneficial, the coarse keeping up the supply of plant food for a long period. Write for prices.

BOWKER'S FLOWER FOOD (Odorless)

A perfectly balanced plant food. Insures steady growth, healthy foliage, and early bloom. Does not breed insects, worms or weeds. Contains larger percentage of plant food elements than any other. Derives all its phosphoric acid from animal bone and contains no acid phosphate or phosphate rock. A food—not a stimulant. Results of use beneficial and permanent.

Owing to uncertain market conditions at the time this catalog is printed, all prices must be made by letter. Write for quotations.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS FOR HOME MIXING

We Import Agricultural Chemicals and Can Guarantee Their Purity. We Have Constantly on Hand a Complete Stock

There is absolutely no reason why any man with ordinary intelligence cannot buy these raw materials and mix any desired formula as well as the fertilizer manufacturer. All the "machinery" necessary to do one's own mixing is a tight barn floor, a platform scale, a shovel, an iron hand rake, and a sand screen. If any of the raw materials are lumpy they should be screened and the lumps pulverized before they are added to the pile of fine material. Nitrate of Soda is usually more or less lumpy, but if it be emptied out of the bag, spread loosely on the floor, and lightly sprinkled with water the night before it is to be used, the lumps will fall apart on simply raking them over the following morning. When all the ingredients have been well prepared, the most bulky material is spread out upon the floor in a pile about six inches deep. The top is leveled off and then a layer of the next material is put on, and so on until all the different constituents have been added to the pile. Then commence at one end and shovel over the pile, reaching clear to the bottom every time. After mixing well, the mixed portion is passed behind. When the whole pile has been treated once in this way, the pile should be levelled and again in the same manner. This process should be repeated three or four times, and then the whole mixture should be screened before sacking.

(All chemicals are subject to market prices and changes. We would be pleased to quote lowest prices on application.)

NITRATE OF SODA

Commercial Nitrate of Soda, imported from Chili, is all sold under a guarantee of 95 per cent. Nitrate of Soda. This means that every hundred pounds of material contains from 18 to 19 pounds Ammonia. In other words, 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda added to a ton of any

fertilizer will increase the percentage of Ammonia about one per cent. Nitrate of Soda is soluble in water, acts quickly, and is the cheapest form in which to purchase Nitrogen where this element alone is desired. It is as a top-dresser that this material gives the best results. It is a well established fact that 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda to the acre, applied to any crop which has been fertilized with the ordinary commercial fertilizer, will well repay the comparatively small expenditure.

For Grass or Winter Cereals apply in the Spring as soon as the frost leaves the ground. For all crops sown or planted in the Spring, apply as soon as growth is started. In all cases as a top-dresser. Be careful not to let the nitrate touch the plant.

Sulphate of Potash

Muriate of Potash

Hardwood Ashes

Nitrate of Potash

Kainit

Peruvian Guano

(Special Prices on Application.)

KAINIT (German Potash Salt)

Analysis: 12 per cent. actual Potash. Excellent to apply in Fall or Winter on lawns or vegetable garden. Apply at the rate of 1000 lbs. per acre. Prices on application.

MURIATE OF POTASH

Eighty per cent. pure, equivalent to 48 to 50 per cent. actual Potash. A high grade general fertilizer, one of the best orchard fertilizers known. Prices on application.

NITRATE OF SODA

A fertilizer for all crops. It is very quick in action and hastens maturity of crops fully two weeks. Being quickly soluble, it should not be applied until the plants are above ground, when 200 to 300 lbs. mixed with wood ashes or land plaster is sufficient per acre. Nitrate of Soda does not exhaust the land. Prices on application.

LAND PLASTER

Much used in composting or mixed with guano, etc. 200-lb. bag \$1.00. Ton-lots, special price.

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE

For Potatoes and all vegetables. Since it is difficult to procure pure Peruvian Guano, we recommend this brand as a good, all-round fertilizer containing 5 per cent. Ammonia, 6 per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash. Prices on application.

SULPHATE OF POTASH

A desirable form of Potash to be used on all crops, but especially on Tobacco, Hops, Potatoes, Flax, Sugar Beets, Cabbage or Cauliflower. Use 50 to 400 lbs. per acre. It is the best form for greenhouse use, and may be applied either broadcast and mixed with the soil, or in solution in water. In repotting or in shallow beds, use a tablespoonful to a bushel of the soil. In water use a tablespoonful in 12 quarts. Prices on application.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

Used for its Nitrogen. A very desirable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. Use 1 pound to 50 square feet of ground or bench, or a tablespoonful to a bushel of soil, or 3 gallons of water. Prices on application.

GORDINIER'S "ROSE GROWER" BONE MEAL

This is a special brand we have put up for our trade. It is ground fine, hence acts quickly. Free from acid and a superb article. It is made from bone accumulated in large slaughter houses, and should not be compared with the Bone Meal made from cattle heads and feet gathered upon the Western prairies. Our "Rose Grower" Bone has been slightly steamed to soften it and is thus quicker in its action. Analysis: Ammonia $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; total Phosphoric Acid, 22 to 25 per cent.; Bone Phosphate, 48 to 54 per cent. Write for prices.

Quantity Required. For permanent pasture, and mowing lands, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ton per acre; for trees and vines, 2 to 4 quarts each; for top-dressing, 1000 to 1500 lbs. per acre; rose beds and plants, 1 part to about 50 of soil; for starting a new lawn as a base, 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 square feet.

PURE CANADA UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES

Ashes lack Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid, but contain Potash and Lime, which are essential, not only as plant food, but also as sweeteners of the soil and solvents of other plant food ingredients. So far as they supply Potash and Lime, they are "nature's plant food." These things have been extracted from the soil by the trees, and now we return them in the shape of ashes. Pure wood ashes is one of the best fertilizers for top-dressing lawns, grass lands, and seeding down, imparting a rich, dark shade of green, destroying insects and weeds, particularly moss; also for fruit of all kinds, especially Strawberries, Peaches and Apples. Write for prices.

AGRICULTURAL SALT

Ton lots, special price.

Bradley's Complete Manure for Potatoes and Vegetables**Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.**

Nitrogen.....	3.29 to 4.12	per cent.
Equal to Ammonia.....	4 to 5	per cent.
Soluble Phos. Acid.....	6 to 7	per cent.
Reverted Phos. Acid.....	2 to 3	per cent.
Available Phos. Acid.....	8 to 10	per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid.....	1 to 2	per cent.
Total Phos. Acid.....	9 to 11	per cent.
Potash (Actual).....	7 to 8	per cent.
Equal to Sul. Potash.....	12.94 to 14.79	per cent.

For the growth of Early and Abundant Crops and to secure the best in form, character, tint and weight.

Prices on Application**Bradley's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone****Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.**

Nitrogen.....	1.65 to 2.47	per cent.
Equal to Ammonia.....	2 to 3	per cent.
Soluble Phos. Acid.....	6 to 7	per cent.
Reverted Phos. Acid.....	2 to 3	per cent.
Available Phos. Acid.....	8 to 10	per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid.....	1 to 2	per cent.
Total Phos. Acid.....	9 to 11	per cent.
Potash (Actual).....	2 to 3	per cent.
Equal to Sul. Potash.....	3.70 to 5.55	per cent.

This compound presents a formula that has brought to many farmers ample and profitable crops. It is admirable for Fall grain crops or Spring sowings of Oats and Barley, with the merit of many successive successful annual tests.

Bradley's Soluble Dissolved Bone**Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y., N. J. and Penn.**

Soluble Phos. Acid.....	12 to 14	per cent.
Reverted Phos. Acid.....	2 to 3	per cent.
Available Phos. Acid.....	14 to 16	per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid.....	1 to 2	per cent.
Total Phos. Acid.....	15 to 17	per cent.

This is the best and most economical form of Phosphoric Acid for the thoughtful buyer. "The best is the cheapest," yet not "cheap" as to quality, but economical as to cost. The proportions of soluble and reverted percentages in the aggregate of available tells the tale.

Bradley's Potato Fertilizer**Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.**

Nitrogen.....	2.06 to 2.88	per cent.
Equal to Ammonia.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.
Soluble Phos. Acid.....	6 to 7	per cent.
Reverted Phos. Acid.....	2 to 3	per cent.
Available Phos. Acid.....	8 to 10	per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid.....	1 to 2	per cent.
Total Phos. Acid.....	9 to 11	per cent.
Potash (Actual).....	3 to 4	per cent.
Equal to Sul. Potash.....	5.55 to 7.40	per cent.

In this brand the proportions of Ammonia and Potash are adjusted to sections where less rapid growth is desired and where, too, the presence of Potash already in the soil makes a larger percentage unnecessary—lands that produce vigorous timber are generally better charged with Potash than lighter soils. The grain producing element is amply present. This grade can be termed an Economizer and will be found a most satisfactory crop producer.

Bradley's Patent Superphosphate**Guaranteed Analysis for N. Y. and N. J.**

Nitrogen.....	2.06 to 2.88	per cent.
Equal to Ammonia.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.
Soluble Phos. Acid.....	6 to 7	per cent.
Reverted Phos. Acid.....	2 to 3	per cent.
Available Phos. Acid.....	8 to 10	per cent.
Insoluble Phos. Acid.....	1 to 2	per cent.
Total Phos. Acid.....	9 to 11	per cent.
Potash (Actual).....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.
Equal to Sul. Potash.....	2.77 to 4.62	per cent.

Bradley's Patent "the eldest of the family" of all the brands made for so many years by the Bradley Co., having the well-known trademark, is a warranty to every buyer, an assurance every farmer can rely upon in his purchases.

IMPORTANT

Prices on Fertilizer subject to change without notice

AGRICULTURAL LIME

A Very Valuable Article by Hon. Edward Van Alstyne
MAINTAINING FERTILITY

Forms of Lime

Having set forth the functions of lime, which I find people are more and more appreciating, naturally the question is continually asked: "What kind of lime is best?" "What is the difference between quick lime, slaked lime and ground limestone unburned?"

This is disturbing the public mind the more because certain dealers in this or that form of lime are sending out "tracts" stating that only ground limestone should be used, and all other kinds will lead to everlasting damnation; or that quick lime is the only form, and so forth; each cleverly stated, often giving detached extracts from Experiment Stations' reports to support their peculiar views. All of which makes "confusion more confounded."

What are the facts? First, let it be understood what is in lime which is the active principle. This is **Calcium**. Hence the lime is most valuable which contains most of this. Just as the value of a ton of South Carolina rock is greater if it contains 16 per cent. of phosphoric acid than if there is only 12 per cent. If lime were absolutely pure—which it never is—each cwt. would contain, when burned and the carbon-dioxide driven out, 100 lbs. of calcium. This form is known as "oxide" or caustic lime. When this is slaked it becomes what is known as "hydrated" lime. Some air and moisture is absorbed and there must be 130 lbs. to secure 100 lbs. of calcium. When the same stone is ground, without being burned, there would be required 180 lbs. This is known as "carbonate." It is then apparent that the first question is one of cost. Often carbonate is sold as high as the oxide. When one must pay freight from any distance, how much calcium he gets in his ton is a vital matter. The following table will give an idea of the relative value of the different forms.

Value of Quick Lime.	Equivalent Slaked Lime.	Value of Carbonate.
\$8.00	\$6.05	\$4.50
7.00	5.30	3.95
6.00	4.55	3.40
5.00	3.80	2.80
4.00	3.05	2.25
3.00	2.30	1.70

FERTILIZERS—Continued

For example: When one ton of quick lime can be bought for \$5.00, one ton of slaked lime should be bought for \$3.80, one ton of carbonate for \$2.80.

In this connection I will call attention to the N. Y. State laws compelling dealers to furnish an analysis of the lime they are selling. I am sorry to believe that in many cases their analyses are not to be relied on, or are given in a complicated form, which tends to confuse. Therefore, I would advise writing to the Experiment Station in the reader's State and ascertain if they have an analysis of the particular lime one contemplates buying. If they have not, they will usually examine and report on a sample sent. After the question of price is determined the next is the matter of fineness. The smaller the particles, the quicker and easier will they be distributed through the soil, a particle of lime coming in contact with a particle of soil. The more readily too is the lime soluble. The hydrated or slaked lime is usually finest, and for that reason desirable, providing its cost is relatively no more than the other forms. The caustic is usually cheapest because one gets more actual calcium in his ton. On heavy soil it is to be recommended as being more active in its operations. In the majority of cases, there is nothing in the hue and cry that caustic

lime burns the humus. Humus is of no value until it is broken down, hence whatever hastens it may be an advantage. On light soils, deficient in humus, the mild lime or carbonate is to be preferred; but nearly twice the quantity must be used to supply as much calcium as with the caustic. The carbonate should, however, be fine, and to it there is no objection, so long as it is so and one buys it according to its calcium and realizes it is a little slower in action. I notice some firms advertising ground limestone, urging its use as an absorbent and fixer of ammonia in the stable gutters. It is not nearly so good an absorbent as road dust; and has no power more than the latter as a fixer of ammonia. In fact, if left in the manure any length of time it may become soluble and release ammonia. It should not be necessary to say that quick lime—although a valuable deodorizer—should never be used in the stable, or in contact with manure, except in the soil.

ASK GORDINIER FOR PRICES ON LIME.

We put up a 100-lb. bag of Agricultural Lime for Garden and Lawn use. Ask for prices.

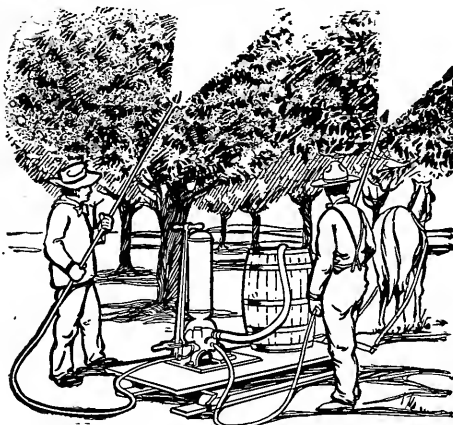
INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

The department in which we offer the Insecticides is the most complete in this country. For several years we have made a business of spraying trees; using three of the largest Power Sprayers in the country. This department is under the management of an expert in Insecticides, and if you do not know just what you may need, we will be pleased to give you the information.

For those more closely interested in spraying operations we have for free distribution a very complete handbook entitled "Spraying—A Profitable Investment," which will be sent upon application.

It Pays to Spray Intelligently

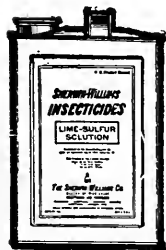
The man who sprays his fruit or vegetables intelligently is the one who will have the bumper yield to send to market. The large increase in the number of insects attacking fruit trees and garden truck throughout the country makes it absolutely necessary for the farmer or grower to protect his crop by the proper use of insecticides.



S-W Lime-Sulfur Solution

A good Lime-Sulfur should be clear, free from sediment and of the highest strength. Sherwin-Williams Lime-Sulfur Solution possesses all of these points which have been carefully worked out in its manufacture. It is a clear, cherry-colored liquid, containing no hard, granular particles that clog up the spray nozzle. It is the greatest strength at which such a solution can be marketed, testing thirty-three degrees Baume, and is therefore an especially effective killing agent against such insects as the San Jose Scale. Unlike home-made solutions, it can be sprayed cold, and for this reason it has a distinct advantage over the solution you can mix up yourself, as it can be used day after day,

while the home-made wash is very liable to be useless the second day through crystallization. Recent results from some of the Government Experiment Stations also tend to show that a well prepared commercial Lime-Sulfur is more effective than the home-boiled kind. Write for prices.



S-W Bordeaux Mixture, Paste

The steady demand among horticulturists who find it inconvenient and impracticable to prepare their own Bordeaux Mixture has led us to put on the market a preparation which is equal in every way to that prepared by the most up-to-date fruit growers and experiment stations. It is made of absolutely pure lime, so that there is no danger of improper combination with the blue vitriol and of consequent burning of the foliage. As it is chemically pure it will be found a reliable fungicide in every way. It can be mixed with S-W New Process Arsenate of Lead to form a combination insecticidal and fungicidal spray. Write for prices.

IMPORTANT

Prices on Insecticides and Fungicides
subject to change without notice

S-W New Process Arsenate of Lead

S-W New Process Arsenate of Lead has many advantages over other arsenical insecticides. It gives the greatest possible poison efficiency without foliage injury. In fact, it is generally conceded by those who have used it to have a most beneficial effect on the foliage, tending to increase the rich, dark green, glossy appearance of the leaf and never causing any burning. It is precipitated with great care, so that its particles are very finely divided and will settle on every part of the leaf, thus giving it splendid adhesive quality. S-W Arsenate of Lead is extremely miscible with water and combines readily with other mixtures, such as Bordeaux or Lime-Sulfur. It does not contain as much arsenic as several other brands on the market, but it does contain as much as it is possible to get in the finest form of precipitation and still have a product that can be easily handled. An Arsenate of Lead of this character is the very best kind for fruit tree spraying. Write for prices.



S-W Paris Green

S-W Paris Green is the most effective, safe and economical Paris Green on the market. It does not burn or blight the foliage. Contains less than two per cent. free or uncombined arsenic and is sure death to bugs and leaf-eating insects of all kinds. It is light in gravity, stays well in suspension and does not wash off the foliage easily. Put up in 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 14, 28, 56 and 100-lb. packages. Also 250-500-lb. kegs and barrels. Market price.



INSECTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS—Continued

ANT EXTERMINATOR. For destroying ants in house, lawn and garden.

APHINE. The insecticide that kills plant lice of every description; a strong nicotine extract; dilute one part to forty parts of water.

APHIS PUNK. A nicotine paper for fumigating.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. (Dry.) For dusting plants affected with mildew and all fungous diseases. Can be used as a spray.

FIR TREE OIL SOAP. For destroying mealy bug, scale, aphid, red spider.

KEROSENE EMULSION. (Paste.) Used as a Summer wash against scale, plant lice and aphid. Ready for use by simply adding water. 1 lb. makes ten gallons of spray.

KEROSENE EMULSION. Concentrated. (Liquid.) For plant lice and aphid.

KIL-WORM. Destroys worms, ants and grubs infesting golf, cricket grounds, parks, lawns and cemeteries, and snails in greenhouses; does not injure grass, but acts rather as a fertilizer, and causes the insects to come to the surface to die. One gallon makes fifty gallons of liquid.

LEMON OIL. For all insects and soft scales. One of the best known insecticides, and, having a pleasant odor, is highly recommended for house plants.

LITTLE'S ANTIPEST. A liquid preparation for all insects.

NICOTICIDE. Fumigating compound. Vaporizing apparatus, 50c.

NICO FUME. This is the strongest Tobacco paper on the market. Does not injure blooms and furnishes the easiest method for fumigation ever devised.

NICO FUME LIQUID. An effective vaporizing liquid.

NIKOTEEN. An economical and powerful nicotine extract. One part to six hundred of water is sufficiently strong to kill all insects, except scale, for which use one to four hundred.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER. For roaches, ants, fleas, etc. destroying insects.

SULPHUR, POWDERED. For mildew.

TOBACCO DUST. For dusting plants affected with aphid; also used on Squash vines and melons, and now largely used for fumigating.

TOBACCO SOAP. One of the best insecticides for general use; easily prepared; should be used early in the season on outdoor plants, thus preventing attacks of insects. It is the best for house plants during Winter. Full directions with each package.

TOBACCO STEMS. For fumigating. Also for covering lawns during the Winter. It not only acts as a protector, but imparts large quantities of ammonia and drives away insects and moles.

TREE TANGLEFOOT. The best remedy against Caterpillars and all tree crawling insects. Will remain for three months.

WHALE OIL CAUSTIC POTASH SOAP. Recommended as a Summer and Winter wash for scale and all insects.

WHALE OIL SOAP AND TOBACCO. Sterlingworth Whale Oil Soap and Tobacco is a most effective, reliable, simple

and cheap preparation for destroying San José Scale, Plant Lice, and all sucking insects on trees, shrubs, plants, vines, Rose bushes, etc. The efficiency of this soap is further increased by the addition of Tobacco extractive matter and Potash. The preparation thus compounded possesses all the virtues of Whale Oil Soap and in addition, the valuable insecticide properties of Tobacco and Potash, making it doubly valuable. Full directions for use on each package.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST. For the prevention of Mildew on Roses, Grapes, Gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED. An excellent protection from Currant worms; Grape slugs, caterpillars, etc. May be applied dry or mixed in water—1 oz. to 3 gallons.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE DRY BORDEAUX. As the name indicates this article is an insecticide as well as a fungicide. It is compounded the same as Dry Bordeaux Fungicide and in addition to its value as a fungicide there has been added the necessary poison to make it deadly to all eating insects. It kills slugs, beetles and all leaf-eating insects and prevents blight and rot on Potatoes as well as performing many other services. It sticks well to vegetation, one application lasting in some cases the entire season. Full directions for using accompany each package. In ordering always specify "Insecticide and Fungicide" to distinguish from "Fungicide Dry Bordeaux."

BUG DEATH is a preparation that contains no Paris Green or arsenic and effectually takes the place of all other insecticides and fungicides. We give this insecticide our fullest endorsement. It has been on the market for fifteen years and our sales are rapidly increasing. It can be applied dry just as it comes from the package or it can be mixed with water and sprayed on to the vines with any of the sprayers that are now on the market that are fitted with proper agitating devices. It is death to Potato, Squash, Cucumber and Melon bugs, Currant and Tomato worms and all other plant and vine eating pests. The first cost to kill the bugs is a little more than what it is with the arsenical preparations. Bug Death will not injure the foliage of any plant, tree or vine which gives the crop a better chance to mature. This means a larger and better crop.

WORM ERADICATOR. The worm will immediately rise to the surface of the ground of flower bed, or will fall off the trees, fruits or flowers, and in a few minutes will die. It will be found exceedingly effective and quite harmless to fruit, flowers, grass, etc. Full directions for use on each package.

SCOTCH SOOT. Genuine imported. One of the best fertilizers for stimulating healthy growth of dark green foliage, and it will free the soil of slugs, grubs and cutworms.

FIR TREE OIL. The best insecticide in the market for greenhouse and house plants; it frees plants of nearly all insects to which they are subject. Directions for use on each can.

FLOUR OF SULPHUR. For mildew.

NOTICE—Prices on insecticides will be furnished by letter owing to uncertain market conditions at time this catalog goes to press.

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE

No. 1 On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet

- 5 lbs. Red Top.
- 1 " Meadow Foxtail.
- 1/2 " Perennial Sweet Vernal.
- 2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
- 3 " Orchard Grass.
- 2 " Hard Fescue.
- 2 " Sheep's Fescue.
- 5 " Perennial Rye Grass.
- 17 " Timothy.
- 2 " Red Clover.
- 1/2 " Alsike Clover.

40 lbs. Sow 2 bushels to the acre

No. 2. On High and Dry Land

- 4 lbs. Red Top.
- 4 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
- 2 " Meadow Brome Grass.
- 1/2 " Crested Dog's-tail.
- 5 " Orchard Grass.
- 2 " Hard Fescue.
- 4 " Sheep's Fescue.
- 1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
- 15 " Timothy.
- 1 " Rough-stalk Meadow.
- 1 " Red Clover.
- 1/2 " White Clover.

40 lbs. Sow 2 bushels to the acre

No. 3. On Wet, Late Land

- 6 lbs. Red Top.
- 2 1/2 " Creeping Bent Grass.
- 6 " Orchard Grass.
- 2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
- 3 " Meadow Fescue.
- 1 " Tall Fescue.
- 1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
- 7 " Perennial Rye Grass.
- 10 " Timothy.
- 1 " Red Clover.
- 1/2 " Alsike Clover.

40 lbs. Sow 2 bushels to the acre

PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE

No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.

- 3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
- 4 " Red Top.
- 1/2 " Perennial Sweet Vernal.
- 5 " Orchard Grass.
- 3 " Sheep's Fescue.
- 2 " Hard Fescue.
- 1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
- 6 " Perennial Rye Grass.
- 1 " Meadow Foxtail.
- 4 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 8 " Timothy.
- 1/2 " Yellow Trefoil.
- 1 " Red Clover.
- 1 " White Clover.

40 lbs. Sow 2 bushels to the acre

No. 5 On Dry Land.

- 3 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.
- 4 1/2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
- 1 " Meadow Brome Grass.
- 4 " Orchard Grass.
- 2 " Hard Fescue.
- 6 " Sheep's Fescue.
- 1/2 " Perennial Sweet Vernal.
- 7 " Timothy.
- 6 " Perennial Rye Grass.
- 4 " Sainfoin.
- 1 " Red Clover.
- 1 " White Clover.

40 lbs. Sow 2 bushels to the acre

No. 6. On Wet Land.

- 6 lbs. Red Top.
- 5 " Orchard Grass.
- 2 " Meadow Fescue.
- 1 " Tall Fescue.
- 2 " Meadow Soft Grass.
- 8 " Perennial Rye Grass.
- 1 " Meadow Foxtail.
- 8 " Timothy.
- 1 " Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.
- 4 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
- 1 " Alsike Clover.
- 1 " White Clover.

40 lbs. Sow 2 bushels to the acre



SHEEP FERTILIZER

This is not an interesting subject, however, it is a subject with which you must be perfectly familiar if you want to have a successful garden, lawn or farm. To get the most out of the soil you must have a knowledge of fertilizing ingredients. This little book will help you. It is not a scientific treatise. Just a simple, truthful little article, easily read, easily understood. If you are willing to buy the best seed, and if you are willing to give the crops the best care, why not go a little further and provide them with the food they must have? In other words, insure your next crop by reading this little

book. Let's begin. First bear in mind these principles as defined by the famous German chemist, Baron Von Liebig:

1. "A soil can be termed fertile only when it contains all the materials requisite for the nutrition of plants in the required quantity and in the proper form."

2. "With every crop a part of these ingredients is removed. A part of this part is added again from the inexhaustible store of the atmosphere, another part, however, is lost forever if not replaced by man."

3. "The fertility of the soil remains unchanged if all the ingredients of the crop are given back to the land. Such a restitution is effected by manure."

Principle No. 2 is very important. Read it very carefully. A part of the nutrition of plants "is lost forever if not replaced by man." This means that you must fertilize the soil. Unless you do fertilize the soil after every crop, your crops will become poorer and poorer. You have got to put back in the soil the ingredients your crops take out, and every crop, no

matter what it is, will remove a certain amount of soil strength. You must use fertilizer.

That's an established fact.

What kind of fertilizer shall you use?

Well, practical experience has proved that, as a rule, Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash are the substances most needed to be applied to soils to make or to keep them fertile. In conjunction with these elements, soils must contain a certain amount of humus.

A fertilizer that contains these three fertilizing constituents, i. e., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, is called a "Complete Fertilizer." A "Complete Fertilizer" is, therefore, the best. A "Complete Fertilizer" is the one you should use.

How can you buy a Complete Fertilizer?

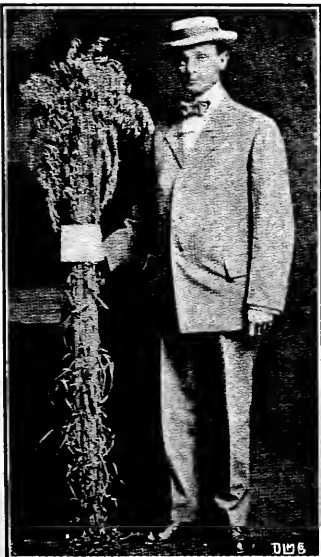
Well, you can buy complete commercial fertilizers, but they do not contain Humus, and Humus, you will remember, is one of the necessary substances.

Again, you can buy a load of rotted stable manure, but in rotting a large part of the nitrogen, its most valuable element of plant food, has been lost in the form of Ammonia. Then, too, rotted manure is unsightly, inconvenient to use, and moreover, it is full of weed seeds.

Now we suggest "Wizard" Pulverized Sheep Manure as the best complete fertilizer for your use. It is a complete fertilizer in every sense of the term, for it contains not only nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, but humus as well. Therefore, it is better than commercial fertilizers. "Wizard" Sheep Manure is not unsightly, it is very convenient to use, and does not contain weed seeds. Therefore, it is better than rotted manure. Here's the analysis per ton of the manure of different farm animals. This analysis is made by the United States Department of Agriculture, so it's accurate.

ANALYSIS PER TON OF MANURE OF DIFFERENT ANIMALS.

	Nitrogen, Per Cent.	Phosphoric Acid, Per Cent.	Potash, Per Cent.
Sheep.....	.768	.391	.591
Calves.....	.497	.172	.532
Pigs.....	.840	.390	.320
Cows.....	.426	.290	.440
Horses.....	.490	.260	.480



Sensation Oats grown with
"Wizard" sheep manure,
65 bushels per acre

SHEEP FERTILIZER—Continued



A beautiful new Lawn made possible the first year with "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer and Gilt Edge Lawn Seed

Moreover, this same Government Bulletin says of sheep manure:
"Sheep manure contains a small amount of water and is, weight for weight, the richest manure produced by any of the common farm animals."

Here is another important consideration in favor of sheep manure. It is a fact often lost sight of in practice that the urine of animals is by far the most valuable part of the excreta. Now "Wizard" sheep manure is gathered daily from covered sheds and none of the nitrogen is lost.

This gentleman gave "Wizard" brand sheep fertilizer a trial on oats with the result mentioned in this letter, and we also show pictures of the field and the harvested crop:—

"In regard to the 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer I purchased from you this Spring, I beg to say that it proved highly satisfactory, indeed, I would rather have it than any other fertilizer I know of. I drilled in the fertilizer with the oats (Gordinier's Sensation) and from eighteen and one-half bushels I harvested more than 300 bushels."

HERE ARE FULL AND COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USING "WIZARD" SHEEP FERTILIZER.

"WIZARD" BRAND ON THE LAWN.

For landscape fertilizing "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is widely known and extensively used, and possesses many superior qualities, especially adapted to this purpose. An application of from sixty to one hundred pounds per thousand square feet, scattered broadcast over the lawn much as one would sow grass seed, will prove very satisfactory in stimulating a close, heavy turf rich in color and appearance.

In dry, hot weather it is best to wet down thoroughly after applying.

The use of rough stable manure for lawn dressing is strongly condemned because of the foul weeds and wild grass it brings with it. These are next to impossible to get rid of and often ruin an otherwise beautiful lawn. Such top-dressing is invariably objectionable because of the unsightly appearance and disagreeable odor always present until it is raked off and carted away.

"Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer overcomes all of these objections. The dry, fine particles immediately settle to the grass roots out of sight and all of the disagreeable features in top-dressing a lawn are eliminated when sheep manure is used.

This letter is from a professional gardener who has charge of many of the finest places in the City of Troy, N. Y.:—

"I am a professional gardener and in my work I know of no better fertilizer than sheep manure. I have used the 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer and find it to be the best of all for garden and lawn work."

For the Flower and Vegetable Garden. "Wizard" Brand is nature's food plant and will work wonders in the flower garden because it supplies the worn out soil with just the elements taken away by last season's growing. Nitrogen that forces quick, healthy growth of stalk, stem and foliage; Phosphoric Acid that gives color and tone and makes a profusion of rare and beautiful bloom; Potash that strengthens the plant from root to blossom, and Humus to make the soil fertile and absorbent.

"Wizard" Brand in the vegetable garden is most practical and valuable, because garden soil becomes impoverished quickly, and quality, size and flavor of all that it produces are sacrificed. Fresh, crisp garden dainties, home grown and gathered, are well worth the effort and small expense required to renew and fortify the soil with just the elements which give so much in return.

Application.—The same quantities recommended for the lawn may be used to advantage in the flower and vegetable garden. It is preferable to apply one-half of the manure over the surface and spade it under, then scatter the balance and rake it in thoroughly just before planting. Shrubs, perennials, vines, etc., may be treated to

an application around the base and the soil raked and pulverized thoroughly. This treatment has proven so universally satisfactory and pleasing that it may be followed with every assurance of success.

"Wizard" Brand in the Garden. In the kitchen and the floral garden "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is of especially practical value. The quantity recommended for the lawn may be applied preferably by spading in one-half the amount and raking the remainder into the top soil afterward.

This practice will insure strong, early growth and impart that crisp delicious flavor to the vegetables and berries, which adds so much to the pleasure of growing them. The shrubs and flowers will show the effect of this treatment to a marked degree in stronger plants, brighter, more beautifully colored foliage and an early profusion of lasting bloom. Occasional applications made in both gardens during the growing season will prove profitable, and when ordering it is advisable to figure on having some of your supply left on hand for this purpose.

For use as a liquid manure "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is unequaled because of its convenient, cleanly and concentrated form. One pound to five gallons of water makes a safe and efficient application and may be used once a week in place of the regular watering until desired results are obtained. The pulverized manure is best for this purpose, and the mixture should be well stirred when applying. House plants, window box and porch gardens respond wonderfully to this treatment.

For Golf Greens. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is ideal for fertilizing golf greens. Apply by sprinkling lightly over the green once each month. The grass will respond quickly and will thicken and be of better color. "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer is sold in car lots to some of the largest Golf Clubs in this section of the country.

Read this letter from a man who has had considerable experience as a commercial grower of plants:—

"I have a garden plot of about one-half acre, and, while it would be no trouble for me to secure a stock of horse manure, I do not use it as I much prefer the 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer. This year I put a handful of 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer in each hill of egg plants and the result was very satisfactory. When I had charge of greenhouses we used 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer with water and watered the bench stock and here, too, the results were satisfactory."

Three years ago this lady started a garden that is today one of the most beautiful in this section of the country:

"Your favor of August 4th received, and in reply beg to say I have used 'Wizard' Sheep Fertilizer in my garden for the past two years, and can recommend it very highly."

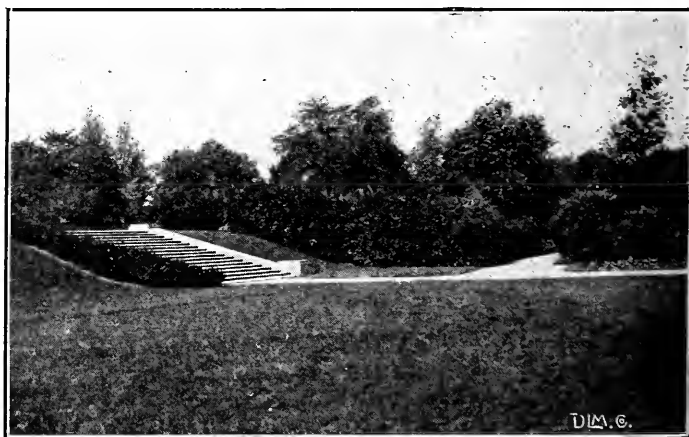
This letter is from a lady who changed an ordinary "back yard" plot into a most beautiful garden that supplied an abundance of flowers of every variety:

"I am sending you a photograph of my garden, which shows the excellent results of your seed and 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer, and I thank you very much for your advice and interest."

This letter is from a gentleman who has a very beautiful suburban estate.

"We have used your 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer for the last three years on our vegetable, flower garden and lawn, and consider it one of the best fertilizers we have used. It is economical, as compared with other kinds.

House Plants. For House Plants, such as Ferns, Palms, etc., there is nothing better than "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer. For such use it is put up in 1- and 5-lb. packages with complete directions on every package. House plants may be fertilized with "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer in the water with which the plants are moistened. Use one teaspoonful of "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer to each pint of water, once every two weeks.



A public park in which "Wizard" Sheep Manure is used all Summer

SHEEP FERTILIZER—Continued

For the Window Box. Get as clean, mealy soil as possible and mix into it thoroughly. one-half pound "Wizard" sheep manure for every six quarts soil. Do not fail to arrange for drainage. Window box soil is especially liable to sour and spoil everything unless provision is made for excess water to drain off. Use the food occasionally during the Summer in the water, two or three teaspoonfuls for each pint of water. Stir while applying.

For Trees. Applied about the roots of trees in Fall and Spring it will give the foliage much better color and cause the trees to grow more vigorous. Especially is this true of trees planted in narrow planting spaces, along streets and driveways. Trees of all kinds will take on new life and vigor and give handsome returns for a liberal application of "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer. The soil should be dug out six to twelve inches deep for two to four feet around the base and from five to twenty pounds of manure worked into it, the amount, of course, depending upon the size of the tree. In cities where trees are often crowded in narrow parkways this application will be particularly valuable.

This letter is from a gentleman who won third prize in the American Homes and Gardens garden competition. His garden is the result of his personal work:

"For several years I have purchased of you 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer, which I have used in my garden and on the lawn. I have found the same very satisfactory. By using this fertilizer I find I avoid the usual crop of weeds which accompanies the use of ordinary barnyard manure."

Don't neglect to read this very sincere letter from a customer of ours in Pennsylvania. It is complete and shows that "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer may be used with perfect safety on all plants.

"I received my last order of 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer a few days ago and would say that after having made a thorough test of this fertilizer, I consider it by far the best that I have ever used. The secret of its value is in the fact that it is so readily incorporated in the soil and having a very high degree of plant nutriment, it quickly enriches all the soil. A test made this last season in very poor soil proved the lasting quality of this fertilizer. It produced a steady, strong growth throughout the entire season. This fertilizer can be safely used in potting soil for tender bulbs such as gloxinia and tuberous begonias and produces most excellent results. I can cheerfully recommend 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer and especially to gardeners and florists who are seeking a safe, effective and exceedingly convenient fertilizer."

We wish you could see this writer's beautiful garden. It is one mass of bloom from early Spring until late in the Fall.

"I have used 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer in my garden and on my lawn for two years and have found it most satisfactory, easy to handle and of great value."

For Public Parks. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is used on some of the best public parks in this country, including the beautiful park system of Chicago. It is more efficient, easier to apply and has less odor than any other fertilizer and does not have to be raked up.

"Wizard" Brand in the Orchard, Berry Patch and Truck Garden. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer in bags is the most concentrated and economical form for mulching and top-dressing the orchard, berry patch and truck garden. Experienced growers are rapidly realizing the necessity of maintaining the fertility of their soil by the continual use of manure regardless of any other concentrated fertilizers they may apply to force rapid growth and development of the crop. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer not only furnishes plant food in liberal and quickly available form, but it does more; it makes available for plant food valuable elements in the soil which otherwise lie dormant and useless. In other words



A Chicago Park using "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer

the chemical action produced by its gradual decomposition changes the unavailable elements present in all soils to the proper form for service to the growing crop. It adds to the store of humus which is most needed and yet most liable to be lacking in garden soil because practically everything grown is removed during the season. When humus is lacking the soil is mucky and heavy, dries out quickly and is difficult to work, while with ample humus these conditions are reversed and a light, porous soil capable of retaining moisture and of being easily and efficiently worked is the result.

The liberal use of manure by Market Growers is being more strongly advocated by leading authorities and experienced gardeners than ever before. The subject is given special attention and much space in all the leading trade journals, who emphasize more and more each season the necessity of this form of fertilizing. Consequently the demand for manure is rapidly increasing among the trade while the available supply is constantly decreasing. This fact is attested by the reports of many growers who have great difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply for their use.

The convenient, concentrated form of "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer makes it especially economical and valuable to the market grower because it retains all of the efficiency of rough manure and has the additional advantage of being free from moisture, rough stuff and rubbish. It is therefore more easily and cheaply handled and the labor and waste in application is reduced to a minimum, while it gives immediate and maximum results. For use in forcing rapid growth and early maturity "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is unexcelled. It is easily applied just at the time the garden truck needs a stimulant to give that superior finish and lasting quality so valuable when ready for market. The way to get top prices is to have better produce than the other fellow. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer helps top the market and in this way pays for its use.

One of the most experienced celery growers in this section, a professional who raises about 400,000 plants every season, informs us that he considers "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer one of the best fertilizers he ever has used. He makes the application at the rate of one ton per acre, sprinkling "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer along the row after the plants have well started.

The second application is made from three to four weeks later, according to the weather, at the same rate and in the same way.

He informs us that of all the varieties of fertilizer he has used that the "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer is by far the most satisfactory and economical.

This letter was sent to the factory by a florist firm in Pennsylvania:

"We want you to send us at once five (5) tons of your 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer; it is the best and produces the most satisfactory results. We expect to order more about September 1st."

The Ideal Manure for Florists. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is a standard and well-known fertilizer for hot-house plants, and our brand comes in the most convenient and economical form.

From "The Florists' Exchange," July 25, 1910.

Pulverized Sheep Manure for Carnations, etc. A subscriber informs us that he has noticed that some of his friends in the same line of business have had very good success with pulverized sheep manure in growing Carnations and Roses, especially the former, and he wants to know what we think of it for this use, and also wishes complete directions for mixing it. He further wants to know if this pulverized sheep manure is as good on all bench crops as it is for Carnations.

—Pulverized sheep manure is a valuable fertilizer for greenhouse crops, and according to investigations made at



A beautiful Lawn in one year, the result of using "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer and Gordinier's Gilt Edge Lawn Seed

SHEEP FERTILIZER—Continued

the Cornell Experiment Station, several years ago, this manure is about one-third more valuable than horse or cow manure, the value being estimated by the relative proportions of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid contained in these various manures. In Carnation growing, there are two chief methods by which the sheep manure may be applied, the first being in a liquid form and used in the proportion of half a bushel of the manure to a barrel of water; and the second as a top-dressing on the benches, the manure being mixed with soil in the proportion of one part of manure to two parts of soil, and applied to the surface of the bench thickly enough to cover the soil. But in either case it is not applied until the plants are well established, the liquid being given at intervals of a week or ten days, and the top-dressing being renewed at longer intervals, according to the growth of the plants and the condition of the soil. So much depends upon the quality and condition of the soil in the benches that it is practically impossible to lay down positive rules for the application of these additional fertilizers, and with our imperfect knowledge of the contents of the soils we use it becomes necessary for each grower to experiment for himself, bearing in mind that an excess of feeding is likely to produce soft flowers in Carnations, and also excessively brittle stems.

Manure is one of the necessities the grower of cut flowers cannot successfully replace with any other fertilizing material. The demand for manure by all classes of growers, however, is constantly increasing, while the available supply is growing poorer and less every season. During the past few years "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer has been widely advertised and thoroughly tested in the florists' trade. Its favorable reputation and increasing demand is the result of successful use by many of the largest and most progressive wholesale growers, as well as smaller florists who grow their own stock.

This trade knows by hard experience the disagreeable labor required to properly handle and apply stable manure consisting generally of excessive rough stuff, rubbish and moisture, and a very small percentage of usable material. It has always been objectionable for many important reasons, not the least of which is the usual difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory supply when most needed and the fact that scarcely any two lots are uniform in composition and condition, often causing loss and waste in excess of all possible value in the material.

In using "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer they can depend on the absolute purity of the kind they want to use, in convenient, concentrated form, free from dangerous mixtures and adulterating material, uniform in quality, grade and condition; manure that has not been leached or permitted to heat and lose its strength, reliable, easy to handle and apply and full of value for all inside and outside work. For mulching or top-dressing young stock on the benches and feeding manure stock in bloom or coming into bloom nothing better can be had. Don't risk experimenting with artificial mixtures you know nothing about. It is too dangerous and is often the cause of losses that take long to make up. Manure is the old safe and reliable standby, and "Wizard" Brand is nothing but concentrated manure in modern, easily handled form.

Liquid manure is one of the most valuable forms in which "Wizard" Brand is applied. The pulverized manure is largely used in this way because so much of it is readily soluble and in condition to produce quick and lasting effects. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is a particularly efficient material for making up the compost supply. It is used in this way by many florists who have limited space and who cannot mix their compost in the old way. It acts quickly, has a better effect on the soil and is much more easily handled. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is the best and strongest in fertilizing and enriching elements of all nature's fertilizers, containing, as it does, Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash in liberal proportions. It is three times stronger than cow manure.

A factory letter from a landscape architect.

"You requested me to state how I like your 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer and in answer am glad to say I am very much pleased with it. As a lawn maker I never used anything equal to it, and for garden purposes I find it most excellent, as it gives immediate results. For roots, roses, peonies and perennial flowers I have never found any fertilizer that compares with it. For these purposes it surpasses any phosphate or bone fertilizer I ever used and I would rather have it than either of them at the same price. I have also had excellent results when used on sweet corn. My experience shows that it is the best and cheapest fertilizing material on the market.

A letter sent to the factory from experiment farms in Massachusetts. We wish you would read it.

"You will remember sending me a ton of your 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer for my experimental work and for use on children's gardens. I want to say that it can be used wherever pure manures are called for, in pot culture, as top-dressing on lawns, and in connection with either vegetables or flowers with

safety and absolute certainty as to good results. We used the sheep fertilizer alone and mixed and we never failed to get good results from it. It is splendid for making liquid manures. We could let the children use it without any fear of their killing their plants as they had done at times with chemical fertilizers. The 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer certainly has a place which cannot be filled economically by any other fertilizers."

A letter to the factory from an Illinois fruit grower:

"Herewith find order for one-half ton of 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer. I found it excellent for all purposes where I used it and especially so for peaches and grapes. My raspberries also were never larger or finer. All parties who had my fruit the past season wish for it this, so I might say, with a just pride, 'it is all ordered'."

Sheep Manure Supply. Sheep manure to be at its best should not be exposed to the weather, and requires careful and expert manufacture when reduced to powdered form. The available supply of the right kind of sheep manure is therefore limited to points where the sheep are kept under cover, and where all the excrements can be gathered and cared for daily.

Chicago Stock Yards. Chicago Union Stock Yards, the largest live stock market in the world, offers prime conditions for this product. Five million sheep come to this point yearly and are kept in great barns until shipped or killed. The manure, which is never exposed to the weather, has no chance to leach or lose its strength, and is gathered up and taken to the plant each day, where it is prepared for shipment.

Process of Manufacture. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is carefully selected, shredded, kiln dried, screened, passed over strong magnets, pulverized, packed in bags or barrels. There are no weed seeds in "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer.

Advantages of Our Product.

The process removes foreign substances, takes out the moisture and reduces the manure to a pulverized form, which is easy to handle, convenient to ship, highly concentrated — the most efficient and practical of all fertilizers.

Packed in Convenient Shape.

"Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is packed for shipment in large barrels, weighing about 200 pounds, or in bags. The barrels make a clean and satisfactory way of shipping. One barrel of pulverized sheep manure, judiciously used, will go farther than several wagon loads of ordinary stable manure. It is easily applied, is free from foreign substances, and no after raking up is necessary.

Prices:

"Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer

5-pound package.....	\$0.40
25-pound bag.....	.80
50-pound bag.....	1.35
100-pound bag.....	2.50
Special price ton lots.	

A factory letter from a park superintendent of Pennsylvania:

"Replying to your letter of the 9th inst., I beg to state that the reason you have not heard from me relative to your goods is that I have sufficient stock of my own for all our use at the present time, as we do not require much of these goods at this season of the year. Your stock has always proven very satisfactory to us, and when I am in need of same I will advise you."

Write for ton prices on Wizard Sheep Fertilizer. We carry all kinds of fertilizers
Write for prices



A private garden in which "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer was used with great success

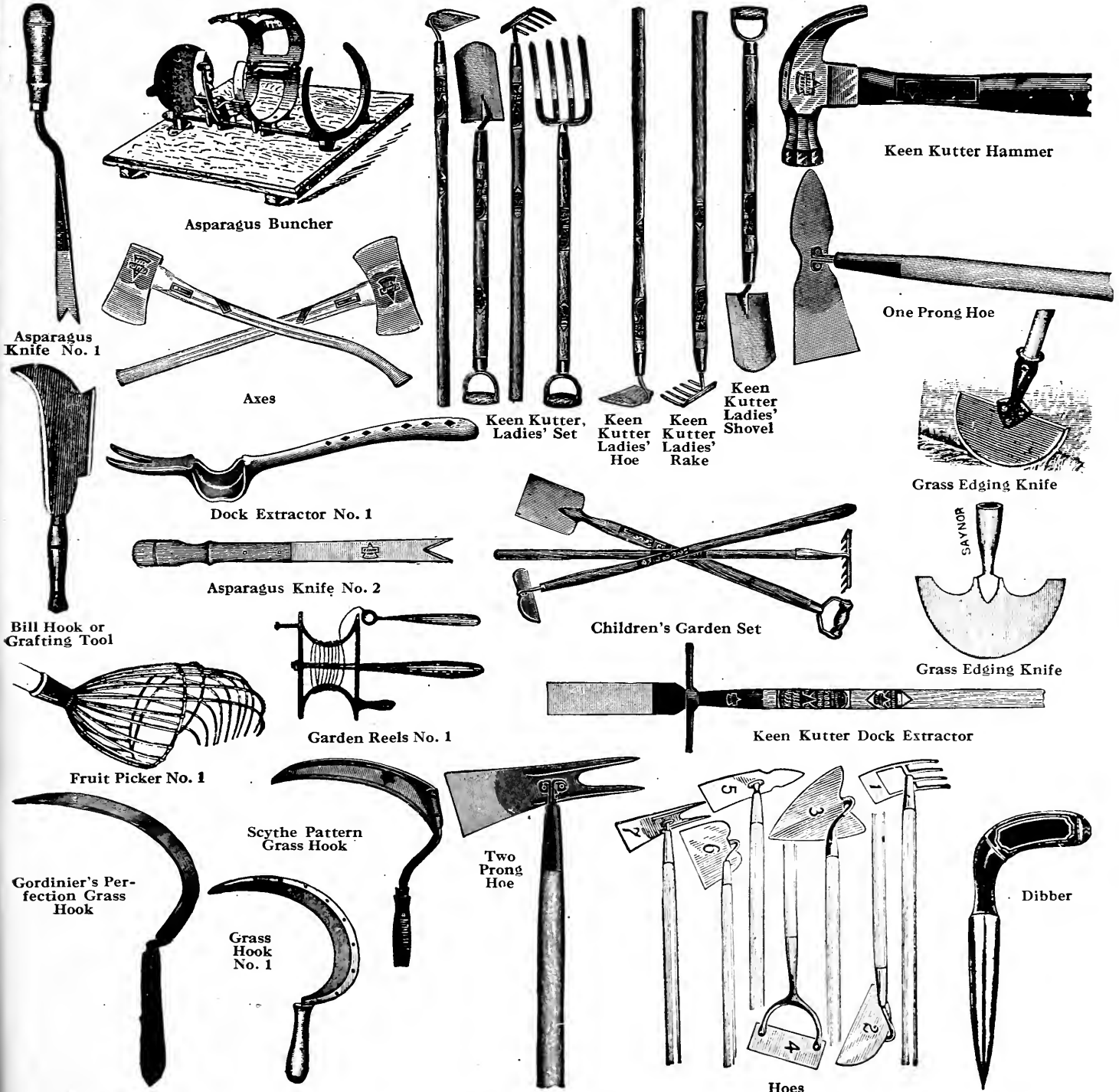
PLEASE NOTE We want you to know that we carry a most complete line of LAWN ROLLERS, LAWN MOWERS, SPRAYING MACHINES, and, indeed

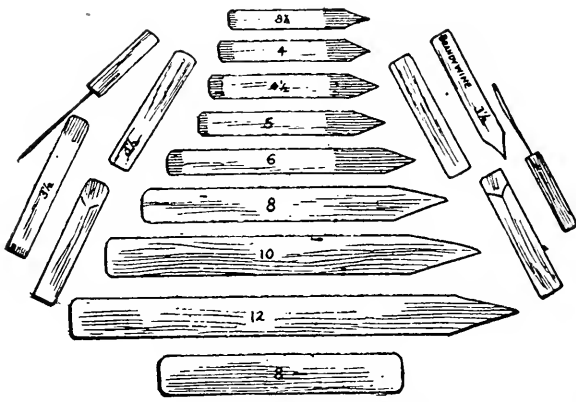
EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN AND FARM

but as this catalogue goes to press very early this year owing to the shortage of paper and labor, we are unable to tell just what we shall have and the prices. Therefore, if you will write just what you want we will send circulars and quote prices by letter.

TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS

This department aims to keep every first-class Tool and Implement needed for the easy and rapid cultivation of the Flower and Vegetable Garden. In the limited space at our command in this Catalogue we can give but few descriptions and illustrate only the most important articles; but we issue annually a special Implement Catalogue in which the full line of Tools and Sundries are fully described and illustrated, and will be pleased to send a copy on application.





Labels



Permanent Label



Hardwood Match Sticks



American Budding Knife



Gordinier's Easy Opener Knife



Pick Mattock



English Pruning Knife



Double Bitted Mattock



Strawberry Hoe



Gordinier's German Greenhouse Pruning Knife



Gordinier's English Propagating Knife



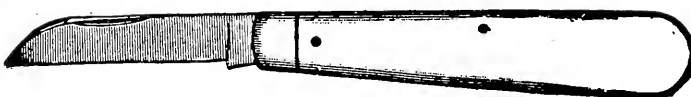
American Propagating Knife



Gordinier's English Budding Knife



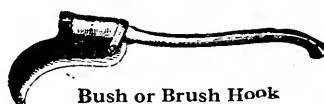
Gordinier's German Budding Knife



Gordinier's Extra Strong Propagating Knife



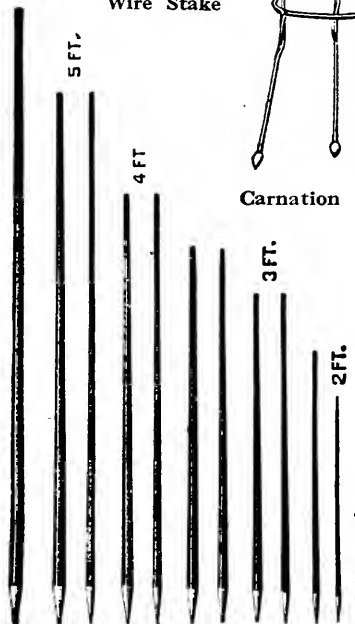
Grub Hoe



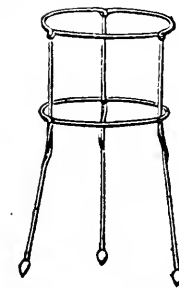
Bush or Brush Hook



Corkscrew Wire Stake



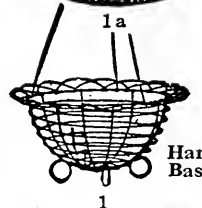
Plant Stakes



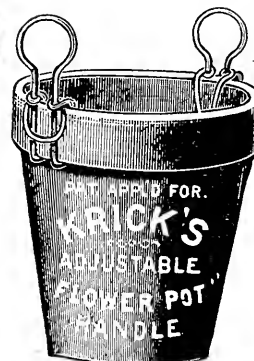
Carnation Support



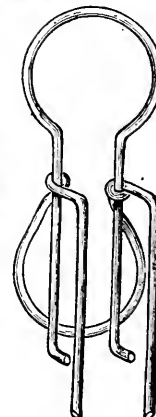
Rustic Basket



Hanging Baskets

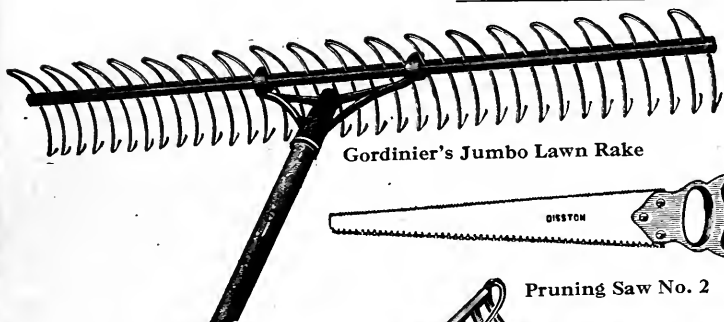


Flower Pot Hanger



Gordinier's No. 5 Flower Pot Hanger

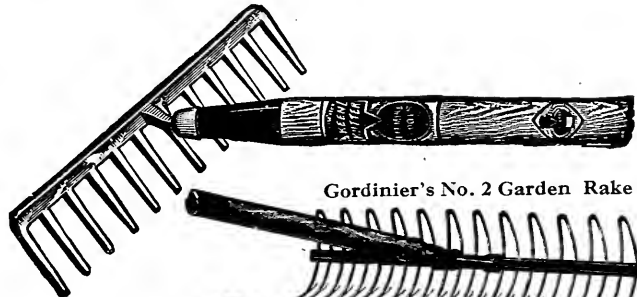




Gordinier's Jumbo Lawn Rake



Pruning Saw No. 2



Gordinier's No. 2 Garden Rake



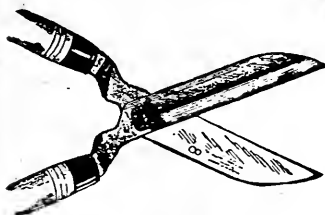
Brush Scythe



No. 1 Rake



Reversible Wire Lawn Rake



Hedge Shear with Notch



Pruning Saw No. 4



No. 2 Trowel



Sod Trimmer



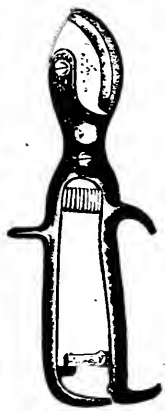
Hedge Shear Gordinier's Special



Keen Kutter



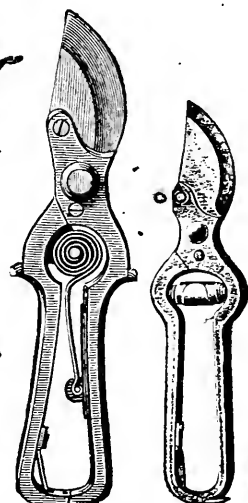
Pruning Shear, Gordinier's Special



No. 16



Pruning Shears



Transplanting Trowel No. 4

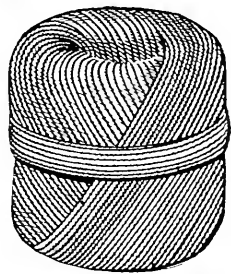
Grape and Rose Scissors



Keen Kutter Trowel



Hazelbush Weeder



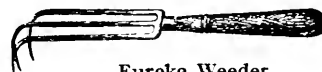
Twine



English Scythe Stone



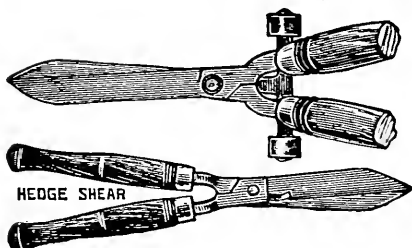
Transplanting Trowel



Eureka Weeder



Grass Shears No. 3



Grass Shears



Excelsior Weeder



Sheep Shear No. 1



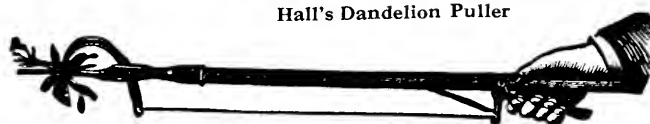
Raffia



Grass Shears No. 4



Hall's Dandelion Puller



Lifting Weeder



THREE NEW ASTERS

HEART OF FRANCE

The best pure red Aster ever introduced. All others have somber shades of blue or too much yellow in the color pigments. Heart of France opens red as the purest ruby, deepens with age and retains its remarkable beauty to the very end. The petals appear strikingly changeable, showing now a glow and sheen quite unique, now a soft warm velvety texture. In any light, natural or artificial, Heart of France is startlingly beautiful and will command instant admiration.

The flowers are large and full with never a trace of hollow center. The plants are of branching type and very robust habit. The stems are long and strong and have very few laterals. The plants begin to bloom quite early in the season and open fully with the mid-season varieties. They retain their brilliancy and luster for a longer period than almost any other color.

This will be a tip-top variety for florists as well as home gardeners for the reason that the flowers and stems are so large and vigorous and their shipping and long keeping qualities are such as to make it a winner for almost any purpose. Heart of France will surely supplant all other reds and near reds of either branching or upright types because of its marvelous beauty and other satisfactory characteristics. Pkt. 25c.

VICK'S PEERLESS YELLOW ASTER

"While one man is explaining why a thing can't be done another does it." Ten years ago this Fall horticulturists and other high-brows were informing the magazine readers that Asters did not produce yellow or blue flowers. That year we introduced Vick's Imperial Yellow, (Fred Vick called it Lemon Drop). Without question that has been the best and most popular Yellow Aster up to date. Now we have the pleasure of introducing a big yellow Aster with type securely fixed. Every flower will come a beautiful chrysanthemum yellow. The flowers are remarkably full and ball shaped, with centers so deeply covered with curled and twisted florets that the variety is almost a record breaker in scarcity of producing seed.

The plants are of branching type and very vigorous. It is not unusual to find a plant with from twenty to thirty good flowering stems sufficiently long and with flowers of ample size for extra fancy cut flower purposes. So numerous and large are the flowers that the plants are completely covered like a golden dome. Frequently visitors comment on its resemblance to a miniature yellow snowball. In a bed the plants will easily fill across two foot rows. In a border a single row is ample. It is certainly a winner in its class and color. Pkt. 25c.

VICK'S SILVERY ROSE ASTER

Here is another robust, long stemmed, large flowering new variety. Every petal is a combination of deep lilac rose, almost cerise, very delicately threaded with white. Do not get the impression that this is a striped variety. The threads are so tiny as to give the petals a silvery sheen. Even the slightest change in light will shade the petals from a rich glowing rosy cerise to a silvery rose. The ladies say that the old fashioned color, Ashes of Roses, exactly describes this color. Others call it Old Rose. But as it is infinitely better than several of the earlier varieties introduced by us, to which we gave the name Old Rose, it would be a pity to handicap this mammoth glorious flower with a name suggestive of these inferior predecessors.

The plants are very vigorous. The stems are unusually long and the flowers very large. This variety stands out above every other in the field in which it grows for size and vigor. The unusual, distinctive color is so appropriate for wreaths, design and decorative work, that we fancy it will rival in popularity, our Lavender Pink, which without question is the most popular color, except white, with the cut flower trade. Pkt. 25c.

VICK'S RUFFLED PETUNIA

For several years we have been working up a strain of single ruffled and fringed Petunias. Most of the work of hybridization, plant selection and development was done under the personal supervision of the late Fred W. Vick. So far did he carry the development of this stock that all seedsmen who have seen it agree that it is the most superb strain of Petunia known to the trade to-day. All of our seed plants are greenhouse grown in individual pots. In order to keep up the strain we devote one entire house to growing these plants.

We have had numerous flowers five inches in diameter with edges so fringed and ruffled that experts in flowers and rosettes estimate the entire circumference more than three feet.

After studying for weeks the brilliant colorings and delicate threads or veins in every conceivable hue, an artist whose color sketches of flowers are greatly admired, says: "No human being can ever depict accurately in colors the exquisite beauty and intricate detail of your Ruffled Petunia. Its gorgeousness baffles description. Pkt. 25c.

Important Notice

We sincerely regret that this catalogue is not as complete as we should like to have it, but, owing to shortage of Seed Stocks, Paper and Labor, it is impossible for us to issue the kind of a catalogue we want you to receive from us.

You must remember that this book must be written during the month of November and it is printed not later than December and in many cases we have not as yet received crop-reports from our growers, especially those in foreign countries. Then, too, we do not know at this writing how we shall get in our foreign stock so we must ask you to accept this issue as the best we can do under the existing circumstances and let us assure you that the seed we do offer is the best that can be grown either here or in Europe.

Above all, let us suggest that you PLACE YOUR SEED ORDER EARLY, no matter from whom you buy, for seed crops will again be rather short though of better quality than those of the past few years.

Yours truly,

November 2nd.

H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO'S, Big Country Store

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Brush Hook.....	100
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Flower Pot Handles and Hangers.....	100
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Fruit Pickers.....	99
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Grafting Tool.....	99

Grass Edging Knives.....	99
Grass Hooks.....	99
Grub Hoe.....	100
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Spades.....	101
Stakes, Plant.....	100
Stakes Wire.....	100
Strawberry Hoe.....	100
Tool Sets, Garden.....	99
Tools and Implements.....	99, 100, 101
Trowels.....	101
Twine.....	101
Weeders.....	101
Wire Stakes.....	100

Gordinier's Special Price List

H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO., Troy, N. Y.

Send by _____
State if wanted by Mail, Express, Freight [and Route,] Steamer [and Line].

To [Name] _____

P. O. Box, Street
or Rural Del'ry _____

Post Office _____

County _____; State _____

Station or Express Office _____

Order Number _____

Order Received _____

Number of Items _____

Cash—Amount _____

Charge Amount _____

Date _____

A Small Investment

in a few Seeds will truly and
honestly help YOU cut down on

The High Cost of Living

Just have a little Vegetable Garden of your own. If it will be entirely new work for you just come in or write and we will gladly give you all the help we can even if you do not buy the seed from us.

If you are willing to do a little work in the garden you will have no trouble in making a considerable reduction in your Vegetable bill. Indeed, we have several cases in which the family Vegetable bill was cut down considerably on a very small investment in Seeds, Fertilizer and Implements.

At the prices quoted in this little folder

We Pay All Freight, Express or Parcel Post Charges

PLACE YOUR ORDER, EARLY

H. W. Gordinier & Sons Co's

BIG COUNTRY STORE

TROY, N. Y.

ASPARAGUS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Early Giant Argenteuil.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.35
.....Barr's Mammoth.....	.05	.15	.35
.....Palmetto.....	.05	.15	.35
.....Conover's Colossal.....	.05	.15	.35
.....Columbian Mammoth White.....	.05	.15	.35

Asparagus Roots

.....Early Giant Argenteuil.....	All varieties, two-year old Roots: \$1.25 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.
.....Barr's Mammoth.....	
.....Palmetto.....	
.....Conover's Colossal.....	
.....Columbian Mammoth White..	

BEANS

DWARF, BUSH or SNAP BEANS

Wax-Podded Sorts

	Pt.	Qt.	4-Qts.
.....Gordinier's Improved Golden Wax.....	\$0.40	\$0.80	\$3.00
.....Extra Early Chal. Dwarf Black Wax.....	.40	.80	3.00
.....Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.40	.80	3.00
.....Extra Early Refugee Wax.....	.40	.80	3.00
.....Golden-Eyed Wax.....	.40	.80	3.00
.....Wardwell's Improved Kidney Wax.....	.40	.80	3.00
.....Currie's Rust-Proof Wax.....	.40	.80	3.00
.....Gordinier's Brittle Wax.....	.50	.90	3.25
.....Gordinier's Round-Pod Kidney Wax.....	.50	.90	3.25
.....Gordinier's Detroit Wax.....	.40	.80	3.00
.....Davis' White Wax.....	.40	.80	3.00
.....New Hodson Wax.....	.40	.80	3.00
.....Burpee's Kidney Wax.....	.50	.90	

Green-Podded Sorts

	Pt.	Qt.	4-Qts.
.....Extra Early Refugee.....	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$2.75
.....Round Six Weeks.....	.40	.70	2.75
.....Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.....	.40	.70	2.75
.....Gordinier's Giant Stringless Green-Pod....	.40	.70	2.75
.....Longfellow.....	.40	.70	2.75
.....Keeney's Stringless Refugee.....	.40	.70	2.75
.....Hodson Green-Pod.....	.40	.70	2.75
.....Black Valentine.....	.40	.70	2.75
.....Extra Early Round-Pod Red Valentine....	.40	.70	2.75
.....Bountiful.....	.40	.70	2.75
.....Fordhook Favorite.....	.50		

Dwarf, or Bush Varieties for Shelled Beans

.....Dwarf Horticultural.....	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$2.50
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Check	Quality	VARIETY
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BEANS—Continued

For Field

.....Gordinier's White Kidney.....	} MARKET PRICES. WRITE FOR PRICES.
.....Gordinier's Red Kidney.....	
.....Gordinier's Giant Marrow	
.....Gordinier's Medium.....	
.....Yellow Eye.....	

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS

Pole, or Running Varieties

	Pt.	Qt.	4-Qts.
.....Early Golden Cluster Wax.....	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$3.00
.....Lazy Wife .....	.50	.90	3.00
.....Dutch Case Knife.....	.40	.75	2.75
.....Scarlet Runner .....	.50	.90	3.00
.....White Runner			
.....Golden Carmine Horticultural.....	.50	.90	3.00
.....Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead.....	.45	.90	3.00

Pole Lima Varieties

.....Early Jersey .....	.45	.90	3.25
.....Seibert's Early .....	.45	.90	3.25
.....Challenger .....	.45	.90	3.25
.....King of the Garden .....	.45	.90	3.25
.....Early Leviathan .....	.45	.90	3.25

Dwarf Lima Varieties

.....Wonder Bush .....	.50	.85	3.25
.....Burpee Improved .....	.50	.85	3.25
.....Gordinier's Large White .....	.50	.85	3.25
.....Henderson .....	.50	.85	3.25

BEETS

(All Beets are Imported Stock.)

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Edmand's Turnip	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
.....Early Eclipse .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Witham Fireball .....	.10	.30	1.00
.....Crosby's Egyptian Turnip.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Gordinier's Crimson Globe.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Extra Early Egyptian.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Half Long Blood.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Early Model .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Dewing's Early Blood Turnip.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Gordinier's Trojan Blood.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Detroit Dark Red.....	.05	.20	.60

SWISS CHARD

.....Gordinier's Lucullus10	.20	.60
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MANGLE-WURZEL BEETS

	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	lb.
.....Golden Tankard	\$0.25	\$0.75
.....Norbiton Giant Long Red.....	.25	.50
.....Large Red Globe.....	.25	.75
.....Champion Yellow Globe .....	.25	.50

SUGAR BEETS

	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	lb.
.....Gordinier's Giant Half-Sugar Mangel.....	.25	.70
.....Vilmorin's Imported .....	.50	1.50

BROCCOLI

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....White Cape	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$2.00
.....Purple Cape .....	.10	.60	2.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....Gordinier's Danish .....	.10	.70	2.50

CABBAGE

(All True Danish Seed.)

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

Earliest Oblong-Headed Varieties.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....Early Jersey Wakefield.....	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$2.00
.....Charleston, or Large Wakefield.....	.10	.60	2.00
.....Early Winnigstadt .....	.10	.60	2.00

Early and Second Early Flat-Headed Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....Copenhagen Market	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$3.00
.....Gordinier's Early Summer.....	.10	.60	2.00
.....Fottler's Brunswick .....	.10	.60	2.00
.....All-Head .....	.10	.60	2.00
.....All Seasons .....	.10	.60	2.00
.....Improved Early Summer.....	.10	.60	2.00
.....Succession .....	.10	.60	2.00
.....Newark Early Flat Dutch.....	.10	.60	2.00
.....Glory of Enkhuizen.....	.10	1.00	3.00

Varieties for Autumn and Winter

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....Premium Flat Dutch	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$2.00
.....Surehead .....	.10	.60	2.00
.....Autumn King .....	.10	.60	2.00
.....Danish Round Head.....	.20	.75	2.50
.....Gordinier's Genuine Danish Ball-Head.....	.20	.75	2.50
.....Excelsior Flat Dutch.....	.10	.60	2.00
.....Large Late Drumhead.....	.10	.60	2.00
.....Chinese, or Pe-Tsai.....	.10	.75	2.50
.....Gordinier's True Danish Dark Red Winter Round-Head			
.....Mammoth Rock Red.....	.10	.75	2.50

SAVOY CABBAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Gordinier's Improved American Savoy.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$2.50

CARROT

(For Garden Cultivation.)
(All Carrots French-grown Stock.)
Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....French Forcing Horn.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50
.....Early Scarlet Horn.....	.05	.20	.50
.....Gordinier's Improved Long Orange.....	.05	.20	.50
.....New Chantenay .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Danvers Half-Long Pointed.....	.05	.20	.50
.....Danvers Half-Long Stump-Rooted .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Guerande, or Oxheart.....	.05	.20	.50
.....Half-Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump-Rooted..	.05	.20	.50

Carrots for Feeding Cattle

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Improved Short White.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40
.....Large White Belgian.....	.05	.15	.40

CAULIFLOWER

	Pkg.	¼-oz.
.....Gordinier's True Early Snowball.....	\$0.25	\$1.25
.....Dry-Weather, or Danish Giant.....	.25	1.25
.....Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	.20	1.00
.....Large Late Algiers.....	.20	1.00

CELERY

(All Celery French-Grown Stock.)
Early Self-Blanching Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Golden Yellow Self-Blanching.....	\$0.15	\$0.80	\$2.40
.....White Plume .....	.10	.45	1.35
.....Columbia .....	.10	.50	1.50

Long-Keeping Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Boston Market	\$0.10	\$0.45	\$1.35
.....Kalamazoo, or Solid Ivory.....	.10	.45	1.35
.....New Giant Pascal.....	.10	.45	1.35
.....French's Success .....	.10	.45	1.35
.....Evans' Triumph .....	.10	.45	1.35
.....Soup, or Cutting Celery.....	.05	.10	.25

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Turnip-Rooted	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.90
.....Wilboltt's Giant Prague.....	.10	.40	1.25

SWEET CORN

Early Varieties

	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.
.....Extra Early Red Cob Cory.....	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$1.75
.....Extra Early Premo.....	.25	.50	1.75
.....Extra Early White Cob Cory.....	.25	.50	1.75
.....Crosby's Early .....	.25	.50	1.75
.....Mammoth White Cory.....	.25	.50	1.75
.....Shaker's Early .....	.25	.50	1.75
.....Gordinier's Golden Bantam.....	.30	.60	2.00
.....Giant Golden Bantam.....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Peep O'Day .....	.25	.50	1.75
.....Howling Mob .....	.30	.60	2.00
.....Gordinier's Troy Market.....			

General Crop and Late Varieties

.....Potter's Excelsior .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Early Minnesota .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Early Pee and Kay.....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Black Mexican .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Gordinier's True Stowell's Evergreen.....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Early Evergreen .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....New White Evergreen .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Country Gentleman .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Kendal's Giant .....	.30	.50	1.75

Corn Salad

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Large Round-Leaf	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$1.00

CHICORY

.....Large Rooted or Coffee.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50
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CHIVES

.....Selected.....	.25c clump (Postage Paid)		
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CRESS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Fine Curled, or Pepper Grass.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50
.....True Water10	1.25	4.00

CUCUMBER

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Gordinier's Improved Extra Early White Spine	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
.....Gordinier's Improved Arlington White Spine .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Extra Long Fordhook Famous.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Klondike .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Davis' Perfect .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine....	.05	.20	.60
.....Gordinier's Improved Long Green.....	.05	.20	.60

CUCUMBER—Continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Japanese Climbing .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Nichol's Medium Green.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Early Cluster .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Early Frame, or Short Green.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Boston Pickling .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Everbearing .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Cool and Crisp .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Chicago Pickle .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Small Gherkin .....	.05	.20	.60

EGG PLANT

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Gordinier's Early Black Beauty.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$2.25
.....New York Improved Large Purple.....	.10	.70	2.10
.....Mammoth Purple .....	.10	.70	2.10

ENDIVE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Green Curled	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.70
.....Ever White Curled .....	.05	.25	.70
.....Moss Curled .....	.05	.25	.70
.....Broad Leaved Batavian .....	.05	.25	.70

KALE or BORECOLE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Tall Green Curled.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.70
.....Extra Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.....	.10	.25	.70

KOHL-RABI or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Early White Vienna.....	\$0.10	\$0.45	\$1.35
.....Early Purple Vienna .....	.10	.45	1.35

LEEK

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Large American Flag.....	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.20
.....Monstrous Carentan .....	.05	.40	1.20

LETTUCE

Cabbage, or Heading Varieties.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....May King	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
.....Gordinier's Big Boston.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Gordinier's Perfected Salamander.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Wayahead .....	.10	.30	.75
.....Gordinier's Bronze Head .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Gordinier's Hanson .....	.05	.20	.60

Check

Quality

VARIETY

LETTUCE—Continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter.....	.05	.20	.60
.....New York .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Tennis Ball Black-Seeded.....	.05	.20	.60

Curled, or Loose-Leaved Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Early Curled Simpson.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
.....Gordinier's Grand Rapids.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Prize Head .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Black-Seeded Simpson05	.20	.60

Romaine, Cos. or Celery Lettuce

.....Paris White Cos.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
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MUSKMELON

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

Green-Fleshed Varieties.

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Honey Dew	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.90
.....Improved Early Hackensack.....	.10	.20	.60
.....Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford.....	.10	.20	.60
.....Small Green Nutmeg.....	.10	.20	.60

Salmon-Fleshed Varieties.

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Emerald Gem	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
.....Petoskey, or Paul Rose.....	.10	.20	.60
.....Gordinier's Surprise .....	.10	.20	.60
.....Miller's Cream, or Osage.....	.10	.20	.60
.....Tip Top .....	.10	.20	.60
.....Round Yellow Canteloupe.....	.10	.20	.60
.....Long Yellow Canteloupe.....	.10	.20	.60

WATERMELON

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Round Light Icing	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.45
.....Peerless .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Dark Icing .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Iceberg .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Tom Watson .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Phinney's Early .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Cole's Early .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo.....	.05	.15	.45
.....Halbert Honey .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Florida Favorite .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Kolb's Gem .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Mountain Sweet .....	.05	.15	.45

WATERMELON—Continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Hungarian Honey .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Burpee's White Gem.....	.05	.15	.45
.....Red Seed Citron.....	.05	.15	.45
.....Green Seed Citron.....	.05	.15	.45

MUSHROOM SPAWN

.....PURE CULTURE, per brick, 35c (by mail 40c); 5 bricks, \$1.25

MUSTARD

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Black or Brown	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30
.....White .....	.05	.10	.30

OKRA or GUMBO

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Dwarf Prolific	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30
.....White Velvet .....	.05	.10	.30

ONION

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

Yellow Varieties

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Gordinier's Yellow Globe Danvers.....	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.90
.....Ailsa Craig .....	.20	1.00	3.50
.....Michigan, or Ohio Yellow Globe.....	.10	.30	.90
.....Southport Yellow Globe.....	.10	.35	1.00
.....Prizetaker .....	.10	.40	1.15
.....Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburgh.....	.10	.30	.90

Red Varieties

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Large Red Wethersfield.....	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00
.....Extra Early Red Globe.....	.10	.35	1.00
.....Southport Red Globe.....	.10	.35	1.00

Brown Varieties.

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Australian Brown	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00

Italian Varieties.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....White Queen	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50
.....White Barletta .....	.10	.50	1.50

ONION—Continued**White Varieties**

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Southport White Globe.....	\$0.10	\$0.45	\$1.30
.....White Winter Multiplier.....	.10	.50	1.50
.....White Portugal, or White Silverskin.....	.10	.40	1.20

ONION SETS

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

	Qts.	4-qts.
.....Egyptian or Perennial Tree.....(Ready in August)		
.....White Sets	\$0.30	\$1.00
.....Yellow Sets .....	.30	1.00
.....Top or Button Sets.....		
.....Potato Sets		
.....White Multiplier Sets .....	.50	1.75
.....Shallots		

PARSLEY

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Gordinier's Excelsior Curled.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.45
.....Fern-Leaved .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Gordinier's Prize .....	.05	.15	.45

PARSNIP

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Gordinier's Hollow Crown	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.55
.....Guernsey .....	.05	.20	.55
.....Large Smooth White .....	.05	.20	.55

PEAS

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

	Pt.	Qt.	4-Qts.
.....True Alaska	\$0.35	\$0.70	\$2.50
.....Gordinier's Large-Podded Alaska.....	.35	.70	2.50
.....Little Marvel .....	.50	.90	
.....First and Best.....	.45	.90	3.25
.....Gradus, or Prosperity.....	.50	1.00	4.00
.....Thomas Laxton .....	.60	1.00	3.75
.....Laxtonian .....	.60	1.00	4.00
.....Sutton's Excelsior .....	.60	1.00	4.00
.....American Wonder .....	.60	1.00	4.00
.....McLean's Little Gem .....	.60	1.00	4.00
.....Nott's Excelsior .....	.50	.90	3.50

Second Early Varieties

.....Hosford's Market Garden .....	.50	.90	3.50
.....Carter's Improved Stratagem.....	.50	.90	3.50
.....McLean's Advancer .....	.50	.90	3.50
.....Telegraph, or Long Island Mammoth.....	.50	.90	3.50

PEAS—Continued

	Pt.	Qt.	4-Qts.
.....Yorkshire Hero .....	.50	.90	3.50
.....Carter's Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone.....	.50	1.00	4.00

Late Varieties for General Crop.

.....Gordinier's True Dark-Podded Telephone...	.50	1.00	3.50
.....Champion of England.....	.50	1.00	3.50
.....The Alderman .....	.50	1.00	3.50
.....Prince Edward .....	.50	1.00	3.50
.....Dwraf Champion .....	.50	1.00	3.50
.....Carter's Telephone .....	.50	1.00	3.50
.....Large White Marrowfat .....	.40	.80	3.00
.....Duke of Albany.....	.50	1.00	3.50
.....Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat40	.80	3.00

Edible-Podded Variety

.....Melting Sugar50	1.00	3.50
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PUMPKIN

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Winter Queen, or Winter Luxury.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40
.....Pie Pumpkin Calhoun.....	.05	.15	.40
.....Large Cheese .....	.05	.15	.40
.....Gordinier's Large Sweet, or King of Mam- moths .....	.05	.25	.75
.....Connecticut Field .....	..	.15	.40

PEPPER

	Pkg.	Oz.
.....New Neapolitan	\$0.10	\$0.80
.....Improved Large Bell, or Bull Nose.....	.10	.80
.....Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.....	.10	.80
.....Gordinier's Mammoth Ruby King.....	.10	.80
.....Red Chili .....	.10	.80
.....New Chinese Giant .....	.10	1.00
.....New Ohio Crimson.....	.10	.80
.....Golden Queen .....	.10	.80
.....Tabasco .....	.10	.80
.....Gordinier's New Giant Crimson.....	.10	1.00

RADISH

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

(All Radish Seed Absolutely French-grown Stock.)

Turnip-Shaped Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Gordinier's French Stk. Vick's Globe.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.45
.....Rosy Gem .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Large White Summer Turnip.....	.05	.15	.45
.....Golden Ball .....	.05	.15	.45

RADISH—Continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Crimson Giant .....	.05	.20	.70
.....Sparkler .....	.05	.20	.55
.....Early Sparkler White Tipped.....	.05	.20	.70
.....Early Scarlet Globe.....	.05	.15	.45

Olive-Shaped Varieties.

.....French Breakfast .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Early White Olive.....	.05	.15	.45
.....Early Red Olive .....	.05	.15	.45

Long Varieties

.....White Vienna .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Early Long Scarlet Short Top.....	.05	.15	.45
.....White Strasburgh .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Long Cardinal .....	.05	.15	.45
.....White Chinese .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Gordinier's White Icicle.....	.05	.15	.45

Radish, Winter Varieties

.....Rose China .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Celestial .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Long Black Spanish .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Round Black Spanish.....	.05	.20	.50

RHUBARB

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Myatt's Victoria	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75

RHUBARB ROOTS

.....Myatt's Victoria....10c each—\$1.00 doz.

SALSIFY

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	\$0.05	\$0.35	\$1.00
.....Long White .....	.05	.35	1.00

SPINACH

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

	Oz.	¼-lb.
.....Long Standing Thick Leaf.....	\$0.15	\$0.40
.....New Zealand .....	.25	.75
.....Giant Thick Leaf.....	.15	.40
.....Prickly .....	.15	.40
.....Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved .....	.15	.40
.....Victoria .....	.15	.40

Check

Quality

VARIETY

SQUASH

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

Summer Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Gordinier's Giant Summer Crookneck.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
.....Mammoth White Bush Scallop.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Early Yellow Bush Scallop.....	.05	.20	.60
.....White Summer Crookneck.....	.05	.20	.60
.....Bush Fordhook .....	.05	.20	.60
.....Italian Vegetable Marrow.....	.10	.30	1.00

Winter Varieties

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Prolific Orange Marrow.....	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.70
.....Warted Hubbard .....	.10	.25	.75
.....Boston Marrow .....	.05	.25	.70
.....Improved Hubbard .....	.05	.25	.75
.....Gordinier's Delicious .....	.05	.25	.70
.....Golden Hubbard .....	.05	.25	.75

TOMATO

	Pkg.	Oz.
.....Livingston's Favorite	\$0.10	\$0.50
.....Chalk's Jewel .....	.10	.50
.....New Coreless .....	.15	.50
.....New Globe .....	.10	.50
.....Gordinier's Earliana .....	.15	.70
.....Matchless .....	.10	.50
.....June Pink .....	.10	.50
.....Early Ruby .....	.10	.50
.....Livingston's Perfection .....	.10	.50
.....Ponderosa .....	.10	1.00
.....John Baer .....	.10	.60
.....New Stone .....	.10	.50
.....Gordinier's Dwarf Champion.....	.10	.50
.....Trucker's Favorite .....	.10	.50
.....Gordinier's Beauty .....	.10	.50
.....Fordhook First .....	.10	.50
.....Bonny Best .....	.10	.50
.....All Small-Fruited Sorts.....	.10	.70

TURNIP

Write for Special Prices on Quantity.

White-Fleshed Varieties

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼-lb.	lb.
.....Extra Early Milan White.....	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$0.90	\$3.00
.....Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00
.....White Egg .....	.05	.15	.40	.90
.....Snowball .....	.05	.15	.40	1.00
.....Early Purple Top Strap-Leaved.....	.05	.15	.40	1.00

TURNIP—Continued

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼-lb.	1b.
.....Purple Top White Globe.....	.05	.10	.40	1.00
.....Cow Horn, or Long White.....	.05	.10	.40	1.00
.....Pomeranian White Globe.....	.05	.10	.40	1.00
.....Sweet German .....	.05	.10	.40	1.00

Yellow-Fleshed Varieties

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼-lb.	1b.
.....Large Amber Globe.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.00
.....Yellow Stone .....	.05	.15	.40	1.00
.....Yellow Globe .....	.05	.15	.40	1.00
.....Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball.....	.05	.15	.40	1.00
.....Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.....	.05	.15	.40	1.00

Ruta Baga, or Swedish Varieties

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼-lb.	1b.
.....White Swede, or Sweet Russian...	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$1.50
.....Perfection White .....	.05	.20	.60	1.50
.....Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.....	.05	.20	.60	1.50
.....Monarch, or Tankard .....	.05	.20	.60	1.50
.....American Purple Top, or Improved Long Island .....	.05	.20	.60	1.50
.....Yellow Swede .....	.05	.20	.60	1.50
.....Carter's Imperial Purple Top.....	.05	.20	.60	1.50

HERBS

Herbs are a very short crop and many sorts are entirely out of the market.

	Pkg.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Anise	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75
.....Balm .....	.10	.40	..
.....Basil, Sweet .....	.10	.40	..
.....Borage .....	.10	.35	..
.....Caraway .....	.10	.25	..
.....Coriander .....	.10	.60	..
.....Dill .....	.10	.20	.55
.....Dill, Mammoth. ....	.10	.20	.55
.....Fennel, Sweet .....	.10	.20	.55
.....Horehound .....	.10	.35	..
.....Hyssop .....	.10	.40	..
.....Lavender .....	.10	.45	..
.....Marjoram, Sweet .....	.10	.75	2.25
.....Rosemary .....	.10	.70	..
.....Rue .....	.10	..	..
.....Saffron	Cannot Supply		
.....Sage .....	.10	.15	1.00
.....Savory, Summer .....	.15	1.00	..
.....Thyme .....	.10	1.00	..
.....Wormwood .....	.15	.50	..



GILT EDGE FARM SEEDS

OUR customers should bear in mind the importance of buying good Grass seed. There is an astonishing quantity of poor, dirty Grass seed sold. Many farmers will buy Grass seed where they can get the lowest price, without regard to quality or purity. We have seen Timothy seed sold which contained over 9000 weed seeds to the pound, just because it was worth fifty cents a bushel less than good seed which contained no weed seed. Remember, all our seed is tested by the Government as to purity and germination. Write for prices on the following list of Special Grasses:

Timothy
Red Clover
Alsike Clover
White Clover
Sweet White Clover
Sweet Yellow
Clover
Crimson Clover

Alfalfa Clover
Red Top
Kentucky Blue
Grass
Canada Blue Grass
Bromus Inermis
Orchard Grass
Jap. Millet

Hungarian Millet
German Millet
Winter Vetch
Spring Vetch
Dwarf Essex Rape
Jap. Buckwheat
Silver Gray Buck-
wheat

Cow Peas
Soy Beans
Seed Oats
Spring Rye
Spring Wheat
Canada Peas
Seed Barley
Winter Wheat

SEED CORN

Buy your SEED CORN early. Fine Seed for this year:

ENSILAGE CORN

Gold Standard Leaming
Eureka
Pride of the North
Early Wonder
Reid's Yellow Dent
Lucey's Favorite

FLINT CORN

Longfellow
Sanford White Flint
16 Row Yellow Flint
Native 8 Row Yellow Flint
Smut Nose Yellow Flint

MAINE GROWN SEED POTATOES

Special and Standard. Early and Late Potatoes.

Write for prices and varieties

FERTILIZERS

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure
Hardwood Ashes

Bradley's Commercial Fertilizers
Raw ground Lime

Write for prices



H.W. GORDINIER & SONS
COMPANY

Franklin Square

TROY - NEW YORK